

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2014

HEARINGS

BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2014

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2013.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

WITNESS

JOHN S. PISTOLE, ADMINISTRATOR

OPENING STATEMENT: CHAIRMAN CARTER

Mr. CARTER. All right. We will call this hearing to order. I am very glad to see my colleague, Mr. Price, here to help me with this hearing, and we are very honored to have Ms. Lowey join us. This is an important subject,—the security of our country is an important thing.

This morning, we are welcoming Administrator John Pistole to explain how TSA uses the risk-based approach to transportation security.

Administrator, thank you for joining us. We are pleased to have you here. And I look forward to hearing from you as to what your ideas are today and what is going on.

Our aviation sector remains a primary target. From 9/11, to Richard Reid, to the Christmas Day and the printer cartridge plots, terrorists have demonstrated their diseased intent to bring down planes and harm our citizens in our aviation system. We have seen other transportation systems attacked around the world. Transportation security has and will remain a priority of this subcommittee.

But budgetary reality means we simply cannot throw money at the problem. Even as we agree on this real threat to our security, we can't throw money at it. We must make the wise use of our limited resources and apply these resources to activities that have real, measurable security impacts. The risk-based approach to screening and other TSA activities has been long overdue. We have paid billions since 9/11 to build up a TSA workforce and infrastructure. It is nearly an \$8 billion per year operation. Our goal is to achieve the best possible security at the lowest possible costs.

Administrator, you have made risk-based security a signature initiative for TSA. I look forward to hearing today about your progress in this effort and how it will reduce costs to the taxpayer while also protecting the traveling public. Your written statement will be placed in the record, so I ask you to take about 5 minutes to summarize it.

I would now like to recognize Mr. Price, our distinguished Ranking Member, for his opening remarks.

Mr. Price.

[The statement of Mr. Carter follows:]

Chairman John Carter
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations
TSA: Resources for Risk-Based Security
February 27, 2013
Opening Statement As Prepared

This morning, we welcome Administrator John Pistole to explain how TSA uses risk-based approaches to transportation security. Administrator, thank you for joining us and I look forward to hearing from you today.

Our aviation sector remains a primary target. From 9/11 to Richard Reid to the Christmas Day and the printer cartridge plots, terrorists have demonstrated their diseased intent to bring down planes and harm our citizens and our aviation system. We've seen other transportation systems attacked around the world. So, transportation security has and will remain a priority for this Subcommittee.

But budgetary reality means we cannot simply throw money at the problem – even as we agree on this real threat to our security. We must make wise use of limited resources, and apply these resources to activities that have real, measurable security impacts.

A risk-based approach to screening and other TSA activity has been long overdue. We've paid billions since 9/11 to build up the TSA workforce and infrastructure, and it is nearly an \$8 billion per year operation. So, our goal is to achieve the best possible security at the lowest possible cost.

Administrator, you have made risk-based security a signature initiative for TSA. I look forward to hearing today about your progress in that effort, and how this will reduce costs to the taxpayer while also protecting the traveling public.

Your written statement will be placed in the record, so I ask you to take five minutes to summarize it. I would now like to recognize Mr. Price, our distinguished Ranking Member, for his opening remarks.

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OPENING STATEMENT: MR. PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Administrator Pistole, thank you for being here today to discuss the Transportation Security Administration's risk-based security initiatives. Intelligence information as well as past history show us that the threat to our transportation system, particularly aviation, continues to evolve and remains a prized target for Al Qaeda, its affiliates and other fanatics. You, therefore, have an extremely tough job, one that doesn't permit any mistakes, yet comes with plenty of critics. We appreciate your service.

As a person who travels weekly, I constantly see TSA in operation. That means I pick up criticisms from time to time. But I am mainly impressed by the professionalism of your workforce. I know how dedicated you and your staff are to our security. I appreciate your drive to make this agency more risk-based and more efficient.

We do see improvements with the services and technologies deployed at our airports, however slow in coming some of them have been. The most widely-known risk-based security enhancement TSA is putting into place is the so-called PreCheck program, which has been in existence for about a year now. As I understand it, PreCheck allows TSA to prescreen certain passengers so that they have expedited screening at those airports with this program already in place. For example, these passengers might be able to leave their shoes or jacket on, keep their electronic devices and liquids in their carry-ons. While this program has received a lot of positive review, it is not something that benefits the average traveller yet. I am pleased to announce that my own home airport, Raleigh-Durham, will have the PreCheck program as of April 1.

We must also ensure that TSA is using the best technologies at our airports to detect threat items. Since the attempted bombing on Christmas Day of 2009 and the more recent improved underwear bomb device discovered in a disrupted plot this past May, TSA has worked aggressively with industry and its Federal counterpart agencies to develop and deploy innovative screening technologies across our airports. For example, TSA has been installing Automated Target Recognition software in its Advanced Imaging Technology units. Not only will Automated Target Recognition (ATR) eliminate passenger-specific pictures, providing the traveller with more privacy, it will also increase the efficiency of the screening process so that more travellers can be reviewed. TSA and its contractors have had some difficulty with this technology, requiring TSA to rethink how many systems it will need to install nationwide. We look forward to an update on that today.

At the same time, other technologies to enhance passenger screening and better detect threats appears to be progressing more slowly than originally anticipated. For example, last year, TSA issued a request for information to industry to explore the potential development of using a Computed Tomography-based Explosive Detection System at the passenger checkpoint, a system similar to what is used to detect explosive threats in checked baggage. Yet, in December, the Science and Technology Directorate put out a broad agency announcement on what appears to be a very similar concept suggesting a 2-year window of research and development

before this next-generation technology is ready for testing and deployment. That seems like a step backward; perhaps you can clarify that today.

We have also seen slowness in developing other technologies, such as Advanced Technology 2 (AT2) liquid detectors, and shoe scanners. While I recognize that each of these technologies must pass critical security and detection tests, which in some cases have taken devices completely out of the running for TSA procurement, it appears that even incremental improvements to our aviation security system are slow coming. These delays could give a head start to individuals and organizations who wish to do us harm. So it is imperative that we remain ahead of the curve in developing the next generation of detection capabilities.

So, Mr. Administrator, I would like to focus on what else we can do to make aviation security policies more efficient and risk-based without compromising security. I look forward to a frank discussion and one, of course, that we will need to revisit when the Subcommittee receives your final 2014 budget request.

In the meantime, we are happy to have you here today. Thank you.

[The statement of Mr. Price follows:]



COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

David Price (D-NC), Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY (Approx. 10:00 AM)
Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Media Contact: Andrew High
202-225-1784, andrew.high@mail.house.gov

OPENING STATEMENT OF RANKING MEMBER DAVID PRICE *Transportation Security Administration Oversight Hearing* February 27, 2013 / 10:00 am

Administrator Pistole thank you for being here today to discuss the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) risk-based security initiatives. Intelligence information, as well as past history, shows us that the threat to our transportation system, particularly aviation, continues to evolve and remains a prized target for Al-Qaeda, its affiliates and other fanatics. You therefore have an exceedingly tough job--one that doesn't permit any mistakes, yet comes with plenty of critics--and we appreciate your service.

As a person who travels weekly, I constantly see TSA in operation. So I pick up various criticisms but mainly am impressed by the professionalism of your workforce. I know how dedicated you and your staff are to our security, and appreciate your drive to make this agency become more risk-based and efficient. We see improvements with the services and technologies deployed at our airports, however slow in coming some of them have been.

The most widely known risk-based security enhancement TSA is putting into place is the PreCheck program, which has been in existence for about a year now. As I understand it, PreCheck allows TSA to prescreen certain passengers so that they have expedited screening at those airports with this program already in place. For example, these passengers may be able to leave their shoes or jacket on, or keep their electronic devices and liquids in their carry-on. While this program has received a lot of positive review, it is not something that benefits the average traveler yet, although I am pleased to announce to my constituents that the PreCheck program will be expanding to Raleigh-Durham International Airport on April 1st.

We must also ensure that TSA is using the best technologies at our airports to detect threat items. Since the attempted bombing on Christmas Day 2009, and the more recent improved underwear bomb device discovered in a disrupted plot this past May, TSA has worked aggressively with industry and its Federal counterparts to develop and deploy innovative screening technologies across our airports. For example, TSA has been installing automated target recognition software in its advanced imaging technology units. Not only will ATR eliminate passenger-specific pictures, providing the traveler with more privacy; it will also increase the efficiency of the screening process so that more travelers can be reviewed. Yet, TSA and its contractors have had some difficulty with this technology, requiring TSA to rethink how many systems it will need to install nationwide.

At the same time, other technologies to enhance passenger screening and better detect threats appears to be progressing more slowly than originally anticipated. For example, last year TSA issued a request for information to industry to explore the potential development of using a Computed Tomography-based Explosive Detection System at the passenger checkpoint, a system similar to what is used to detect explosive threats in checked baggage. Yet in December, the Science and Technology Directorate put out a broad agency announcement on what appears to be a very similar concept, suggesting a two year window of research and development before this next generation technology is ready for testing and deployment. It seems like we are taking a step backwards in this case. We have also seen slowness in deploying other technologies, such as Advanced Technology 2 (AT2), liquid detectors, and shoe scanners. While I recognize that each of these technologies must pass critical security and detection tests, which in some cases have taken devices completely out of the running for TSA procurement, it appears that even incremental improvements to our aviation security system are slow in coming. These delays only give a head start to those individuals and organizations who wish to do us harm. It is imperative that we remain ahead of the curve in developing the next generation of detection capabilities.

Administrator Pistole, today I would like to focus on what else we can do to make aviation security policies more efficient and risk-based without compromising security. I look forward to a frank discussion and one that we will need to revisit when this Subcommittee receives your fiscal year 2014 budget request

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Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Price.

We are pleased to have the ranking member of the whole committee, Mrs. Lowey, here.

Mrs. Lowey, would you like to make an opening statement?

Mrs. LOWEY. I would be delighted. Thank you very much.

Mr. CARTER. Recognize. Thank you.

OPENING STATEMENT: MRS. LOWEY

Mrs. LOWEY. And I want to join you, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Ranking Member, in welcoming Administrator Pistole here today. It has been my pleasure to work with you over the past 3 years, particularly to provide workplace protections for Transportation Security Officers. You have professionalized TSA's workforce, improved security at our nation's airports, and never lost sight of the treats to our transportation infrastructure. And for that, we thank you.

Next month marks the 10th-year anniversary of TSA's move to the Department of Homeland Security. Threats to our country have not diminished, but the threat of sequestration would significantly reduce resources. In just 48 hours, this lazy, frankly, budgetary device will force across-the-board spending cuts throughout the government. I understand that TSA would be forced to cut its frontline workforce, furlough its nearly 50,000 officers for 7 work days, and initiate a hiring freeze. As a result, passenger wait times at airport security checkpoints will be longer, adding to passenger flight and cargo delays.

These delays will not just be a matter of inconvenience, they will have real economic and security impacts. Cargo delays mean a slower chain of commerce. Passenger delays will result in missed and delayed flights. And budget constraints that slow the development of new screening technologies and limit your ability to fully staff airport checkpoints put our aviation security at risk.

I know you will do your best to work within these boundaries, but I continue to be concerned for our long-term security if we cannot keep up with the advances in technology and planning done by our enemies. Frankly, it is disheartening that the majority has rejected Democrats' calls to prevent sequestration by closing tax loopholes and reigning in the growth of future spending. But I have always been an optimist. And I do hope reasonable people, such as those serving on this committee and others, can begin to work together to resolve this impasse that does such damage to our economy. And it is estimated that we could lose 750,000 jobs by the end of the year.

You have made positive steps on risk-based screening techniques. I have noticed that TSA PreCheck is up and running at LaGuardia and Kennedy Airports and is expanding to other terminals, with 8 percent of fliers utilizing PreCheck and a goal of 25 percent.

I do hope we will discuss, and I am sure we will, the accuracy of these measures. We want to be able to differentiate between those who do us harm and those who are good people among us. Thank you for coming before the Subcommittee. I would like to thank Chairman Carter and Ranking Member Price again for holding this very important hearing.

[The statement of Mrs. Lowey follows:]

For Immediate Release
February 27, 2013
Contact: Matt Dennis 202-225-3481

Lowey Statement on Sequester Impact on TSA

Welcome, Administrator Pistole. It has been my pleasure to work with you over the past three years, particularly to provide workplace protections for transportation security officers. You have professionalized TSA's workforce, improved security at our nation's airports, and never lost sight of the threats to our transportation infrastructure.

Next month marks the 10 year anniversary of TSA's move to the Department of Homeland Security. Threats to our country have not diminished, but the threat of sequestration would significantly reduce resources.

In just 48 hours this lazy budgetary device will force across the board spending cuts throughout the government. I understand that TSA would be forced to cut its frontline workforce, furlough its nearly 50,000 officers for seven work days, and initiate a hiring freeze. As a result, passenger wait times at airport security checkpoints will be longer, adding to passenger, flight, and cargo delays.

These delays will not just be a matter of inconvenience, they will have real, economic and security impacts. Cargo delays mean a slower chain of commerce. Passenger delays will result in missed and delayed flights. And budget constraints that slow the development of new screening technologies and limit your ability to fully staff airport checkpoints put our aviation security at risk. I know you will do your best to work within these boundaries, but I continue to be concerned for our long term security if we cannot keep up with the advances in technology and planning done by our enemies.

Frankly, it is disheartening that the majority has rejected Democrats' call to prevent sequestration by closing tax loopholes and reining in the growth of future spending.

You have also made positive steps on risk-based screening techniques. I have noticed that TSA PreCheck is up and running at LaGuardia and Kennedy airports and is expanding to other terminals. With 8% of flyers are utilizing PreCheck, and a goal of 25%, I want to make sure that the screening mechanisms used by TSA are accurately and effectively differentiating between the good actors amongst us and those who seek to do harm. I look forward to discussing these matters with you in a few moments.

Again, I thank you for coming before the Subcommittee today. I'd also like to thank Chairman Carter and Ranking Member Price for holding this important hearing.

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Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mrs. Lowey.

Before we get started, I would like to get something straight. Our focus today is not the looming sequester. But I understand it is the elephant in the room. And when it comes to Federal resources, I know this will have a real impact on agencies. I don't like the President's sequester, and I don't agree with it. As a policy tool or any other way, it is the wrong thing to do. In my view, its crude bluntness reminds us all of the importance that we need to follow regular order in everything we do. It is one of the things that I felt very strongly about for multiple years now.

So it is one thing to have a serious discussion about resource impacts, but it is entirely another to explore the sequester for political purposes. And, sadly, we are seeing just that almost every day. The President's decision to violate the law and release illegal immigrants almost a week before the sequester even takes effect reveals just such political exploitation. This action is a violation of law. And it was premature, wasn't necessary under the current funding, and is a return to the flawed policy of catch and release. So much so, that it might undermine serious Congressional efforts at reform.

My expectation is that the Department makes the most of available resources to make a full effort to comply with and enforce the law. And that is true for ICE, as it is true for TSA and for all the other DHS components. I remind the Members today that this hearing is focused on TSA's risk-based programs, programs that will hopefully save us money in the long run and will also provide sufficient security.

And with that, we will let Mr. Pistole give his testimony here today.

OPENING STATEMENT: ADMINISTRATOR PISTOLE

Mr. PISTOLE. Good morning, and thank you, Chairman Carter and Ranking Member Price and Congresswoman Lowey and former Chair Aderholt. It is good to be with you this morning. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

As the sequester looms, let me provide some updates on TSA initiatives, particularly risk-based security, RBS, as we seek to provide the most effective security in the most efficient way. As we know, since its standup after 9/11, TSA has refined and evolved our security approach by assessing the procedures and technologies we use. We are dedicated to preventing terrorist attacks, reducing the vulnerability of our transportation system to terrorism, and improving the experience of the over 1.7 million passengers who travel by air every day.

Shifting away from a one-size-fits-all construct, we have introduced and expanded a number of RBS programs. Many of these are in place nationwide, for example, the over 75 and under 12 years old expedited screening programs. And others are still being developed with plans to expand them throughout 2013 and going into next year.

As mentioned, one of the most visible components of RBS is the TSA PreCheck initiative, which enables us to focus efforts on passengers who may pose a higher risk to transportation while expediting the known and trusted travelers. Now in 35 airports, with nearly 7 million low-risk passengers having been screened with

TSA PreCheck procedures, we believe—we are getting very positive feedback from that. Last week, I announced five additional airports, those in Austin, Cleveland, Memphis, Nashville, and Raleigh-Durham, which will be offering TSA PreCheck benefits by the end of March.

We just hit a milestone this past week of 1 million individuals going through some type of RBS screening in a week's time. And we are committed to expanding the risk-based security benefits to more and more of the traveling public.

To that end, I have established a goal that by the end of this year, TSA will provide the expedited screening to 25 percent of all passengers, thereby creating efficiencies, improving the passenger experience, and maintaining or improving world-class security.

So while expanding the number of passengers eligible to participate in risk-based security, TSA must use the best technology available to screen those passengers about whom we know less. Advanced Imaging Technology, or AIT, is one example of our commitment to deploying the best available equipment to address emergent threats, particularly in regard to the nonmetallic Improvised Explosive Devices, the IEDs, carried by suicide bombers. Since TSA began using AIT in 2008, our officers have found hundreds of prohibited, illegal, or dangerous items, many of which would not have been detected by a traditional walk-through metal detector. As you know, last year, 2012, we found nearly 1,550 hand guns at checkpoints last year, or more than 4 per day.

TSA's dedicated men and women are an essential component of our multi-layered risk-based security strategy. Our employees comprise a highly adaptive workforce as it has evolved over the 7 years—11 years, excuse me—providing layers of security to thwart innovative and determined terrorists. Our risk-based programs and training initiatives are accelerating the transformation of our workforce as we strive to tailor the screening experience more precisely. The Passenger Support Program is one of our recent customer service initiatives. This program establishes a group of officers acting in a collateral duty to serve as what we call Passenger Support Specialists, or PSSs, at airports. And they provide real-time support to individuals who may require additional assistance through the checkpoint screening process. And today we have more than 2,500 PSSs operating at airports across the country. Another vital component of our layered approach to transportation security is our canine program.

During 2011 and 2012, with this subcommittees's strong support, we expanded the canine programs by deploying passenger-screening canines [PSCs], which now operate in 24 airports, working to detect explosives in and around passengers. By the end of this year, PSC-funded teams will be deployed. And, again, I appreciate the subcommittee's strong support for these valuable assets. Now, these canines, along with our behavior detection officers, also support TSA's initiative, what we call "managed inclusion," where we have pilot programs in Indianapolis, Tampa, and now, beginning tomorrow, Honolulu International Airport. Managed inclusion provides TSA with a real-time threat-assessment capability and enables us to improve security, operational efficiency, and the pas-

senger experience by utilizing more fully those lanes set aside for TSA PreCheck.

So as we strive to secure the Nation's transportation networks, that also applies beyond our borders. One area of particular focus for TSA in the international arena has been increasing security of air cargo without restricting unduly the movement of goods and products. And since December 3rd of last year, TSA has required 100-percent screening of all international cargo on inbound passenger aircraft.

We appreciate the committee's efforts to pass and enact a regular fiscal year 2013 approps bill in a challenging fiscal climate. Operating under a continuing resolution can and does present operational challenges, as an extension of prior-year appropriations generally does not reflect developing budget requirements. And the short-term nature of this CR does not allow us to make long-term financial commitments. So we look forward to working with the committee on the funding for the remainder of this year and obviously for the upcoming fiscal year 2014 budget and as we deal with this possible sequester.

Again, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Price, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. Look forward to taking your questions.

[The statement of Mr. Pistole follows:]

Statement of
John S. Pistole
Administrator
Transportation Security Administration
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Before the
United States House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

February 27, 2013

Good morning, Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today about the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA's) ongoing efforts to expand and improve our risk-based, intelligence-driven operations, to drive efficiencies into the organization.

Since its creation, TSA has continuously refined and evolved our security approach by examining the procedures and technologies we use while ensuring the freedom of movement for people and commerce. The TSA functions as a critical component of our Nation's counterterrorism efforts with a highly dedicated workforce working around the clock and across the globe to execute our transportation security responsibilities. Every day we work closely with public and private sector stakeholders in the aviation, rail, mass transit, highway, and pipeline sectors to employ an intelligence-driven, risk-based security approach across all modes of transportation.

TSA continues to take steps to further enhance our layered approach to security through state-of-the-art technologies, better passenger identification techniques and other developments that strengthen our capabilities to keep terrorists off commercial aircraft. However, TSA will always incorporate random and unpredictable security measures throughout the airport and no individual will be guaranteed expedited screening. Airport security checkpoints are only one part of a multi-layered system for aviation security. Other parts, both seen and unseen by the public include intelligence gathering and analysis, explosives detection canine teams, Federal Air Marshals, and closed-circuit television monitoring. With the tools that exist today, if we can confirm a person's identity and learn more about them through information they voluntarily provide, and combine that information with our other layers of security, we can expedite the physical screening for many people.

We continue to make steady progress in transforming TSA into a high-performing counterterrorism agency. TSA is dedicated to preventing terrorist attacks, reducing the vulnerability of the Nation's transportation system to terrorism, and improving the experience of the 1.8 million air passengers who travel each day. We remain committed to providing the most effective security in the most efficient manner.

Risk-Based Security Initiatives

TSA has made a fundamental shift from a "one-size-fits-all" method of screening in favor of procedures based on managing or mitigating risk. We have introduced and expanded several risk-based security programs, reflecting decisions we have made based upon the best available intelligence and managing risk with reasonable and effective security measures. We have found strong support for our initiatives among passengers, the airline and travel industry, business and community leaders across the country, and industry and global security partners

abroad. I am grateful for the expressions of support from Members of Congress and this committee.

Numerous risk-based changes have already gone into effect nationwide, including expedited screening procedures for children 12 and younger and adults 75 and older, as well as carrying out the requirements of uniformed member of the armed forces, pursuant to the "Risk-Based Security Screening for Members of the Armed Forces Act" (Pub. L. No. 112-86) enacted January 3, 2012. Other changes have been implemented at specific locations, such as expedited screening for airline pilots and flight attendants at 28 of the Nation's busiest airports, as well as for those military personnel holding valid identification at seven airports.

One of the most visible components of risk-based security is our TSA Pre✓™ initiative. TSA Pre✓™ enables us to focus efforts on passengers who are more likely to pose a higher risk to our transportation network, while providing expedited screening and a better travel experience for those low-risk passengers that TSA knows the most about. The TSA Pre✓™ initiative currently includes U.S. citizens who are members of existing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Trusted Traveler programs including Global Entry, NEXUS, and SENTRI; Canadian citizens who are enrolled in the NEXUS program; and eligible airline frequent flyers traveling domestically. Certain other known and trusted populations, such as federal judges, members of the Intelligence Community, and members of the Armed Forces are also eligible for TSA Pre✓™. We are continuing to evaluate other populations and develop solutions to expand these populations and add new ones. In January, I signed a memorandum of understanding with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Major Cities Chiefs Association, and the National Sheriffs Association to extend TSA Pre✓™ eligibility to these law enforcement

groups. Since its initial rollout in October 2011, TSA Pre✓™ has been made available at 35 airports. Last week I announced the addition of Austin, Cleveland, Memphis, Nashville, and Raleigh-Durham, which will all begin offering TSA Pre✓™ by the end of March, and we continue to evaluate other airports to include in the program. Nearly seven million low-risk passengers have been screened with TSA Pre✓™ expedited procedures. TSA has received positive feedback from passengers who have opted into TSA Pre✓™ and experienced the associated expedited security screening, and we expect participation in this trusted-traveler initiative will continue to grow as more and more people become aware of the opportunity to join. We conduct extensive outreach efforts, including proactive press events in every local media market when TSA Pre✓™ is coming to a nearby airport. We also support and encourage enrollment through our website and are supported in this outreach by CBP with links on their website and the concurrent enrollment of Global Entry members.

We are also working with the Department of Defense to improve our service members' travel experience by including military personnel in TSA Pre✓™. TSA has long provided expedited screening for members of our military. At airport checkpoints nationwide, U.S. service personnel in uniform with proper identification, whether traveling on official orders or not, are not required to remove their shoes or boots unless they alarm our technology. Other screening courtesies that we extend to U.S. military personnel traveling in uniform significantly reduce the likelihood that they will receive a pat down or other additional screening. In addition, family members may obtain gate passes to accompany departing troops or meet their loved ones when they come home. TSA also expedites screening for honor flight veterans, and partners with the DoD to expedite screening of wounded warriors.

Active duty military members currently receive TSA Pre✓™ benefits at seven airports and, in March 2013, we are adding two additional airports, the Lambert-St. Louis International Airport and Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport, for military TSA Pre✓™ screening, and we continue work with the Defense Department to implement a broader solution this summer that will expand military members' access to every TSA Pre✓™ participating airport. These initiatives are all part of our effort to apply new intelligence-driven, risk-based screening procedures and to enhance our use of technology to deliver the most effective security in the most efficient manner.

I have established an aggressive target that by the end of calendar year 2013, TSA will provide expedited screening to 25 percent of the individuals currently processed through security screening. Achieving this target will mean that approximately 450,000 of the 1.8 million passengers who travel on average each day from the nation's airports will undergo some form of expedited screening. That could mean leaving their shoes on, leaving their 3-1-1 compliant liquids in their carryon bag, and leaving on their light outer jacket as they travel through the TSA Pre✓™ lane, or could mean another form of expedited screening available through our standard screening lanes such as that available for children 12 and under and adults 75 and over.

Technology in Support of Risk-Based Security

Aligning our technology and risk-based security programs is crucial in order for us to deliver the most-effective security in the most efficient way possible. TSA works in partnership with private industry to develop and deploy innovative and effective screening capabilities across the Nation's transportation system. Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) is one example of our commitment to deploying the best available equipment to do the job. As you know, we face an

adaptive adversary, and the threat remains very real. AIT safely screens passengers for metallic and nonmetallic threats including weapons, explosives, and other dangerous objects concealed under layers of clothing. Since TSA began using AIT in 2008, this technology has enabled our officers to find hundreds of prohibited, illegal, or dangerous items at checkpoints nationwide.

Our priority is to deliver the most effective security to protect the traveling public, and our objective is to do so in the most efficient way. I am convinced that security effectiveness, operational efficiency, and customer service are compatible objectives with improved passenger experience enabling the success of our security mission. TSA makes every effort to protect passenger privacy when deploying technology, including AIT. Between July and September 2011, we installed software upgrades to the majority of deployed AIT equipment to improve passenger privacy by eliminating passenger-specific images. This Automated Target Recognition (ATR) software, installed on all millimeter wave AIT units, displays the location of a detected anomaly on a generic figure, allowing for a targeted resolution procedure that is faster, more efficient, and less invasive than a more extensive pat-down, and eliminates the need for an image operator in a remotely located viewing room.

TSA has made clear to our partners in industry that all technology deployments must meet our requirements for security effectiveness, efficiency and privacy. We fully expect our vendors to deliver on their commitments, and are working with them to that end within the federal contracting process. As you know, last year Congress passed the 2012 FAA Modernization and Reform Act (P.L. 112-95), which included a provision that required ATR software be installed on all AIT equipment including the backscatter units manufactured by Rapiscan by June 1, 2012. As Administrator, I granted a waiver to extend that deadline until May 31, 2013, for Rapiscan because it appeared that ATR certification was near. However, due

to its inability to deploy non-imaging ATR software by the Congressionally-mandated deadline, TSA has terminated its contract with Rapiscan. TSA has made clear that it intends to only purchase AIT units equipped with ATR software that provide enhanced privacy protections for travelers and has been working with industry to develop effective ATR solutions that meet defined detection and suitability requirements to provide the best technological solution for the traveling public.

TSA is committed to the use of AIT and is testing next generation AIT units, including both backscatter and millimeter wave units equipped with ATR, from several vendors. TSA will begin the assessment of these next-generation AIT units in the near future. As we have reported previously, the AIT technology deployed by TSA meets all applicable national health and safety standards, and we are pressing forward with the additional independent evaluation of backscatter health effects that I committed to conducting a year ago. In addition, we are adjusting overall AIT deployment plans to align with our risk-based security programs and expedited screening goals and to make more efficient use of equipment that is under-utilized. It is important to note that other security layers are in place in locations where there is no AIT equipment installed.

The TSA Workforce

The TSA workforce operates on the front line executing the agency's transportation security responsibilities in support of our Nation's counterterrorism efforts. Excluding the number of Federal Air Marshals, TSA has a workforce of nearly 56,000 full-time equivalent employees. Our employees work domestically and internationally every day to ensure the security of our Nation's transportation systems and to keep the traveling public safe from acts of

terrorism. In addition, dedicated members of TSA's Federal Air Marshal Service deploy internationally and domestically to deter and defeat hostile acts targeting aircraft in flight.

Domestically, Transportation Security Inspectors (TSIs) inspect regulated entities for compliance with security programs and directives. While TSA's aviation security standards provide a foundation for a comprehensive national aviation security program, the unique footprint, location, and requirements of each airport require each facility to have its own airport security program. Inspectors also work collaboratively with transportation stakeholders to assess security measures, develop mitigating actions, and identify and institute best security practices at airports, cargo facilities, and surface transportation operations. Several hundred TSIs are also trained as explosives detection canine handlers, are assigned at airports around the country, and are used for passenger and cargo screening and as a deterrent in various transportation venues. TSA's intelligence specialists and Field Intelligence Officers work with members of the national intelligence community and with local stakeholders to analyze and operationalize intelligence with potential impact on transportation security. Additionally, TSA representatives and inspectors are assigned in nearly 30 countries to focus on regulatory compliance and security measures at approximately 270 last point of departure locations to the United States, and to raise global standards for transportation security that help extend our security boundary beyond our borders.

Our most visible responsibilities involve aviation security and include security screening of passengers and baggage at approximately 450 airports in the United States that facilitate air travel for an average of 1.8 million people per day. In addition to these more visible security functions, TSA conducts vetting against the terrorist watch list for more than 14 million passenger reservations weekly and more than 13 million transportation workers daily, and

conducts security regulation compliance inspections and enforcement activities at airports and at off-airport air cargo handling and screening facilities throughout the United States. While security regulations and policy, along with effective security technology, are important tools in meeting our mission responsibilities, our people are the critical component in protecting our travelers and securing the Nation's transportation systems. TSA employs a diverse workforce reflective of the communities employees live in and the traveling public they serve. It is noteworthy that approximately one-quarter of our employees have previously served our Nation honorably in military uniform and have chosen to continue their service to America at TSA; many of them continue to serve in the National Guard and military reserves. Our commitment to recruiting and hiring veterans continues, and we continue to work closely with key stakeholders toward that end.

We have a highly adaptive workforce that has evolved over the past 11 years since TSA's creation. Through technological and procedural staffing efficiencies gained over the span of TSA's history, we have been able to reduce the Transportation Security Officer full-time equivalents (FTEs) devoted to traditional passenger and baggage screening by more than 7,250 FTEs or 16 percent. Over the same period, we allocated more than 6,700 FTEs to additional security layers that did not exist during TSA's initial years, such as Travel Document Checkers (TDCs), Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs), and explosives experts. These initiatives closed vulnerabilities, addressed threats, and made us more efficient in how we conduct screening operations. Our risk-based programs are accelerating the continued evolution of our workforce, and we are investing in training and educating our workforce to improve the professionalism and to showcase the hard work and integrity the overwhelming majority of our people display every day.

TSA continues to improve customer service at airports around the Nation, and the Passenger Support Program is our most recent initiative. This program establishes a group of our own officers to serve as Passenger Support Specialists (PSSs) at airports. They provide “real time” support to individuals who may require additional assistance through the checkpoint screening process. These individuals may include passengers with clothing and medical equipment questions, or those who may require additional information regarding our checkpoint procedures. TSA started training PSSs at airports nationwide in January; to date, more than 3,000 officers have volunteered for the program, and nearly 2,500 have completed the training. The initial results of the program have been very positive, and we look to expand on this program so that more of our current officers nationwide achieve the collateral duty PSS certification.

In 2012, TSA launched “TSA Cares,” a new helpline number designed to assist travelers with disabilities and medical conditions prior to getting to the airport. Travelers may call the TSA Cares toll free number with questions about screening policies and procedures as well as what to expect at the security checkpoint. When a passenger with a disability or medical condition calls TSA Cares, a representative will provide assistance either with information about screening that is relevant to the passenger’s specific disability or medical condition or the passenger may be referred to disability experts at TSA.

In addition to executing our core security mission, our workforce continually rises to meet challenges of significant magnitude with fortitude and professionalism. As we mature as an agency, we are able to deploy assets in a surge capacity in response to, or in support of, significant national events allowing TSA to provide critical short-term assistance across the Nation. Three recent examples were our response to Superstorm Sandy this past October,

support for the recent presidential inauguration, and support for the Super Bowl. In the immediate aftermath of Superstorm Sandy, we deployed more than 280 officers and support staff from around the Nation to reopen affected airports in New York and New Jersey, and to ensure security was maintained at these airports once they reopened. TSA also supplied more than 750 personnel in support of DHS surge operations providing direct support to FEMA's disaster response efforts. TSA personnel responded quickly to the call for assistance, and they remained in the affected area for almost 45 days assisting residents.

For the presidential inauguration last month, which was a National Special Security Event, TSA assisted the United States Secret Service by providing 675 of our officers to complete security screening at checkpoints stationed around the District of Columbia. Most recently, we deployed an additional 114 of our officers to Louis Armstrong International Airport in New Orleans, Louisiana, to assist with security screening for the large influx of visitors departing after the Super Bowl. With more than 38,000 passengers screened that day, this volume represented the single busiest travel day in New Orleans' airport history, and the ability of TSA to surge additional resources and capabilities to assist the permanent staff prevented excessive wait times to clear through security.

Passenger Screening Canine Program

The TSA National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program has played an integral role in protecting the Nation's transportation systems since 1972, when the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) first started the program. TSA assumed program responsibilities from FAA in 2002 following the creation of TSA in response to the tragic events of September 11, 2001. The explosives detection canine program remains a vital component of our layered

approach to transportation security today as new security threats are recognized across all transportation sectors.

During 2011, TSA expanded the program by deploying Passenger Screening Canine (PSC) teams. These teams are composed of a Transportation Security Inspector and a canine trained to detect explosives carried or worn by a person. The teams now operate at 24 airports across the country, working to detect explosive odors at checkpoints and in both the sterile and public areas of airports. TSA is currently funded to field 120 PSC teams, and the agency plans on deploying the full allotment of teams by the end of calendar year 2013. These teams will provide coverage at up to 30 airports, utilizing risk-based security methodologies to deploy the new PSC teams to high-priority airports. Although PSC teams were initially deployed to the sterile side of the airports, in 2012 PSC operations expanded to include the checkpoint on the public side of airports.

Additionally, PSC assets now provide support to TSA's Managed Inclusion pilot programs at Indianapolis International Airport, Tampa International Airport, and Honolulu International Airport. The Managed Inclusion concept provides TSA with a real-time threat assessment capability at a checkpoint and enables TSA to improve security, operational efficiency, and the passenger experience. The passenger experience is enhanced and streamlined by allowing TSA to easily and quickly identify passengers as low risk and direct them for expedited screening through TSA Pre✓™ lanes. During Managed Inclusion operations, the Passenger Screening Canine teams are located in front of the screening checkpoint, and all individuals approaching the checkpoint are screened for explosives by these teams. These individuals are also assessed for suspicious behaviors by Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs). If the canine team does not alert on an individual and a BDO does not observe suspicious

behavioral indicators, the individual may be eligible for expedited screening through the TSA Pre✓™ lanes.

Surface Transportation

The approach TSA takes in securing the non-aviation transportation systems involves a significantly smaller investment of TSA personnel with more direct responsibility placed on the owners and operators of these systems. This difference reflects the fact that these systems are more open with greater ease of access and are more broadly distributed. As an example, the New York City subway system alone services more than 5 million riders each day through more stations than TSA has security responsibility for in the commercial aviation domain. Within the mass transit and passenger rail domains, TSA engages with state and local partners to identify ways to reduce vulnerabilities, assess risk, and improve security efforts through collaborative risk assessments and by conducting baseline security assessments. These assessments are conducted with emphasis on the 100 largest mass transit and passenger railroad systems measured by passenger volume, which account for over 80 percent of all users of public transportation.

Since 2007, TSA has completed 92 transportation security exercises with various transportation modes under the Intermodal Security Training and Exercise Program (I-STEP) in collaboration with security partners in industry, state, and local organizations. These exercises are designed to continuously improve the risk posture of transportation systems serving the Nation. To date, I-STEP has produced and shared more than 390 multimodal security best practices and lessons learned with security partners, and has hosted more than 3,345 participants

at transportation security exercises focused on enhancing security preparedness of the Nation's mass transit, freight rail, highway, and pipeline sectors.

Through its First Observer program, TSA has begun to develop and implement centralized training through a Web-based model. This program, originally focused on the highways and motor carrier modes, has been expanded to encompass all surface modes of transportation. The transition to a centralized and streamlined training development and delivery process and move from classroom-based to a Web-based training model allows cost savings, economies of scale, and an ability to reach a wider audience. It is anticipated that security improvements will also be realized through a national security training vehicle that can be modified almost immediately to address emerging threats and mitigation measures.

Between FY 2006 and FY 2012, approximately \$1.8 billion in Transit Security Grant Program funding has been awarded to transit owners and operators and their dedicated law enforcement providers to enhance security through operational activities—such as counterterrorism teams, mobile screening teams, explosives detection canine teams, training, drills/exercises, and public awareness—and increase mitigation of terrorism risk through site hardening, equipment purchases, and other capital security improvements.

TSA Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams augment local transit and passenger rail security forces daily in high-risk areas throughout the country and add an additional layer of security at airports. VIPR operations allow TSA to respond with other federal, state, local, tribal and territorial resources and to execute response and recovery capabilities. In FY 2012, the VIPR program conducted 12,845 operations, including 8,868 in surface modes and 3,977 in aviation. Additionally, during the first quarter of FY 2013, the VIPR

program conducted 3,574 operations, including 2,343 in surface modes and 1,231 operations in aviation.

Global Engagement

TSA's efforts to secure the Nation's transportation networks extend beyond our borders. TSA has a globally deployed outreach and engagement workforce that includes TSA Representatives who coordinate closely with foreign government counterparts and International Industry Representatives who serve as direct liaisons to regulated foreign airlines. Through their interactions, TSA is able to coordinate with the entities affected by our security decisions while promoting international security and commerce. TSA has seven Regional Operations Centers whose mission is to deploy Transportation Security Specialists to conduct Air Carrier Inspections on all carriers flying into the United States, and conduct airport assessments at all last points of departure from non-U.S. locations.

One area of particular focus for TSA in the international arena has been increasing the security of air cargo without restricting the movement of goods and products. Since December 3, 2012, TSA has required 100 percent screening of all international cargo on passenger aircraft bound for the United States. In advance of this accomplishment, TSA, as of August 3, 2010, met the statutory mandate of 100 percent screening of all air cargo transported on passenger aircraft departing an airport in the United States. TSA's risk-based approach to security is built into cargo screening with the determination of appropriate screening protocols.

Over the past four years, TSA has worked with partners around the world to recognize National Cargo Security Programs that further strengthen international air cargo arena security regimes. This effort allows operators to accept cargo screened and secured throughout the supply

chain, decreases the re-screening requirements at last point of departure airports, limits backlogs, and facilitates commerce. As of December 2012, TSA has recognized 33 programs, which account for 60 percent of inbound cargo.

In December 2012, Congress passed, and the President signed into law, the “No-Hassle Flying Act (P.L. 112-218),” which grants TSA the authority to waive checked baggage rescreening requirements for flights from international preclearance airports that install U.S. comparable checked baggage screening processes and equipment. The discretion this Act provides is consistent with TSA’s ongoing transition to a more risk-based and intelligence-driven counterterrorism posture, and we anticipate that it will assist us in our efforts to improve the traveling experience. TSA evaluates applicable security screening measures at 14 foreign preclearance airports to ensure comparability with TSA screening standards. Currently, preclearance airports are located in Aruba, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Canada, and Ireland.

Management under Continuing Resolution

We appreciate the committee’s efforts to consider and enact the President’s 2013 Budget Request during this challenging fiscal climate. Operating under a Continuing Resolution (CR) can present operational challenges because an extension of prior-year appropriations generally does not reflect developing budget requirements. For example, TSA is undertaking a modernization of its credentialing technology platform to address operational deficiencies and to permit a more equitable application of fees to the users of the TSA credentialing programs. Under a CR, this effort would be underfunded by \$30 million, delaying the project by another 6 months. As you are aware, in response to ongoing concerns of the stakeholder community, Congress passed a requirement last December for TSA to create a one-stop enrollment process

for prospective and renewing Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) cardholders. To accomplish this expeditiously and leverage ongoing efforts, TSA is using the development of the new credentialing platform to make the necessary system updates. A delay in funding for TSA Threat Assessment and Credentialing Infrastructure Modernization program development also will delay development and deployment of the changes to the TWIC program by a similar amount.

Conclusion

Our Nation's transportation systems continue to face evolving threats. To achieve its mission, TSA will continue to effectively implement an intelligence driven and risk-based security system across all transportation modes while increasing the level of engagement with our workforce to shape them for success and drive operational and management efficiencies across the organization. TSA strives to achieve these goals as it continues to protect the Nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce. We appreciate your continued support as we strive to ensure that our workforce is well-prepared and given the proper tools to meet the challenges of securing our aviation transportation system. Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. I look forward to answering your questions.

John S. Pistole

Administrator



John S. Pistole was sworn in as the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) fifth Administrator in July 2010. As TSA Administrator, he oversees management of a 60,000-strong workforce, the security operations of more than 450 federalized airports throughout the U.S., the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), and the security for highways, railroads, ports, mass transit systems and pipelines.

Under his leadership, TSA will continue to grow as a risk-based, intelligence-driven counterterrorism agency dedicated to protecting our transportation systems.

Pistole came to TSA as a 26-year veteran of the FBI with extensive national security and counterterrorism experience. After the tragic events of September 11, 2001, he was put in charge of the FBI's greatly expanded counterterrorism program, eventually becoming the FBI's Executive Assistant Director for Counterterrorism and Counterintelligence. In 2004, Pistole was named Deputy Director for the FBI.

Pistole has led or been involved in several high profile investigations, including the attempted car bombing in Times Square on May 1, 2010; the December 25, 2009, attempted attack on Northwest Flight 253; the plot against New York City subways in 2009; the 2006 UK liquid explosives plot; and the May 2003 suicide bombings of three housing compounds in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in which 35 people died, including nine Americans.

Pistole began his career as a Special Agent with the FBI in 1983, serving in the Minneapolis and New York divisions before his promotion to Supervisor in the Organized Crime Section at FBI headquarters in Washington, D.C. In 1999, as Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Boston, he helped lead investigation and recovery efforts for the Egypt Air Flight 990 crash off the coast of Rhode Island.

In 2007, Pistole received the Edward H. Levy Award for Outstanding Professionalism and Exemplary Integrity. He is a recipient of the 2005 Presidential Rank Award for Distinguished Executive.

Pistole practiced law for two years prior to joining the FBI. He is a graduate of Anderson University (Indiana) and Indiana University School of Law – Indianapolis.

RISK-BASED SECURITY INITIATIVES

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Administrator.

This subcommittee has consistently supported risk-based approaches, including for air travel, which we feel would improve security while reducing screening time and cutting costs. Two examples include TSA PreCheck and Screening Partnership Program, or SPP. I understand you offer expedited screening at 40 PreCheck sites for trusted travellers and provide it more broadly to active-duty military, children under 12, and elderly persons.

In fact, I have seen the sign. Notably, the Secretary has projected that precheck or similar expedited programs will be extended to half the eligible traveling public within 2 years. Based on that, I have two questions I would like for you to answer together or separately. First, how are initiatives such as PreCheck improving performance, screening time, and cutting costs? What are your plans to expand PreCheck and similar risk-based strategies that will reduce costs? Second, given revised guidelines mandated by Congress, do you anticipate approving new applications for the Screening Partnership Program? If so, how and when would you shift funds from TSA operations to the SPP budget to fund transitions to private contracts?

Mr. PISTOLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On your first point about the expansion of RBS initiatives, we are continually looking for additional ways to expand. So we do have the 35 existing airports, the additional 5, so that will be the 40 by the end of next month. We are looking at additional airports. There is at some point a point of diminishing return on investment for us in terms of diverting resources from the regular lanes to the PreCheck lanes, if there is not a passenger load that can justify that diversion of resources. So we look at that very closely and do a cost-benefit analysis to assess that.

That being said, I anticipate some additional airports throughout 2013 beyond this first tier. Obviously, we started with the 35 busiest airports, and now these additional 5 that I just noted, have that passenger load that we can justify that diversion resources, if you will. That being said, we are looking at other opportunities to expand the known and trusted population beyond the active duty military, where we are in seven airports now; we will be in nine where the members of the active-duty military can use their Common Access Card, their CAC card. But we are looking for a system-wide, all 450 airports, solution later this year. Obviously, the application of that will only be where there are TSA PreCheck lanes for the Active Duty military, to receive those benefits. But we are working with the Department of Defense to achieve that hopefully here in the next several months.

Obviously, the 75 and older and 12 and under on the expedited screening, that gives us additional opportunities. Also members of the U.S. intelligence community, Federal judges, Members of Congress, other groups that we—Fortune 500 company executives—those are all some that we have a great deal of information about because either the U.S. Government has the information and people are voluntarily sharing or private citizens are voluntarily shar-

ing by signing up through the Customs and Border Protection's [CBP's] Global Entry Program.

We are also looking at some opportunities through managed inclusion, as I mentioned. We are starting the third pilot airport tomorrow, and then simply using a couple of different initiatives. We have a request for information out for third-party private vendors, from whom we have requested white papers, which are due by the end of next month, or April 1, where they provide a service to private citizens who might want to pay them a fee for vetting as a known and trusted traveler to our criteria. So we would set the criteria, the information that would be beneficial to us. They would then give a yes or no, showing whether that person meets the criteria. And then we would, obviously, do all of our assessment. So that is another opportunity that we are looking at expanding, that known and trusted population.

Obviously, the pilots and flight attendants, we now have approximately 175,000 pilots and flight attendants who go through a risk-based security screening initiative called Known Crew Member every week. So 175,000 pilots and flight crew are not going to the front of the lines. They don't like doing that; passengers don't like them cutting in front. And so it is just a part of the commonsense approach that we are trying to use to say, look, we trust these people with our lives 27,000 times per day around the country, so let's make sure we can verify who they are.

Those are some of the initiatives we are doing. As relates to the privatized airports, we do have the 16 privatized airports. We have additional applications that have been made. And we are in the process of reviewing those and providing—going through the statutory requirements from the FAA [Federal Aviation Administration] Modernization Bill from last year. So we are assessing those, and we are applying the same risk-based security initiatives to those airports as we are to all the TSA airports and want to continue assessing those as they come in.

Mr. CARTER. What about cost savings? Have you done any analysis of the cost savings? Do you have any statistics that you can share with us?

Mr. PISTOLE. We are working on those—those costs figures, Mr. Chairman. And we have—we believe long term, we will clearly achieve some efficiencies in terms of TSA's overall budget. I still don't have the specific data to say, here is how much we save if we are able to obtain that 25-percent goal that we have set for people going through expedited physical screening by the end of this year. But I can say that just based on some initial figures, we are looking at the—in the \$30 million to \$35 million range in terms of some efficiencies we would see still this year. But I will have further information as we see how successful they are in accomplishing that goal of 25 percent.

Mr. CARTER. As you get things we could take a look at, we would appreciate it if you could share this with us.

Mr. PISTOLE. Absolutely.

Mr. CARTER. I will now recognize Ranking Member Price for his questions.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Administrator, I know there are some tradeoffs here as you implement this PreCheck program in terms of how many personnel you devote to the new lanes versus how many you keep on the conventional lanes.

You are going to need a dramatic growth in participation in order to make this efficient and viable for the long term. Is this 25 percent goal about the level you are anticipating will be needed to get to the efficiencies you would like?

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes. And I will say it is an ambitious goal. I usually like to underpromise and over-deliver. I try to manage expectations. But I do have confidence that we will be able to make that if we look at all individuals, including pilots and flight attendants going through some type of RBS screening process.

Mr. PRICE. Let me ask you two further questions about this, just to drill down a bit.

Obviously, risk-based security done the wrong way could increase risk if even isolated terrorists were able to enroll in the program, for example, because they met the criteria somehow or if they became a threat after becoming program participants. I am sure you have thought about all this. What are you doing to counter such potential risks?

And then secondly, can you just clarify for us what sets PreCheck apart from the failed predecessors, especially Registered Traveler? Is it simply the behind-the-screens vetting technology has improved to the point that TSA can now effectively screen these individuals without diverting resources? Or are there other characteristics that would distinguish this effort?

Mr. PISTOLE. Thank you, Ranking Member Price.

Yes, there are two distinguishing features from those old programs from what TSA PreCheck is today. One is the intelligence, as you mentioned. We start off every day with a classified intelligence briefing talking about terrorists' intent, how they are trying to devise and construct and conceal nonmetallic improvised explosive devices particularly. But we know a lot more about the traveling public, especially those coming from overseas, than we did previously, just based on improved intelligence community collection and sharing of that information. So that is one issue. The private companies, obviously, wouldn't have access to that information.

The second, under the old programs, it was basically a front-of-the-line or front-of-the-queue privilege, where people could pay a fee and go to the front of the queue at the checkpoint, but then they would go through the exact same screening as if they were an untrusted traveler. So it was really a service that cut down the wait times.

Now, with our PreCheck lanes, in—we have right around 50 PreCheck lanes in those 35 airports right now because the larger airports obviously need more. It is unusual to have more than a 5-minute wait time in a dedicated PreCheck lane. Whereas, you know, you may have, you know, a 15-, 20-, 25-minute wait on a regular lane at a busy time. So those are some of the key distinguishing factors.

In this request for white papers that we put out recently, we are interested in private industry's possible solutions to that, working

in a partnership. So, as opposed to the Federal Government doing that upfront vetting, we will see what the private companies, whether people would want to pay a fee for that service that then they provide us that—basically, it is a binary; yes or no, this person meets your criteria, TSA. Then we do all of our vetting.

As to your first point, the other issue is in terms of potential vulnerabilities, probably still the best tool that we have for the U.S. Government is intelligence. So whether it is an agency to collect intelligence overseas, for example, about this attempted underwear bomb, part two, from April of last year, not the Christmas Day bomber from 2009 that everybody knows about, but this second one where Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula gave a new, improved, nonmetallic IED to a putative terrorist and told that individual to get on a flight from a safe airport, presumably outside the Middle East, to come to the U.S. and blow the plane up over the U.S., that was an intelligence coup. Because that terrorist turned out to be a double agent and provided that device intact to the U.S. intelligence community, brought it back here. We did the analysis. And so we know exactly not only what they are thinking but how, again, they are devising, constructing, and concealing devices. And there are a number of challenges to that. So we have a significant benefit from that.

That being said, we are always looking at the multiple layers of security so we don't have a single point of failure. So there are a number of aspects to that to make sure that we don't miss something like that.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. At this time, I recognize Mr. Aderholt, the former chairman of this subcommittee.

CANINES: PASSENGER SCREENING

Mr. ADERHOLT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is good to be here.

Thank you, Mr. Pistole, for your presence here this morning and thank you for your testimony.

You talked about this in your opening remarks. And of course, one of the best detection devices seems to be canines. I know TSA has been working to increase the number of canines that are deployed and determine how best to integrate them as a key component of our transportation security system.

I believe that it is important to look at canine detection teams as a piece of technology; that with the right research, the right development, training, and support can fill a number of roles really better than any other technology.

At the time of your testimony last year, there were 900 canine teams. And you have talked about it in your opening remarks, but can you give us—can you expand a little bit and tell us a little more about how TSA and its partners are working to make sure that canines are on the cutting edge and the detection of and technology and trained in the development in a manner that assures success and the increases in the security of our transportation system?

Mr. PISTOLE. Thank you, Congressman Aderholt.

I am a big proponent of canines, especially the passenger-screening canines, the vapor wake dogs that we are funded for and acquiring, because of their ability to do the detection in a vibrant environment where it is not simply a matter of going to a stationary object, whether it is a suitcase, a package, or something, and sniffing that object, but being able to pick up the vapor from the explosive residue, either on the person or the carry-on bag, going through a checkpoint, for example. And that is exactly what is one of our key enablers for managed inclusion.

So, for example, where we started managed inclusion in Indianapolis on November 1st, I believe, the day before Thanksgiving, obviously one of the busiest travel days of the year, there is a TSA PreCheck lane at Indianapolis; there are two checkpoints. At that checkpoint, we actually had 31 percent of all the travelers go through to the TSA PreCheck lane because, one, they had been past a passenger-screening canine, so we had a high confidence that they were not carrying explosives; then, two, we had behavior detection officers looking for any suspicious behavior. So when they got up to the document checker, they were then invited to go to the PreCheck lane. So we fully utilized the PreCheck lane, and the canines were a key enabler of that. So given that assistance that the canines provide, we want to continue to be funded for, obviously, and acquire and deploy as many of those as possible.

I will say because of RBS, risk-based strategy approach, we are looking at our deployment in different ways, and we are engaging with airports in different ways. There had been some concern expressed by some about, well, what is the jurisdictional reach of TSA in airports? And so we are trying to be sensitive to that to make sure we are focused on passengers, particularly in the queue, and to make sure that we work through any resolution issue. So if a dog does alarm or hit on a person or a package, what is the alarm resolution for that? So those are issues that we are continuing to work through. But, as I say, we are in two dozen airports now. We hope to expand that and try to use them in our highest impact areas.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Well, the responsibility for development and employment of a well-trained and conditioned detector of canines is certainly—has consequences well beyond the transportation system, as I mentioned. Despite years of research to develop much better mechanical system, nothing beats canines' inherent capability to detect explosives and similar agents through the sense of smell.

As we look at ways to prevent mass shootings, is TSA considering directing the National Canine Program assets toward development of animals that can detect concealed firearms in public areas of our transportation system other than airports and beyond to other sensitive areas, such as schools, courthouses, or hospitals?

Mr. PISTOLE. So, without regard to this specific mass-shooting situation, we do have canines who participate in our Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response, the VIPR teams, which is just designed to go to the deterrent aspect of all this. So we know that a terrorist and some criminals, obviously, are deterred by a uniform law enforcement presence, a canine and, for some, CCTV.

So the whole purpose of the VIPR teams, where we use canines oftentimes, probably two-thirds of the time, outside of the aviation sector, surface transportation, that is designed exactly for that.

We have not looked at public buildings, courthouses, schools, and things like that. We have not been approached about doing that. We are trying to focus on the transportation sector, given our specific mandate.

PRECHECK

Mr. ADERHOLT. One last follow-up question on the PreCheck. I was talking with the staff earlier. Is there a mechanism for the airlines if, for example, a frequent flyer, of course, once their information is in the database and they are perceived as a trusted traveller and approved for the prechecked and then they were to switch airlines, not because of, you know, just because of maybe their route for business or whatever may change or just the different airlines, and they become a frequent flier on another airline, is there a mechanism where the airlines go in and reassess it after awhile? Because if they are approved on one—and I mention this because, quite honestly, it has happened to me. I fly Delta quite a bit. And, of course, I have been approved for the PreCheck. But I also fly U.S. Air as well and but not approved on the U.S. Air. I just wonder if there are a mechanism where two airlines are allowed to do the PreCheck.

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes. We have been discussing that with the airlines in terms of the reciprocity basically between airlines. The one way that you overcome that is by enrolling in the Global Entry Program, in which—so is it \$100 for 5 years, \$20 per year. So that applies to every airline that participates in PreCheck, which is the major five right now, anyplace there is a TSA PreCheck lane. So Global Entry basically supersedes all that. That is like the umbrella, if you will.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Right. Okay. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Lowey.

SEQUESTRATION IMPACTS: COORDINATION WITH FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, HIRING FREEZE

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you very much.

And before I ask my question, I just want to associate myself with my colleague Mr. Aderholt and your response. I am a great fan of the canine teams. I think they really seem to be doing an extraordinary job. So thank you.

As I noted a few minutes ago, I am very concerned with the impact of the sequester on TSA's core mission. Secretary Napolitano has repeatedly testified that the TSA would need to furlough a significant number of its frontline workforce, including TSOs, for up to 7 days to mitigate the impact of sequestration. These furloughs could increase wait times for airport security screening by up to an hour at our Nation's busiest airports, including the New York market.

Last Friday, Transportation Secretary LaHood announced that if sequestration were to occur, he would close air traffic control facilities at a number of smaller airports and curtail operations at other airports. Many of these smaller airports have airport screeners.

Administrator Pistole, have you coordinated sequester impacts with the FAA? For example, have they informed you which airports would have reduced operations so that you could shift your screener workforce hours appropriately? And has FAA informed you which of the smaller airports would be closed? If airports are closed, what are the implications for screeners working at those facilities? Would they be moved elsewhere in the system, for example? And is Westchester County Airport on that list?

And I also want to just say that I am particularly concerned about the impact of sequestration on our Nation's busiest airports, including LaGuardia, Kennedy, and Newark. They play a role as central hub for domestic and international travel. So, essentially, could you tell us—we are all holding our breath and hoping it doesn't happen—but what sequestration would do to the smaller airports, the biggest airports, coordination? Perhaps you can enlighten us.

Mr. PISTOLE. Thank you, Congresswoman Lowey.

Yes, there are a number of aspects here. Let me start with the smaller airports and the FAA question that you have raised. Yes, we are working with FAA. FAA has identified a number of smaller airports that would either shut down operations overnight or that it could close. And FAA has listed all of those. I believe there are 72 where FAA has said the overnight shift could be eliminated. And then there are 238 air traffic control facilities that could be shut down. So there are a couple aspects here. One, if there is—generally, if there is no air traffic control, then it is a question of whether their airlines want to have any traffic out of there. And it is—even though it is possible and is done from time to time in the very smallest airports, it becomes a question for the airlines.

So if the airlines aren't flying, no FAA, then obviously, there is not a need for TSA security because nobody would be flying. So we are watching all that very closely.

The bottom line for us is that we have been watching the whole sequester discussion closely in assessing what impact it will have for us. The longer—if it does go into effect—and I am an optimist, too, but we will see. So then the longer it goes, the greater potential impact it has for us. So we are doing other things before furloughing. So, for example, we are—we would look at a hiring freeze, and just, for example, on that, with our Federal air marshals, which are separate in some regards, but part of TSA. We have actually had a hiring freeze with them in anticipation of some budget challenges and constraints. The last class graduated January of last year. And so it was actually September of 2011 for the last Federal air marshal new-hire class. So we are trying to be prudent about that.

So we would look at a hiring freeze for the TSOs, security officers and then cutting back on overtime, which would have an impact more so—when you think about holiday travel, and with spring, spring breaks and summer travel coming up, the impact would be more noticeable I think longer term as we look at our ability to surge resources to those busiest times. If we are not paying overtime and we still have questions about sequester, then we would not have that ability to surge those resources. So that is where I think we will see the greatest impact, as opposed to today, for ex-

ample, which is not that busy a travel day. And so as the passenger traffic builds for spring and summer, that is where we will see the greater potential impact.

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you so much. I hope that we can all continue bipartisan work, as we have done in the past, and avoid these really drastic, drastic changes in our airport security system. I am very concerned about it.

Thank you very much.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Dent.

Mr. DENT. Thanks, Mr. Chairman.

Morning, Mr. Pistole.

Mr. PISTOLE. Good morning.

MAN-PORTABLE AIR DEFENSE SYSTEMS

Mr. DENT. State Department recently said that while former Libyan Dictator Gadaffi had as many as 20,000 MANPADS in his arsenal, only about 5,000 had been specifically accounted for and secured since his demise. Has this increased threat of MANPADS led to intensification of TSA efforts, including domestic or international vulnerability assessments?

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes. Thank you, Congressman. Yes. We, the U.S. intelligence community, obviously the State Department, Defense Department, are concerned about if you want to call them loose MANPADS, particularly use by, for example, Al Qaeda Islamic Maghreb, AQIM or by others who just want to make a statement. So throughout North Africa, there is an effort to locate and acquire those by allies or by the U.S. Government.

The good news is there is no indication that any of those are in the U.S. and so there is just—that is not the issue. It is more the overseas flights of—originating from some of those challenging areas.

Mr. DENT. This is not a classified briefing, obviously. But in a general sense, is TSA working with other nations right now to improve aviation security and mitigate the risk of these MANPADS?

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes. We do several things. We work with the 275 or so foreign airports that serve as a last point of departure, have non-stop service to the U.S. particularly, both on MANPAD vulnerabilities and then perimeter security assessments. So there are a number of steps that we could go into if you would like to.

CREDENTIALING PROGRAMS

Mr. DENT. Thank you. Also one key mission at TSA is to manage eight credentialing programs, with TWIC being, by far, the largest. You have made a \$30 million request for the Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing, or TTAC, TTAC, Technology Infrastructure Modernization, to put your different credentialing and vetting programs under one roof. TIM was supposed to support the universal fee rule, which is currently under DHS rule. TSA has argued that TIM has financial benefits. What security benefits would be generated from consolidating the existing systems into TIM?

Mr. PISTOLE. So it is not only security benefits, but it is efficiencies and better customer service, frankly—if we can have a consolidated one-stop shopping, if you will, for the different credentials. So whether it is a TWIC cardholder, a HAZMAT, carriers who

may drive a HAZMAT load over the road to a port where right now that driver would need two cards—the HAZMAT credential and then the TWIC card—that is just not an efficient way of going about business from our perspective. So that is why we want to have that one-stop shopping and to give us better security, to answer your question. From the standpoint of knowing real time what that person's background is, that there is—it is consolidated in one setting. So there is no bifurcation or any gaps there.

Mr. DENT. Thank you. And your fiscal year 2013 budget request predicted a rule in 2014, but the dates have slipped. When do you think DHS will issue a final rule?

Mr. PISTOLE. Obviously, there is the department review, there are other components' review. And it is—the good news is that there has been progress made since our last hearing. I cannot give you a specific date because I don't know. But there is good progress. And as far as the \$30 million, what that will help us do is make sure we don't have a slippage in our—the infrastructure modernization, which would have a detrimental impact on our ability to provide, for example, the one visit application and enrollment for future TWIC cardholders. So those are things that we are looking for on that.

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS IDENTIFICATION CARD

Mr. DENT. Finally, I understand we are waiting on final ruling on the TWIC readers from the Coast Guard. But can you share with us any progress that has been made over the last year to get us to that final rule? I know this rule has been about 10 years in the making with almost 2 million people enrolled in the program, so utilizing their TWIC cards, simple flash pass.

Mr. PISTOLE. There has been good progress on that, Congressman.

And the Secretary has been personally involved in directing all DHS efforts and then for the U.S. Government as that applies to make sure that we can get that out, that these card readers that the Coast Guard has at ports, that they can be used as a viable way of establishing better security in a cost-effective manner. So there has been good progress.

ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY: USE BY OTHER AGENCIES

Mr. DENT. One last thing, too. With respect to these AIT machines, those whole-body scans, I know we have made—you have made a changeover, too, with a lot of the machines going to—we spent a lot of money on the—on the old machines. How much money did we spend and how much—how many of those machines are now being mothballed?

Mr. PISTOLE. So they are not being mothballed. And I would have to check. I think it is around \$40 million that we spent to acquire the type that have—that—called backscatter, that don't have the ATR [automated target recognition], the privacy filter built in.

Of course, Congress passed a law last year, that said that by May 31st of last year, all body scanners, all AIT will have the privacy filter built in the ATR. They did allow me to give a 1-year extension to the company that produced those. And I did that, in the belief that the company would be able to produce those privacy fil-

ters. So we have done an estimate. I think it was over 130 million people who went through those. At an average—so the average cost was about 30 cents per person to buy down the risk from a non-metallic AIT. And then other government agencies are very much interested in using those machines in different settings, so not airport security. So they work fine but not to comply with the Congressional mandate of the privacy filters in our own personal—my personal preference to have all machines equipped with privacy filters by May 31st.

So the company that manufactured them is paying for the cost of removal, the cost of storage of all those equipment. So the taxpayers aren't paying for any of that. And, of course, we withheld the funds under the contract that were going to the company to provide the privacy filters because they didn't do that.

Mr. DENT. Thank you.

Yield back.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me just follow up on that line of questioning. Thank you, again, for the work that you and the rest of the men and women do.

I thought the amount was about \$184 million in the back scatter units.

Mr. PISTOLE. No. I think—have to check on the exact amount for all of the AIT and the actual purchase.

So that is the total cost for all the AIT. But the back scatter, is it \$40 million?

Mr. CUELLAR. About a quarter. So the cost of putting them—I thought they were at a Texas warehouse. So all that cost is not being bared by the taxpayers; it is the companies doing that.

Mr. PISTOLE. Right.

Mr. CUELLAR. But we did pay for that equipment.

Mr. PISTOLE. Sure, we paid for it.

Mr. CUELLAR. I know there is value added by the number of people that went in. I know there are a Congressional mandate on that. I am more interested, what are we going to do with them? Have you all started talking to the Federal agencies, let's say, the prison system? Can you go into a little bit of details? Because I want to use that equipment in places where privacy might be less of a concern.

Mr. PISTOLE. Exactly, Congressman. So, yes, we have had a number of discussions. The manufacturer, obviously, is very much interested in using them, so they are not mothballed. So there is a use for them. I can't go into detail now because of some of the sensitivity of that. I would just say there is possible usage both domestically and internationally for those very reasons.

Mr. CUELLAR. Okay. That was the next question I was asking you. I am from Laredo, Texas, cover a lot of border area. Our work that we have been doing with Mexico has been very important. As you know, they are in a very difficult situation. If we can't talk about it at this time, I would like to sit down with you and any other Member that might be interested. But anything we can do with, let's say, the Republic of Mexico, so they can provide their—any surplus instead of being mothballed—

Mr. PISTOLE. Right.

Mr. CUELLAR [continuing]. We use it either for our prison system or whatever the case might be, domestically. But, internationally, I would like to follow up with you all on that conversation.

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes.

NATIONAL CARGO SECURITY PROGRAM: INTERNATIONAL CARGO

Mr. CUELLAR. If I have just one more question. Talk to me a little bit about the good work that you all have been doing on the National Cargo Security Program to strengthen international air cargo security.

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes, thank you, Congressman. The National Cargo Security Program is something that we are utilizing internationally to help buy down the risk from that international cargo coming to the U.S. And so we have now signed agreements with 33 countries around the world, about 60 percent of the cargo coming into the U.S. And it is basically a recognition that they have upped their game, if you will. They have raised their standards in terms of their own cargo inspection at key airports that fly to the U.S. with cargo, rather—either on passenger flights or on all-cargo flights. So these 33 countries, including the EU [European Union], are key drivers of economic prosperity, if you will, because it allows for a more risk-based approach to how we screen cargo. And it is all premised on a notion that is similar to passengers: The more we can know about the cargo, the better job we can do of assessing how much and what type of security screening should be applied to that cargo. It really comes down to two categories: known shippers and known shipments. So if you are a known shipper, you are a Fortune 500 company, and this is what your shipping is, and this is what you do every day or every week, then we apply this standard. If it is an unknown shipper, such as a young woman in October of 2010, who walked into a freight forwarder in Sanaa, Yemen. She had two packages, both addressed to locations in Chicago. She was an unknown shipper; she had an unknown shipment. And it turns out that is where those cargo bombs in the cartridge toner printers were located. So that would receive the maximum amount because it is coming from a high-risk area from an unknown shipper and an unknown shipment. So that is the scale, if you will, that we are applying.

So we are making good progress. We are hoping to sign some additional agreements later this year that would increase the percentage of air cargo coming here well beyond that 60 percent.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you so much.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you. Thank you so much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Latham.

FOREIGN REPAIR STATION SECURITY

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and welcome.

About 10 years ago, Congress required the TSA to have a rule in place for the Foreign Repair Station Security, yet the rule, 10 years later, still hasn't been finalized, and it is putting us at a huge disadvantage in the global market. I understand you went

back in 2011, I think, gave the department a proposed rule and nothing has happened. What is the problem?

Mr. PISTOLE. Yeah. Thank you, Congressman.

There has been a long and frankly unacceptable process for this, this rule also, from the standpoint of us. It was put out as a notice of proposed rulemaking, [NPRM] and a number of very helpful comments from industry and others were provided, which changed the economic impact that had originally been done. So the economists went back to update that and so that has all been done, and again, similar to the other rule, it has made progress, and it is overdue. I agree.

Mr. LATHAM. So what is the status?

Mr. PISTOLE. I can't tell you specifically, but it is—

Mr. LATHAM. Where is it?

Mr. PISTOLE. It is somewhere under review. I would have to get back with you on that, but I know it has been back and forth among a number of—between the lawyers and the economists and the budget people.

Mr. LATHAM. At the department or OMB, or where is it?

Mr. PISTOLE. I would have to check exactly, but I believe, yes, to all those, and again, good questions are coming back, similar to the public comments we got to the NPRM, but I would have to go back and find that specifically to tell you with accuracy.

PIPELINES, SECURITY OF

Mr. LATHAM. Okay. If you could, I would be very interested as to what the status is.

You have some responsibility for pipeline security; can you explain a little bit about your role and where cyberprotection fits in with respect to pipelines? I don't know what role TSA has with the cyber part of this, and I would be curious if you engage on advising on security issues for the pipelines.

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes. So we do have that responsibility under the Enabling Legislation Act, obviously, and so what we do is provide classified briefings for the pipeline industry representative of the security chiefs. Several months back, I guess it was in September, I met with the Alyeska pipeline people for obviously the Alaska pipeline, and we talked about not only the physical security aspects, but as you mentioned, the cyber vulnerabilities and what Alyeska is doing to make sure that there is not some type of attack that could adversely affect the flow of the oil or gas, whatever it may be.

We also engage with the pipeline industry on a regular basis and say, here is what we have seen around the world in terms of attacks or attempted attacks and here are some of the things that we strongly encourage you to do. We try to do it from a cooperative standpoint, simply from a standpoint of buying down risk, because that is a good return on investment for the shareholders as opposed to through regulation, and that has worked successfully thus far.

You are still going to have the one-offs. We have had two attempted attacks in the last 3 years, one in Texas, one in Oklahoma, minor IEDs, if you will. And then, of course, in Alaska, we did, every once in awhile, have a person with a rifle fire a round through the pipeline, and they deal with that. But that is not a ter-

rorist. That is usually somebody that has been drinking too much or something else.

[The information follows:]

Response: The Final Rule on Repair State Security is undergoing review. TSA is committed to issuing the Final Rule as soon as possible.

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Owens.

NEXUS CARDS

Mr. OWENS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you for coming today.

You mentioned about the Global, Global Entry pass. Are you treating NEXUS passes in the same way.

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes. We made a policy decision last—I did last fall, the 530,000 Canadian citizens who are NEXUS cardholders are the first foreign non-U.S. citizens who are a part of the TSA PreCheck program, so yes. So if they fly in and out of or through the U.S., then they are afforded the same TSA PreCheck benefits as if they were a U.S. citizen.

Mr. OWENS. Now, if you display the NEXUS card when you appear at a TSA checkpoint, what will the reaction be?

Mr. PISTOLE. So you don't have to display the card just like you don't have to do the Global Entry card. That information, if the person has taken the known traveler number from the back of the card and put that in the travel profile for the airline you travel on, then that information, the fact that they are known and trusted, is embedded in the bar code of the boarding pass.

Mr. OWENS. Okay.

Mr. PISTOLE. And so it is a boarding pass that is scanned. So if you have a card, that can be a form of ID, but that is not going to get you in the PreCheck lane in and of itself.

NATIONAL CARGO SECURITY PROGRAM: COORDINATION WITH U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Mr. OWENS. Thanks.

Follow up on Mr. Cuellar's question before. You talked about the National Cargo Security programs and the movement of goods. What type of coordination goes on between TSA and CBP? As I am assuming CBP is also gathering very similar data.

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes. We work in close partnerships. CBP obviously has the Air Cargo Advance Screening, ACAS, system and the National Targeting Center for both passengers and cargo, and so we are embedded with them, and we are very close, particularly as it relates to overseas cargo. Of course, we have our own regimen here through our Certified Cargo Screening Program, CCSP, and facilities. The 150 or so private companies that do screening account for about half of the domestic uplift.

As it relates to CBP, CBP acquires that information that goes into the decision of, is it a known shipper; is it a known shipment; and is it a high-risk location? And so there has been great progress over the last year, year and a half, in that regard, applying the risk-based, intelligence-driven protocols to cargo. So we would not

be able to do much of what we do, frankly, without CBP's partnership on that.

Mr. OWENS. So, are they providing you the data upon which you are making your decision.

Mr. PISTOLE. So it depends on—yeah, it works both ways. So if it is—if the cargo is going on aircraft, yes. If it is going on ships, then, no, so we don't deal with the cargo on the ships. CBP would have that.

Mr. OWENS. I understand.

Mr. PISTOLE. So, yes, so if it is air cargo—and again, we do classified briefings for all the major air cargo carriers, and I will say, particularly FedEx and UPS, because they were the two carriers that had those printer toner cartridge bombs on them back in October 2010. We have worked very closely with them in terms of, okay, here is the device, here is what it can do, what can you do without regulation that will up your security protocols worldwide?

And of course, again, as I mentioned, it is clearly in their best interest to buy down risk and things, regardless of what TSA or anybody else says, and they have done that in some truly remarkable ways. So it is a great partnership with the industry in that regard.

BEYOND THE BORDER

Mr. OWENS. Just one last question. Are you engaged in Beyond the Border discussions with Canada in terms of, again, going back to the movement of cargo, particularly offloading in places like Montreal and trying to get the single entry process in place?

Mr. PISTOLE. We are. And in fact, the recognition of the Canadian citizen and NEXUS cardholders was part of the Beyond the Border initiative between the two governments, so I went to Ottawa, and we signed the agreement, had a little press conference and all that.

But as it relates to what we do have, the one statute allows for the one-stop security, if it will, for checked bags, as opposed to cargo coming from Canadian airports that have commensurate explosive detection screening capabilities, so that is in place in select airports. The 14, I believe it is, CBP preclearance airports, 8 in Canada, a couple in Ireland, and the Caribbean, and one other location, we are working with them, so it is a joint requirement. Both TSA and CBP have to say that, yes, the security protocols are commensurate with ours here before we would recognize that one-stop security.

Mr. OWENS. Thank you very much.

Mr. PISTOLE. Thank you, Congressman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Fleischmann.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Good morning, Mr. Administrator.

Mr. PISTOLE. Good morning.

TECHNOLOGY OPTIMIZATION PROCESS

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Technology development is essential to being prepared for emerging threats. New technology often faces an uncertain path going through TSA evaluation and procurement. I understand TSA has initiated a Technology Optimization Process,

TOPS for short, to expedite technologies in what could be a lengthy process. What technologies has TOPS yielded, sir?

Mr. PISTOLE. I would have to get back on anything specific in terms of deployment. It is a relatively recent initiative, and it is primarily our Office of Acquisition doing much more industry outreach.

So, for example, was it Monday, I believe it was, we had another industry day inviting any vendor in who is interested in submitting a white paper for a third-party vetting for trusted travel populations. I would have to get back with you on specifics of anything already delivered.

[The information follows.]

Response: The Technology Optimization Partnership (TOPS) process is part of the developmental test and evaluation process developed by the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) to provide industry with specialized government resources and guidance to finish development of a product that can pass certification and qualification. A traditional qualification test yields simply a Pass/Fail designation, with no additional context for industry to attempt to correct the fail points. The TOPS process enables industry and government to work collaboratively to improve systems that initially fail qualification testing by categorizing system deficiencies, offering test articles, and providing feedback on ongoing remedial actions. With this assistance, industry is often able to successfully course-correct and gain certification for their systems. Readiness Assistance provides industry with a wide spectrum library of explosives to help companies improve detection capabilities, while readiness testing provides industry with feedback on the success of their efforts. Recent yields from the TOPS process include:

- An American trace explosive detection manufacturer, Implant Sciences, recently qualified the QS B220 ETD as a TSA approved cargo explosives trace screening device.
- An Explosive Detection System (EDS) manufacturer, L-3 Communications Examiner 3DX ES, certified against an enhanced list of improvised explosives, expanding capability.

The TOPS process decreased the time required for the technical maturation of the two referenced technologies, ultimately bringing them closer to deployment. The TOPS process is supportive of TSA's acquisition cycle because it enables more transportation security systems to be qualified/certified in a shorter period of time, helping to increase the pool of viable solutions available to TSA.

SCREENING PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. So you will provide that. Thank you, sir.

My next question. The GAO has conducted 3 studies regarding the Screening Partnership Program, the SPP, in an effort to establish meaningful apples-to-apples evaluations and performance comparisons between SPP and non-SPP security officers. In the 2009 study, the GAO identified 10 analysis limitations regarding TSA's information which a 2011 study recognized had only been partially addressed. Still there remain 4 of 7 cost analysis limitations and 3 out of 3 performance analysis limitations which still require further TSA information and clarification.

The 2012 GAO study noted cost issues still remain unaddressed and that the TSA had committed to provide meaningful apples-to-apples performance comparisons by the first quarter of Fiscal Year 2013.

Mr. Administrator, when may Congress and the GAO expect to see meaningful cost and performance comparisons between SPP and non-SPP airports?

Mr. PISTOLE. Thank you, Congressman.

I would say as quickly as possible. I can't give you an exact date, but I will say that both IG and GAO have provided some very good recommendations for us. We collect a lot of data. I can tell you exactly how much we spend on TSA security at the 435 or so airports and exactly how much we, the U.S. taxpayers pay, at the SPP airports. The one thing I would note, although the GAO and IG reports again have those good recommendations, there was a particular committee report that did an apples-to-oranges comparison that I think was misleading. They compared San Francisco to LAX and came up with some different efficiencies. A more, if I could suggest, a more accurate comparison would be San Francisco to Atlanta, where the cost, because of airport configuration, number of travelers and all that, and the cost is actually less per passenger for security screening at Atlanta. Of course, the TSA airport versus SFO, San Francisco, and SPP airport, so it is a number of ways you can look at the dollar figures and stuff, but I commit to you to get those as quickly as we can.

[The information follows:]

RESPONSE: Over the past several years the GAO has conducted two audits of the Screening Partnership Program (SPP). The first report was issued in 2009 with a follow up report issued in 2011. The initial report identified seven limitations in how TSA computes costs and three limitations in how it evaluates performance. The limitations included items such as not considering overlapping administrative personnel, underestimating some costs, not determining how changes in assumptions would affect the size of the estimate, not documenting the methodology assumptions, not providing evidence showing the measures used were the most meaningful, and controlling for other possible factors such as airport configuration. A follow up report published in March 2011, stated the TSA generally addressed three of the cost limitations and partially addressed the other four. Likewise, the GAO found TSA had partially addressed one of the three performance limitations, while generally not addressing the other two. Since issuing that report, TSA has worked with GAO to address those limitations. In addition, the performance limitations are no longer relevant as the TSA study upon which GAO based its conclusions is no longer used for determining if an airport application is approved or not. As a result, GAO agreed in July 2012 that TSA has addressed all remaining limitations, and stated it will close the report. As of March 2013, GAO has not formally closed the report. TSA considers the limitations addressed and GAO satisfied based on GAO's verbal notice and subsequent E-mail exchanges.

The latest report was issued in the October of 2012; TSA agreed in principle with the recommendations and is on track to complete implementing the recommendations. TSA identified seven actions it would take to implement the recommendations. GAO has provided no feedback as to whether these actions would address the recommendations.

In November 2012, TSA posted an overview of the application process to the TSA website that addresses the recommendation. Specifically, the overview describes the process, provides numerous additional details concerning the data that will be used to approve or deny an application, and discusses TSA's cost estimating methodology and TSA's definition of cost efficiency.

Also in November, TSA reviewed the summary GAO survey of airport operators published in the report and tailored the application instructions and overview of the process to ensure potential applicants understand the process.

As of March 2013, TSA is finalizing revisions to the SPP application to comply with appropriate Federal records management directives. This effort is on track for completion during the spring of 2014. In the interim, the current application (revised in March 2012) remains available to the public.

Originally, it appeared as if the SPP application would require an OMB number, but subsequent research indicates an OMB number to fulfill Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) requirements is not needed. GAO has been notified of this fact.

The application adjudication process, another recommendation, is in the final stages of approval and is expected to be fully approved during spring of 2013.

As discussed in TSA's response to the recommendations, SPP created the first periodic report on the program which reviewed cost and operational performance as well as program accomplishments and future plans in January 2013. This was provided to the GAO in March 2013. A mid-year supplement will be prepared during the summer of 2013 with a full report on 2013 expected in the winter of 2014.

Finally, TSA is investigating the deployment of an electronic data collection system to facilitate systematic collection and reporting of data from across the program. The project is in the planning phases, with a potential deployment targeted for early Fiscal Year 2014.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, do I have time for one more question?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

TECHNOLOGY CERTIFICATION PROCESS, STREAMLINING

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

One final question, Mr. Administrator. Innovation can be driven by small businesses, which may be innovators but face financial constraints in meeting TSA technology certification. How is TSA working to streamline its certification process to preserve the integrity of that process, while making it more accessible for participation by small, innovative, but more financially limited companies, sir?

Mr. PISTOLE. Thank you. Along with our expanded industry outreach and having additional industry days where any interested vendor, small business, disadvantaged, all the—any vendor who is interested in working with us to provide the best possible security at the best price, we have expanded those significantly. There is also an initiative that we undertook last year with the private sector to hold at least several times a broader open, so not just the big vendors but any small vendor, and I will go and speak to that group and say, “Provide the vision. That is what they are looking for, so where is TSA going? What does PreCheck look like down the road? What technology do you need to enable that broader expansion and then have several engagements along those lines.”

So, I think we are in a much better spot now than we were say even a year ago, and we are making good progress, but obviously always are open to suggestions, recommendations how we can improve.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

SEQUESTRATION IMPACTS: TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICERS

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And welcome, Mr. Pistole.

Before I ask my question, I would like to clarify the issue of the release of undocumented individuals from detention facilities that was mentioned in the beginning of the hearing because I don't want the public to be unnecessarily alarmed.

The detainees in question are not dangerous criminals; they pose no risk to society. And they were not simply released into society, but rather they were placed in a alternatives to detention program, which has proven to be a very secure program with a success rate of over 90 percent. By putting them into this alternatives detention program, the cost is \$10 a day, as opposed to \$120 a day when they are held in a detention facility, so it was my understanding that it was a cost-saving move by the agency.

You know, I also am very concerned about what the impact of sequestration will be and particularly as it applies to LAX, so I am not going to take up the time of the committee to discuss LAX, but I would like some information on how you plan to mitigate the impact there, but also, it is also my understanding that the hiring freeze could have an impact even months after the sequestration

is lifted because it typically takes more than 2 months between the time a new TSO is hired and then when he or she can actually start working at an airport.

So how much time, in terms of the hiring freeze, can go by before you would actually start to feel that impact, and perhaps we could end up with a void in the number of TSOs that we actually need?

Mr. PISTOLE. Right. So, again, the hiring freeze is all predicated on if the sequester goes in effect and then for how long, and obviously, we will monitor that very closely. That being said, even if we put on a hiring freeze, we could still process applications for positions that would be in queue when the sequester and then the March 27 date comes and goes, presumably positively. Then we would be in a position later on, the spring or summer, whatever we are talking about, to have people in queue ready to be hired. From the time they are hired, I mean, there is some basic training and then on-the-job training, but that is a fairly short period as opposed to the 2 months that you mentioned.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Oh, okay. So, are you talking a short period of time, you talking 2 weeks, 3 weeks?

Mr. PISTOLE. Yeah, closer to 2 weeks rather than 2 months.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. And this is on-the-job training?

Mr. PISTOLE. There is formal classroom and other training just to learn our standard operating protocols, all the basics, and then they do have some OJT [on-the-job training], so—and you will see them; they won't have the same uniform, and they are usually following somebody else around so they can learn the ropes, so yeah.

RACIAL PROFILING ALLEGATIONS

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay.

In August, the New York Times reported that TSA behavior detection officers at Logan Airport in Boston had been accused of engaging in widespread racial profiling, and according to the Times, this pattern of misconduct was so blatant that the Massachusetts State Police eventually questioned why all of the cases referred to them by your agency involved minorities. One TSA officer even complained that, and this is a quote, “the behavior detection program is no longer a behavior based program, but it is a racial profiling program.”

Similar allegations have also been made at airports in Honolulu and Newark. It is my understanding that the DHS Office of the Inspector General and DHS Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties are looking into the racial profiling charges. Can you update us on that investigation and describe the steps that you are taking to insure that behavior detection officers at other airports, including LAX, are not unfairly profiling the traveling public?

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes. Thank you, Congresswoman. And I am looking forward to the DHS inspector general report as it so that relates specifically to the Boston allegations that the New York Times ran, and I am looking forward to an updated story from the New York Times when that report comes out. I have had a couple of conversations with the acting inspector general of the IG to get those updates. I am not in a position to provide what those initial results of that inspection or investigation are, but I am looking forward to that coming out. I believe it will be in the next 30 days, and I have

been waiting on that report to use as a barometer, if you will, for how we go forward.

Now, that being said, as soon as those allegations surfaced late last summer, we undertook a retraining of every behavior detection officer across the country to make sure that they are not profiling based on anything, not race, ethnicity, gender, religion, whatever it may be. It is all behavior based, and it is similar to, you know, my career in the FBI [Federal Bureau of Investigation] in looking—and in law enforcement—you look at behaviors of people, not who they are, because we teach our security officers that terrorists don't have any particular face. We have a chart that shows, for example, Timothy McVeigh, you know, U.S. born and bred, Army veteran and yet he blew up Oklahoma City, the courthouse, the Murrah courthouse. So we have—it can be anyone.

So the focus is on their behavior. And our BDOs, behavior detection officers, several times per week will identify somebody who is either, they are demonstrating suspicious behavior, and when approached, they are perhaps a drug courier; they may be a money launderer carrying excess cash and secreted or something; they may be an illegal alien; they may be a wanted fugitive, and there is an outstanding warrant for them. So those are all types of categories that we look at, but I am looking forward to that IG report to help us and to any recommendations that come from that to say, yes, this is a valuable program. If we need to make changes in either the way we train or deploy and execute on that mission, then I am obviously very much interested in that because, obviously, we are not going to profile, we are going to look at suspicious behavior as one of our many layers of security.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And that report will be available to the committee?

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes. I understand that, again, in the next 30 days, it should be available.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay.

CANINES: PRECHECK

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard, I would like to thank you for your comments on the information you provided us.

This committee actually has asked the Administration to provide the information about those released prisoners, and I actually talked to Ms. Napolitano last night about it. We have not been given as clear a definition as you gave us. It is my understanding from various reports that some of those people were released on their own recognizance, so you gave us some additional information, even though we kind of tried to lay the framework that we were not going to go into all that, but we have done it, and that is fine. And I guess for another day, we will determine whether or not that is catch or release.

I guess it is my turn. I am a big fan of dogs, too. I think I told you that when we met before. At one time, I owned as many as 17 dogs, which is kind of insane, quite honestly. I have a wife who is quite a dog lover, and I love her very much, so we have lots of dogs. We are down to five now.

How is TSA including the canines in TSA PreCheck today to expedite the flow of passengers through security lanes? Is TSA plan-

ning future initiatives that include canines where passengers can qualify for the expedited screening process?

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes. Thank you, Chairman.

We are using them on an as-available basis for people in TSA PreCheck, but the greatest opportunity that I see for assisting in the expansion of the known and trusted population is that real-time assessment at the airport through managed inclusion, which I mentioned is in Indianapolis, Tampa, and now Honolulu starting tomorrow, where again, if we can have high confidence that the passenger going past that canine is not carrying explosives and then behavior detection officers can make that assessment, then that will allow us to populate, if you will, the PreCheck lanes in a more efficient way.

So the PSC dogs, they are not the only—the passenger screening canine, are not the only way of doing that, but it is a key way.

Now, for example, the day after the Superbowl in New Orleans, where New Orleans may have the low tens of thousands, or 10,000; 12,000; 13,000 people traveling every day, they had 39,000 people leaving New Orleans the day after Superbowl. Using the passenger screening canines that we brought in from other airports and then the whole notion of managed inclusion, we were able to expedite the physical screening because of those two criteria. So the dogs were a great assistance and some of your colleagues, both in the House and in the Senate, remarked very favorably about that use of the passenger screening canines to achieve that outcome.

Mr. CARTER. They are pretty amazing at what they can do. Now, I do know that they are just like any other employee; once in awhile, they have to rest.

Mr. PISTOLE. They do need breaks every once in awhile.

ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY: REDEPLOYMENT

Mr. CARTER. And you will evaluate that resource and determine what their work period is.

TSA originally proposed to deploy 1,800 AIT systems nationwide. They have been funded for 1,250 of them. However, because one vendor could not provide the automated target recognition on its systems, you have withdrawn 250 systems in your current inventory. What is your current plan for backfilling those systems and what will your coverage be for the near term, and finally, can TSA substantially reengineer its checkpoints for security efficiency and cost control?

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

So, given those manufacturer issues, not complying with the contract and having to remove those and really the expansion of the risk-based security initiatives, where we want to use the advanced technology for those higher unknown risks, if you will, while we expedite the known and trusted travelers, we have done a reassessment of our need, so we don't—I don't believe we need 1,800 now. It is a lesser number than that, and we are in the process of doing a redeployment as those—the machines without the privacy filter, the ATR. As we pull those out, then we strategically redeploy the existing ones with ATR, and that will all be accomplished by May 31.

I think we are down to 140-some of those machines out there now, and we have a good schedule each week on that redeployment, so we would be glad to provide that to the subcommittee in terms of that specific deployment schedule if you are interested.

[The information follows:]

Response: As of March 7, 2013, there were 130 Rapiscan Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) machines remaining at airports nationwide. All Rapiscan AIT units will be removed from airports by May 31, 2013, to comply with requirements in Section 826 of the "FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012." More detailed information is designated Sensitive Security Information and can be provided separately to the Committee.

EXPLOSIVES DETECTION SYSTEMS

Mr. CARTER. All right. Thank you. That is good.

Finally, TSA has invested about \$3.5 billion in the EDS and infrastructure. It is now looking at requirements to recapitalize and upgrade the systems, some of which are a decade old. Your December spend plan reflected procurement of about 40 percent of the total number of EDS proposed in your fiscal year 2013 budget at the same time that—your most recent monthly report showed that you had \$728 million in unobligated balances to be applied to this effort, including \$576 million in mandatory capital fund resources. These are large balances to carry under a CR.

What are your priorities for the EDS replacement and upgrades? Are you expediting this effort or withholding funds subject to completion of the competitive process, and why are you carrying such large balances in these accounts?

Mr. PISTOLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Obviously, our explosive detection systems are a key enabler of facilitating the movement of people and goods, and in those airports where we have the most efficient, the in-line systems, they greatly facilitate that travel and safe travel by screening every checked bag for explosives.

That being said, as you correctly noted, some of the equipment is 10-plus years old now and is in need of replacement, and so that whole recapitalization focus has been on those machines that are in greatest need. We have seen some limited circumstances of machines outliving their useful life as had been projected, and so we are trying to maximize those. And so the whole notion has been let's not have a tidal wave, if you will, in one fiscal year in which all the equipment stops working. So we are trying to be very judicious in our use of funds.

And so part of that was some of the equipment lasted longer than we thought, so we did not have to apply those funds, let's say in fiscal year 2012. So we are now in 2013, and we are trying to be good stewards of taxpayers' dollars in that regard.

Mr. CARTER. How are you applying the \$33.5 million you identify in the plan for technological engineering initiatives? Will these include potentially major changes in the process and result in large savings in resources and efficiency? Will this include looking at the entire checked baggage process, including using lease agreements or arrangements and pre-engineered modules?

Mr. PISTOLE. So, we have looked at some other options, such as lease agreements, as opposed to the acquisition and the maintenance cost that are associated with that. What we have seen thus

far in terms of informal proposals, if you will, is that the cost and the requirements upon basically Congress and budgeting exceed not only 1 year or 2 years but longer term, so that has been one of the limitations. Do you and do we bind future Congresses and administrations into something that would be perhaps the most cost efficient but long term? So, we have looked at that, but we have continued with our acquisition and recapitalization initiative to best address that in the most cost-efficient way.

That being said, I will have to get back with you in terms of the specifics that you mentioned, and we will pledge to do that.

[The information follows:]

RESPONSE: TSA's plans for funding Technology and Engineering Initiatives are as follows:

- Approximately \$14.9 million will be for a variety of Engineering Initiatives required to deploy and upgrade existing equipment and processes as well as to develop requirements for incorporation into future technology. These efforts include:
 - Procurement of technical data packages that will enable TSA to solicit and compete third party contractors to perform maintenance and logistics support on Explosives Detection System (EDS) equipment.
 - Support for efforts of baggage handling systems experts to access current legacy deployed equipment, trouble shoot, recommend fixes, and make recommendations to ensure the effective integration of legacy equipment into baggage handling systems meeting current EDS requirements.
 - Development and integration of a means for verifying the quality of images produced by fielded equipment.
 - Subject matter expert training to TSA staff for specific EDS equipment.
 - Funding for companies with innovative transportation security solutions in order to enable continued modernization in security technologies.
- Approximately \$5.4 million will be for the Security Technology Integrated Program (STIP). STIP is a TSA-wide data management system that provides a centralized focal point connecting Transportation Security Equipment (TSE) to one network, addressing current data, threat response, and equipment challenges. STIP assists managers in more effectively administering TSE, deploying personnel, and adapting to changing security needs. The three strategic goals of STIP are:
 - Enable the automatic collection, standardization, analysis, and dissemination of critical asset and personnel performance data, improving TSA's situational awareness and risk-based decision making processes.
 - Remotely manage TSE threat detection capabilities, enhancing TSA's ability to respond to new and emerging threats. Centralized and automated software updates and threat-counter-measures sent from the STIP Enterprise Manager will reduce the response time needed to update the TSE fleet, reducing risk to the public.
 - Enable TSA to remotely monitor, diagnose, troubleshoot and manage TSE, allowing TSA to address equipment issues, prevent failures, and reduce the need

for on-site visits. The remote management of the TSE fleet will optimize screening effectiveness and availability and better meet the needs of Transportation Security Officers.

- Approximately \$5.7 million will be for operational testing and evaluation support for concept demonstrations; early user assessments; initial and follow-on operational testing; and evaluation, regression testing, and customer tests for assigned projects to determine the operational effectiveness and suitability of Electronic Baggage Screening Program (EBSP) systems and technologies within the intended environment. Support includes developing the integrated testing and evaluation strategy, developing and executing event-specific test plans, and providing evaluation products to support program decision reviews and other events. Support also includes establishing, maintaining, and restoring test sites in support of operational testing activities.
- Approximately \$7.5 million will provide Test and Evaluation services, test article development, test equipment provisions, and test execution capability at TSA's Transportation Security Integration Facility (TSIF) to enable testing of EBSP systems.

Over time, Technical Engineering efforts are expected to expand the detection capability of EDS equipment deployed by TSA. Anticipated benefits include minimizing the false alarms that decrease passenger and baggage throughput, resulting in increased costs for screening.

TSA has looked into leasing as an alternative to purchasing equipment. Leasing has not proved a viable option due largely to the budgetary treatment of the lease of capital assets.

TSA will consider pre-engineered structures for investments in a new inline system when it is the most cost effective solution to the government and a positive return on investment can be achieved.

Mr. CARTER. Your December spend plan showed some improvements in coverage for the top four categories at airports, with 91 percent having some coverage. Are you planning to introduce more EDS at airports that currently lack coverage?

Mr. PISTOLE. Obviously the goal would be to have EDS everywhere. It really becomes a fiscal budgetary issue then, and how much risk do we buy down by having a system in an airport where there is a lower number of passengers? And simply from a risk-mitigation standpoint, how much do we buy down? And so, in an ideal world, yes, I would say, here is where we will be. We are not in that world—

Mr. CARTER. No we are not.

Mr. PISTOLE. So we deal with what we have and try—we make a very informed judgment as to where we can achieve the greatest risk reduction with the greatest efficiencies in partnership with the airport authority, so it is a very active discussion, let's say, when it comes down to where we are going to be and who should be reimbursed and all those things.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Pistole.

Mr. Price.

MANAGED INCLUSION

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like, in this final round, to touch on two matters that you have mentioned but not given full details on, and so I would like to explore some of those details.

First, the managed inclusion pilot program, and secondly, some of the technologies that you are developing for next-generation detection.

Managed inclusion first. This is a pilot at two airports, as I understand it, Indianapolis and Tampa. These pilots allow passengers, who are not enrolled in PreCheck but are favorably vetted by Secure Flight, to be randomly sent to the PreCheck lane for screening. Now, there is some flexibility in the screening protocols at PreCheck lane, so you are deploying canines and additional behavior detection officers at these PreCheck lanes that are piloting this managed inclusion approach. Due to low PreCheck enrollment to date, this permits the underutilized checkpoint lanes to be utilized more fully. I understand you tried this out at the Superbowl period in New Orleans.

So, two questions. How do you evaluate the managed inclusion pilot so far? If they are successful, are you working with other airports to roll out this approach and locations that currently have underutilized PreCheck lanes? And then, secondly, what other plans do you have to make existing checkpoint screening capabilities both more secure and less cumbersome for travelers not on PreCheck? Are there any programs in place to provide some or all of the same PreCheck benefits to all passengers based on technological developments?

Mr. PISTOLE. Thank you, Ranking Member Price.

So, as we assess the results of managed inclusion, it has been very positive thus far in several respects. One is from an efficiency standpoint, where we are better able to utilize our workforce to accomplish the security screening of larger numbers of people with a

better throughput rate and, frankly, better passenger satisfaction, but that is all undergirded by the security benefit we get because, as you noted, these are people who are not on a terrorist watch list. They are people who we just don't know much about, other than name, date of birth and gender, as required by statute. And so if our focus is on the non-metallic improvised explosive device, which that is what I have been told under RBS—I said that is where we have to focus because that is what the terrorists are using to try and exploit what they see as vulnerabilities. If we can buy down that risk through the passenger screening canine and the behavior detection officers, the person is not on a watch list, and we have that opportunity to get them into a PreCheck lane, then let's do that.

So, you mentioned Tampa and Indianapolis. Tomorrow, again, we will start a third pilot site at Honolulu. There are some unique characteristics about intra-island travel that facilitates that, and so that is a benefit for us. We are looking at several other airports that we want to roll out managed inclusion, as we did the day after the Superbowl in New Orleans.

Part of it has been this inspector general report on behavior detection officers, and some of the allegations in the New York Times that I am hoping will prove to be unfounded—and, again, I look forward to that story if that is the case, because if that is the case, then we are able to use our behavior detection officers and the passenger screening canines in a much more effective and efficient way to get to your latter point about moving more people into the PreCheck lanes.

Now, the last part of that. We are looking at other opportunities to do that with the general public. It is a little bit premature to go in that detail now, but I am hopeful that, later this year, we will have some other initiatives that we can talk about and inform the committee about that will accomplish exactly what you are talking about.

And then one of the—the one thing I can comment on is that we are looking at a TSA-enabled trusted traveler program so people can sign up for PreCheck without having to sign up for Global Entry. So, for example, Acting Commissioner of CBP told me after the first of the year that 41 percent of the people who were signing up for Global Entry in the last quarter of 2012 were actually just interested in the TSA PreCheck benefits, so they either didn't have a passport, which you have to have for Global Entry, or they weren't planning on international travel. They just wanted the TSA PreCheck benefits.

So, right now, unless you are invited by the airline as a frequent flier, signing up for Global Entry is the only way and you have to get a passport if you do not have that. So what we are working on is a TSA solution to that, which will be similar to what we do with the vetted populations on credentialing with the Security Threat Assessment, the STA that we do, something similar to that where people could sign up with TSA, rather than CBP, to get simply the TSA PreCheck benefits and then hopefully be able to, quote, upgrade, if you will, to the Global Entry benefits if they got a passport and could use some of that same information.

There may be some additional requirements involved in that. So those are some of the discussions. I am hopeful and confident, actually, that, later this year, we will roll that out, which will greatly expand the accessibility, if you will, and still be a fee-based service. We still have those issues to go through, but that is one of the ways we looked at expanding that known and trusted population.

NEXT-GENERATION DETECTION TECHNOLOGY

Mr. PRICE. All right. That is helpful. Thank you.

Let me quickly move to the question of the next generation detection technology. I raised this in my opening statement, and I want to ask you to address the apparent puzzle about the stage we are now at with regard to developing this technology.

Last June, TSA released a request for information for industry to explore the potential development of a computed tomography-based explosives detection system for use at passenger screening checkpoints. This is the same technology that has long been used to screen checked baggage for explosives, but now, here comes the puzzle. On December 20th last year, S&T released a broad agency announcement, that is a precursor in many ways to request for information for the next generation of EDS devices which would improve TSA's capabilities to detect current and emerging improvised explosives threats while reducing the likelihood of a false alarm partly through an improved library of improvised explosive threats.

This technology, according to S&T, would change TSA's procedure for scanning baggage as to checkpoints and screening facilities. So S&T plans, we understand, to spend \$25 million on this effort over a 2-year period. Contract award, however, is not anticipated until later this year, in August, I think.

Okay. So an accepted threat is the lone wolf scenario, generally, and as we have all seen, what seems to be the growing propensity for suicide threats. Why is it that the computed tomography technology used for explosive detection in checked bags, which is quite mature and may be readily adaptable to the checkpoint, why has that not been developed for the specific requirements of the checkpoint?

Has TSA identified any credible suppliers for this capability? Has TSA funded any developments for these solutions? If so, how much more funding is going to be required to develop this capability?

And then, secondly, what is S&T undertaking? Are you working on two separate technology projects using EDS that will better identify explosive materials hidden in carry-on baggage or should we consider S&T's efforts a step backwards from the request for information TSA issued last June. Just help us understand what is going on here.

Mr. PISTOLE. Yes. There are a number of details involved in your two-part question there. Let me first say, on technology, we—TSA and S&T [Science & Technology Directorate], particularly TSA because we are the users of that—are always looking at the best detection capabilities at the best price, and so that is why we have our Transportation Security Integration Facility, just south of Reagan airport here, to make sure that we can test and assess and validate the effectiveness of the technology before we deploy it in the airport, which was not something that we did several years

ago, and there is some not good success stories stemming from that inability to do that.

As relates to the interaction with S&T, we usually work very closely together. Dr. Tara O'Toole and I talk frequently in terms of what are we looking for, and so whether it is shoe detection, explosives in shoes or is it on—with bottled liquid scanners, all those things—we help drive and, set and drive the requirements for that.

In terms of the specific, the computer topography-assisted technology, there have been some issues about the application at the checkpoint in terms of the size of the detection equipment and the usefulness and the cost as it relates. I will have to get back with you on the specifics of that. I have not focused on that in awhile, so I will have to get updated on that and get back with you and the committee on that.

Mr. PRICE. Well, it is a puzzle, and I must say you are not totally clearing it up, so I look forward to your getting back to us.

Just on the face of it, why would S&T undertake a project of this sort without full consultation and without it being designed in a way that is fully responsive to the needs you are already in the process of addressing?

Mr. PISTOLE. Sure. Obviously, S&T is responsible for the entire department, and so CBP, Coast Guard, perhaps even ICE [U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement], you know, have some requirements, and part of their—S&T's challenge is to find the most cost-effective technology that can be deployed more broadly than just one particular agency. So if you can have a particular—let's take the advancing technology. If there was some application to another DHS component or a U.S. Government component with slight modifications, then is that more cost-effective for the taxpayers than having stand-alone systems? And so that is part of the challenge S&T has.

But again, I will have to get back with you on the details because generally, we have very good cooperation and requirements-driven processes where we are always interested in spiral development, the next generation, if you will, of the existing technology, but we are also looking for that breakthrough technology that can get us to the best possible detection level at the best price. So that is, again, that is our under- or overriding architecture that we want to use. I just have to get back on the specifics on this.

[The information follows:]

RESPONSE: Rotating gantry computed topography (CT) Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) are currently in widespread use for Transportation Security Administration (TSA) checked baggage security screening. Their ability to screen large bags at a high throughput, with minimal operator intervention, while ensuring detection performance to certified levels makes these units well suited for checked baggage service. The airport passenger checkpoint presents a substantially different operating environment for security screening equipment and operations. EDS would need to be tailored in physical design, size and weight, operator interface, bag handling interface, power consumption, and detection algorithm in order to meet the unique checkpoint requirements. A substantial initial investment in design costs would be needed to develop an operationally suitable EDS.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is pursuing the next generation of X-ray detection technology and related enablers. While conventional CT systems have been successful at detection of military and commercial explosives, recent efforts to expand this capability to include homemade explosives in the broadest sense have revealed limitations of CT technology. S&T is working with TSA and industry partners to develop next generation checkpoint and checked baggage X-ray systems which are expected to greatly improve detection of improvised threats at substantially reduced false alarm rates. TSA and S&T have held a series of joint industry days to discuss the path forward for improving X-ray detection technology and S&T has recently released the first of a series of Broad Agency Announcements to initiate these development efforts.

Companies that currently provide EDS checked baggage screening, and other companies with expertise in computed topography systems, have proposed concepts for checkpoint EDS. In some cases, concepts have matured to the production of prototypes and demonstration units. However, the many technical and operational challenges that apply in the checkpoint environment have not all been solved to an acceptable level and the cost factor, both initial and recurring, has not been managed to a level that justifies investment.

TSA and S&T are working closely to develop next generation checkpoint X-ray systems. There are a number of potential industry suppliers for these next generation systems.

TSA did support test and evaluation projects to investigate the feasibility of checkpoint EDS. These test and evaluation efforts aimed to assess both the technical capabilities of the equipment as well as their ability to integrate into and support the operations of the checkpoint. In some cases, changes to the operating procedures commensurate with EDS use were evaluated. TSA engaged with the vendors of these checkpoint EDS to determine feasibility and the necessary development efforts to improve their performance and reduce cost. The level of additional investment required, by TSA and the vendors, in order to raise checkpoint EDS to the top of the arsenal of carry-on bag screening technologies was determined to be too high to continue.

Additionally, TSA has supported algorithm improvements for Advanced Technology systems. In collaboration with TSA, DHS S&T is planning to invest approximately \$80 million from FYs 2013-2017 in improvements to X-ray screening systems for aviation security and related areas. These development efforts are expected to greatly enhance the capabilities of X-ray systems to detect improvised threat materials and may open new avenues to the application of EDS in the checkpoint environment.

In the effort to research and develop these new enabling technologies, DHS S&T is pursuing techniques in high performance image processing and improved component technology. TSA issued a Request for Information (RFI) to stay abreast of new developments, engage industry, and update technology roadmaps. DHS S&T was aware of TSA's RFI in June 2012 related to the potential development of a computer tomography-based explosives detection system for use at passenger screening checkpoints. The information TSA gathered helped inform S&T's Broad Agency Announcement (BAA), which is based on a collaborative effort between DHS S&T, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), and TSA. DHS S&T, in coordination with TSA, is pursuing the development of advanced X-ray methods for improved homemade explosives detection, high-performance image processing (working with Duke University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology), as well as improved component technology (new X-ray sources being developed by Stanford University). DHS S&T's intent for the BAA is to leverage its \$25 million investment with DARPA's investment in advanced measurement methodology from the Knowledge Enhanced Compressive Measurement program. TSA and DHS S&T both agree that with sufficient improvement in the areas of data acquisition and data processing, the potential for engineering a viable checkpoint EDS, and EDS performance in general, is greatly improved.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.
 Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
 Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

EMPLOYEE MORALE

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Pistole, I would like to talk a little bit about low employee morale at TSA.

In a recently released Partnership For Public Service ranking, DHS, as a whole, finished last on the list of the best places to work in the Federal Government, and TSA was at 45 percent, I believe, was second to the last and had the worst job satisfaction rate of any DHS component.

These are troubling statistics, given that morale does have an impact on how someone performs their job, and it also, in this case, is also important because of the way TSA agents come across to the public also impacts the public's attitude toward TSA.

A hopeful sign was that you just completed a new collective bargaining agreement on which you negotiated with the American Federation of Government Employees Union, and I believe that that agreement gives transportation security officers a stronger voice under working conditions and in the system used to evaluate their performance.

What other steps are you taking to improve employee morale at TSA to improve job satisfaction, reduce the attrition rate and also to give the traveling public a more pleasant experience?

Mr. PISTOLE. Thank you, Congresswoman.

A number of good questions in there. Let me start by saying that, you know, the vast majority of men and women in TSA are dedicated public servants who want to do the best possible job in the most professional way day in and day out. And let's face it, it is a very demanding, challenging job where you deal with people who sometimes are not friendly, not engaging, not positive, and we have even had TSOs assaulted, physically assaulted, in addition to the verbal abuse that some take, so it is a very demanding job to start with.

That being said, our attrition rate is actually much lower than what most people would access. We are around 7.5 percent for our full-time workforce, and so that is a positive.

I think part of it has been the policies that we in Washington have put on all of our security officers to be focused on these items, if you will, these prohibited items as opposed to the person and what that person may do. And an example I give is, so as an FBI agent for almost 27 years, I traveled armed every time I traveled, but I never went through airport security because, you know, I would go the alternate route, but I got on the plane armed.

So as we can focus more on known and trusted and treat people with respect and dignity and professionalism, especially those that we know and trust because we are exercising physical security, what we have seen is a much more positive interaction. So that the nearly 7 million people who have been through PreCheck, those are people who have a positive experience with TSA, and they are giving that feedback oftentimes to the TSOs at the checkpoint, which has a positive impact in sharing that.

And so, one of the things we have done is try to focus on the training in the workforce. So, for example, last year, we provided every TSO with training in what we call TACCOM, tactical communications. And the whole purpose of that is to, if you are a TSO and I am an unruly passenger coming through and I start yelling at you, the normal response may be to get in you—to react in the same way. The whole purpose of TACCOM is to help diffuse that situation and to work with that person to get through whatever the issue is, recognizing they still need to go through security; they are going to go through whatever that is but do it in a more professional way, an engaging way, in a partnership, rather than it is us versus them.

So I think that training has been helpful. We also created last year just out of hide, a TSA academy, and that is at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia. The whole goal is to help empower and professionalize the workforce through training opportunities. We have what we call associate's programs in Homeland Security around the country, where hundreds and hundreds of TSOs have taken Homeland Security classes and received an associate's degree in Homeland studies. So that is helping in that regard.

This TSA academy, though, we have had over 500–650, I believe—supervisors go through this first iteration because supervisors are so important in terms of managing the workforce, getting feedback, translating the directives from headquarters, and so forth, and so that has been very positive feedback. That is a 2-week course. Some of our supervisors had not had any formal leadership training, so that is part of it.

So the whole notion is take this group of people, 50,000 people, that were hired after 2002, many of whom are still with us, and to make sure they have the best training, the best engagement skills, the best professionalism, if you will, and so all those things are an issue. There are other things they go into, but that is really the focus.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Yeah. I just want to suggest that also one of the problems is—and I travel through LAX—is that very often you get the TSOs yelling at you or the way they talk to you in a way that then creates this adverse reaction from the public, and so I think that is also a very important scenario to address.

Mr. PISTOLE. It is, and that is part of what this tactical communication training is; you don't yell at a passenger. You may disagree with the way the passenger is treating you, but you don't respond in kind.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Or just a "get against the wall" or whatever it is.

Mr. PISTOLE. You diffuse the situation, and because in doing that, you can help the throughput, you can get the people moved on and get to the next person. But it is, as noted, it is a very challenging, demanding job. And so we work at those other things we can do to help empower the workforce.

COMPLAINT HANDLING

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And along those same lines, I have received a lot of complaints about TSA's poor record of customer service. Be-

tween October 2009 and June 2012, your agency received more than 39,000 complaints from passengers through the TSA contact center. And even more concerning is the fact, as I understand it, according to a November 2012 report by GAO, TSA lacks an agency-wide policy or consistent process to guide how it handles that information. GAO also concluded that better complaint policies could help TSA to enhance both its operations and its customer service.

So what steps are being taken to improve the way you handle complaints in response to GAO's report?

Mr. PISTOLE. Let me start by saying, anecdotally, the number of complaints are down substantially, for example, in the 75 and older and 12 and under categories because we modified those screening approaches more than a year ago, almost a year and a half ago for 12 and under. We have also consolidated all those; from the recommendations from that report, we consolidated our complaint reporting system so we can better track and address. But one of the key enablers for us is this passenger support specialist.

Again, 2,500 people, for many of whom it is a collateral duty, because you don't have a complaint every minute or even every hour or day in some smaller airports. And so how can that PSS [passenger support specialist], as we call them, engage and resolve the situation at the checkpoint so by the time the person is walking away from the checkpoint, it has been resolved? And thus far, we have had—I will have to get the exact figures—over 500 opportunities to engage in specific situations. So we just drew this up a few months ago, and in, I believe, 90 percent of those, the situation is resolved at the time the person walks away from the checkpoint, and so that has been one of the lingering issues from before. The people would walk away; they are really upset. And then they think about it, and then they do something, as opposed to resolving it at the checkpoint. And that is our goal: to make sure that we have secure satisfied passengers as they walk away from a checkpoint. So that PSS program, I think, will go a long way.

We also instituted in the last year, since our last hearing, TSA Cares, a hotline, particularly for people with disabilities and those who may need additional assistance or information. We put a lot of information on our TSA.gov Web site, to say, if you have this situation, here is what you can do. But we do have these, on the TSA Cares hotline, people who call to get information about, okay, here is my medical condition or here is my situation, how can you work with me? And it may even, again, manage expectation, but it may even involve personal assistance at the checkpoint before you get to the checkpoint.

Now that, just given our resources, that would be very limited, but there is lots of good information, so I would encourage anybody with questions to go to the TSA.gov Web site and just say, here is my issue, how can I best be prepared, because obviously, a well-informed, prepared traveler is a great partner for us. So we can work in partnership to help them get through in a safe and secure way.

[The information follows:]

Response: As of February 26, 2013, there have been a total of 2,094 Passenger Support Specialist (PSS) interactions at 145 airports. Of the 2,094 interactions, 936, or approximately 45 percent, were deemed significant. Note: A "significant" inter-

action is defined as an interaction in which the PSS was utilized by the passenger to perform duty as trained. For example, an interaction in which a PSS assists a passenger with medical needs through the screening process would be considered "significant." On the contrary, a PSS helping a passenger find his or her departure gate is recorded as an interaction, but is not considered significant.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I just wanted to say also there have been some very positive experiences also with the TSO, especially the young women who pat you down.

Mr. PISTOLE. Yeah.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. They are very professional and very courteous, at least that has been my experience.

Mr. PISTOLE. Thank you for that positive feedback. I am sure the workforce will be glad to hear that. Thank you, ma'am.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Pistole.

We appreciate you. We have given you a long day here, but you have done a great job. Thank you for coming.

Before I close this hearing, let me take a minute on the record to recognize the service of one of the subcommittee's outstanding professional staff members, Jeff Ashford, right here.

Jeff is abandoning us. No, he is moving on to continue to work for another Appropriations subcommittee. This time, he is going to be working for Commerce, Justice, Science. You know, that is the big kids, and we are proud he is going there.

We want to let you know we thank you for what you have done for this committee. You have been here since it started 10 years ago. You have been a great resource and a great help, and I personally want to thank you, and I am sure all the previous chairmen would also like to thank you for your service, and I hope you don't forget about us. The door will still be open over here. You can come back and say hello.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman, let me confirm that. Indeed, the previous chairman would like to thank Jeff. I can approve that instantaneously because I had four very pleasant years as chairman working with Jeff and appreciating his depth of knowledge, his professionalism, his cooperative approach, his ability to work with the staff team. He has been an outstanding member of this subcommittee's staff, and I am sure he will do great work at Commerce, Justice. Hard to imagine why he would want to abandon us, but we wish him well and we thank him for his continuing service.

Mr. CARTER. All right. With this, we conclude our hearing.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE John Carter

Administrator John Pistole, Transportation Security Administration
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 Resources for Risk-Based Security, TSA Budget
 February 27, 2013

Risk Based Security

Question: This Subcommittee has consistently supported risk-based approaches which would improve security, while reducing screening time and cutting costs. Examples include TSA PreCheck and the Screening Partnership Program. The Secretary has projected that PreCheck or similar expedited programs could be extended to half the eligible traveling public within two years. How are initiatives such as this improving performance, screening time, and overall cost-savings?

ANSWER: The overarching goal of risk-based approaches is to improve security. Risk-based security allows the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to better focus resources on those passengers who could pose the greatest risk — including those on terrorist watch lists — while providing expedited screening, and a better travel experience, to those considered low-risk. It has the potential to increase cost efficiency and passenger satisfaction, as specific initiatives such as expedited screening lanes are projected to accommodate up to 50 percent more throughput than standard screening lanes.

Today TSA is providing expedited screening to over 1,000,000 passengers weekly, compared to 465,000 a year ago. As risk-based security programs are extended to an increasing portion of the traveling public, including through TSA Pre✓™ where TSA applies risk-based measures based on information voluntarily provided by the traveler, TSA will be better able to assess, identify, and implement adjustments to the screening processes to increase efficiencies. TSA can provide to the committee cost-benefit analysis of risk-based security programs as they are completed.

Question: This Subcommittee has been told that TSA is testing a new approach to pre-screening passengers. Specifically, using Behavior Detection Officers in conjunction with Passenger Screening Canines to assess passengers before they reach the airport checkpoint and — regardless of their eligibility for PreCheck — directing them to the PreCheck lines. Please update the Subcommittee on the status of this approach and other risk-based strategies.

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is testing an initiative called Managed Inclusion. This initiative is part of TSA's risk-based security approach to move away from a one-size-fits-all model and closer toward the goal of providing the most effective security in the most efficient manner. Managed Inclusion uses a real-time threat assessment by Passenger Screening Canines (PSC) and Behavior Detection Officers (BDO) in the screening checkpoint queue to efficiently and securely evaluate for potential threats to security. Passengers screened by PSCs and BDOs are then eligible to go through the expedited screening lane.

TSA will always incorporate random and unpredictable security measures throughout the airport and no individual will be guaranteed expedited screening. Passengers who go through the expedited screening lane are able to leave on their shoes, light outerwear and belt, and they are able to keep their laptop in its case and their 3-1-1 compliant liquids/gels bag in their carry-on bag.

Managed Inclusion is currently being tested in Indianapolis International Airport (IND), Tampa International Airport (TPA), and Honolulu International Airport (HNL), with plans to continue the assessment at additional airports through Fiscal Year 2013. This initiative will not apply to all passengers traveling through the selected checkpoint. Though expedited screening lanes are available to those passengers who have qualified for the TSA Pre✓™ program whenever the checkpoint is operational, Managed Inclusion will be operational during specific intervals, depending on local passenger volume and other variables.

In addition to Managed Inclusion, numerous risk-based changes have already gone into effect nationwide, including expedited screening procedures for children 12 and under and adults 75 and older. TSA has two programs specifically for active duty military personnel. At all airports, active duty military personnel in uniform holding a valid military identification can transit screening without removing their shoes provided they do not alarm the equipment. At eight airports with common access card readers, active duty military personnel holding valid military identification can go through expedited screening lanes. Additionally, TSA provides expedited screening for airline pilots and flight attendants at 29 of the Nation's busiest airports. These risk-based security initiatives have significantly reduced pat-down screenings and allow our Transportation Security Officers to be more threat focused.

One of the most visible components of risk-based security is the TSA Pre✓™ program. TSA Pre✓™ enables us to focus efforts on passengers who are more likely to pose a higher risk to our aviation network, while providing expedited screening and a better travel experience for those low risk passengers that TSA knows more about. TSA Pre✓™ currently includes U.S. citizens who are members of existing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Trusted Traveler initiatives including Global Entry, NEXUS, and SENTRI, Canadian citizens who are enrolled in the NEXUS program, and eligible U.S. citizen airline frequent flyers who fly domestically. Certain other known and trusted populations, such as federal judges and members of Congress, are also eligible for TSA Pre✓™. TSA is continuing to evaluate other populations for inclusion in this program and develop solutions for future expansion.

Since its initial rollout in October 2011, TSA Pre✓™ has been made available at 35 airports. To date, nearly 7 million low risk passengers have been screened with the expedited procedures, and over 2 million travelers are currently participating in the TSA Pre✓™ program. TSA has received positive feedback from passengers who have opted into TSA Pre✓™ and we expect participation in this initiative will continue to grow as more people become aware of the opportunity. At the end of March 2013, TSA launched TSA Pre✓™ at Austin, Cleveland, Memphis, Nashville and Raleigh-Durham airports. TSA will continue to evaluate other airports to include in the program.

TSA has established an aggressive goal to provide expedited screening to 25 percent of individuals currently processed through security screening by the end of calendar year 2013. Achieving this goal will mean that approximately 450,000 of the 1.8 million passengers who travel on average each day from the nation's airports will undergo some form of expedited screening. That could mean leaving their shoes on, leaving their 3-1-1 compliant liquids in their carryon bag, and leaving on their light outer jacket as they travel through the expedited screening lanes. It could also mean another form of expedited screening available through our standard screening lanes such as that available for children 12 and under and adults 75 and over.

Question: Please provide additional details of cost-saving strategies that TSA is pursuing, as described by Administrator Pistole in the hearing.

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) continues its efforts to drive better use of information and intelligence to manage risk in the commercial aviation domain and reposition TSA as a high performing, frontline counterterrorism agency. As more people are enrolled in various risk-based programs, such as TSA Pre✓™ which applies risk-based measures based on information voluntarily provided by the

traveler, TSA is better able to identify and make adjustments to the screening processes to increase efficiencies and potentially recognize cost savings. This is reflected in changes to technology deployments such as Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) where TSA is reducing the numbers of AIT originally planned for some of the largest airports while adding dedicated expedited screening lanes. TSA is also shifting AITs to maximize passenger throughput in standard screening lanes in the largest airports, and exploring other risk-based opportunities at our smaller airports.

Explosive Trace Detection (ETD)

Question: For over ten years, the Committee has funded the purchase and supported deployment and use of explosive trace detection (ETD) systems to screen passengers, carry-on baggage and for alarm resolution for checked baggage. ETD has been a mainstay of detection technology, but generally to resolve alarms. Are there next generation ETD systems on the horizon that improve upon the existing performance and operational requirements of today's systems? Is TSA assessing new ETD systems that could cost less or provide overall lower cost of ownership?

ANSWER: Yes. In 2009, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) initiated the Next Generation Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) systems procurement. Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity contracts were awarded to Smiths Detection and Morpho Detection for the ETD systems. TSA is partnering with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) for assistance with the next procurement for ETD replacement systems, which would include enabling Mass Spectrometry systems to enhance the detection capability of the current systems and potentially drive down the total cost of ownership.

Standard Personnel Costs Breakouts

Question: Please update the table provided last year showing standard personnel cost for hiring new screeners, transportation security specialists, behavior detection officers, and travel document checkers, by program, project and activity for fiscal year 2013.

ANSWER: Standardized Personnel Costs for FY 2013 are as follows:

Transportation Security Officers and Travel Document Checkers							
Description	Screener PC&B	Screener Training and Other	Airport Mgmt.	Human Capital	HQ Admin	IT Apps	Grand Total
Personnel Comp. and Benefits (PC&B)	\$52,000		\$400				\$52,400
GSA Rent			1,350				1,350
Background Investigations / Health & Safety					1,800		1,800
Recruitment Costs / Drug Test				7,900			7,900
Payroll Services						200	200

Training		7,300					7,300
Consumables/ Supplies/ Uniforms		850					850
Equipment/ Computer Network						825	825
Total Operating Expenses	-	8,150	1,350	7,900	1,800	1,025	20,225
Grand Total	\$52,000	\$8,150	\$1,750	\$7,900	\$1,800	\$1,025	\$72,625

Behavior Detection Officers							
Description	Screener PC&B	Screener Training and Other	Airport Mgmt.	Human Capital	HQ Admin	IT Apps	Grand Total
Personnel Comp. and Benefits	\$84,000		\$400				\$84,400
GSA Rent			1,350				1,350
Background Investigations / Health & Safety					1,800		1,800
Recruitment Costs / Drug Test				7,900			7,900
Payroll Services						200	200
Training		9,400					9,400
Consumables/ Supplies/ Uniforms		600					600
Equipment/ Computer Network						825	825
Total Operating Expenses	-	10,000	1,350	7,900	1,800	1,025	22,075
Grand Total	\$84,000	\$10,000	\$1,750	\$7,900	\$1,800	\$1,025	\$106,475

Transportation Security Specialists - Explosives (Formerly Bomb Appraisal Officer)							
Description	Screener PC&B	Screener Training and Other	Airport Mgmt.	Human Capital	HQ Admin	IT Apps	Grand Total
Personnel Comp. and Benefits			\$107,900				\$107,900
GSA Rent			1,350				1,350
Background Investigations / Health & Safety					4,450		4,450
Recruitment Costs / Drug Test				7,900			7,900
Payroll Services						200	200
Training			22,500				22,500
Consumables/ Supplies/ Uniforms			750				750
Equipment/ Computer Network						5,200	5,200
Total Operating Expenses	-	-	24,600	7,900	4,450	5,400	42,350
Grand Total	-	-	\$132,500	\$7,900	\$4,450	\$5,400	\$150,250

Attrition

Question: Please provide a table, similar to that provided last year, showing TSO attrition rates for both full and part-time screeners on an annual basis for fiscal years 2012 and estimated for 2013-14. Also, please compare rates by airport categories (Cat X, I, II, III and IV).

ANSWER:

	FY12	FY13 YTD (ANNUALIZED)*
Transportation Security Officer (TSO) Attrition By Work Schedule		
Full-Time ONLY	8.51%	7.39%
Part-Time ONLY	19.76%	18.36%
TOTAL	11.55%	10.35%
TOTAL TSO Attrition By Airport Category		
Category		

X	10.75%	9.32%
I	11.92%	11.71%
II	13.14%	11.06%
III	13.44%	11.94%
IV	13.96%	12.05%

*** - FY2013 YTD attrition computed through 2/23/2013. The FY 2014 attrition estimates can be provided after the FY 2014 President's budget is released.**

Transportation Security Officer (TSO) attrition rates provided are for all pay bands (D, E, F, G) and all reasons (voluntary & involuntary).

Passenger Wait Times

Question: Passenger wait times continue to be of concern at airport checkpoints. What is the average wait time TSA is recording for aviation passengers?

ANSWER: In September 2008, TSA adjusted the wait time data collection process to require airports to record estimates of wait times exceeding 20 minutes. Using those reported wait times, TSA calculated that 99.05% of the operational hours incurred wait times of less than 20 minutes during FY 2012.

Cost-Shifting from TSA to Airports (LEO)

Question: One area of friction between airports and TSA is in cost sharing. The Aviation and Transportation Security Act enacted shortly after 9/11 required a federal law enforcement presence at all security screening checkpoints. Recognizing the operational and financial burden of this requirement, Congress in the FY 03 omnibus appropriations bill (P.L. 108-7) allowed TSA to utilize the services of state and local law enforcement officers at checkpoints and throughout an airport to meet federal law enforcement requirements not directly related to passenger and baggage screening. The Act – permanent law – also provided TSA shall reimburse a state or local law enforcement agency for all reasonable, allowable, and allocable costs incurred in performing those duties (49 USC Sec. 44922). TSA has steadily decreased the reimbursement rate to airports in recent years and airports have expressed concern regarding these reductions in reimbursement rates for providing law enforcement officer (LEO) presence at screening checkpoints. Under current law, would TSA be required to provide federal officers at *screening checkpoints* if local airports determine they cannot afford to provide LEOs for that purpose?

ANSWER: Under 49 U.S.C. § 44903(c), there is a statutory requirement that an airport operator establish an air transportation security program "that provides a law enforcement presence and capability" for the safety of airline passengers. Under 49 C.F.R. 1542.215 (a), the security program established by the airport operator must provide "uniformed law enforcement personnel in the number and manner adequate to support each system for screening persons and accessible property...except to the extent that TSA provides Federal law enforcement support for the system." Upon notification from the airport operator that there are not enough qualified state, local, and private law enforcement personnel to protect passengers and property, TSA may authorize the airport operator to use, on a reimbursable basis, personnel employed by TSA or by another department, agency, or instrumentality of the Government. In making such a decision, Congress instructed TSA to consider the number of passengers boarded at the airport, the risk of criminal violence or aircraft piracy at the airport, and the availability of qualified state or local law enforcement personnel at the airport.

Question: I understand TSA has been seeking to have airports take over responsibility for securing exit lanes at airports. What are the costs and benefits of such action for both TSA and the airlines?

ANSWER: Control of exit lanes is considered an access control measure rather than a Transportation Security Administration (TSA) security screening requirement. TSA continues to consider appropriate actions with regard to control of exit lanes. If TSA did not staff exit lanes, TSA would have a budget savings associated with personnel reductions and could focus its resources on its statutory responsibilities, including the screening of passengers and property. The airport operators and airlines may experience a corresponding increase in costs to control the exit lanes.

TSA Technology Development

Question: Industry often raises concerns about the uncertain path new technology faces going through TSA evaluation/procurement. Most system evaluation to date has been pushed as a response to a known terrorist threat or event. TSA technology development has generally been driven by response to a terrorist threat or event. How is TSA supporting innovation to develop systems outside of event-driven purchases?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has several initiatives which increase the collaboration with both the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) and industry. These initiatives are aimed at encouraging innovation and decreasing the cycle for technology development and include developing a Research and Development Strategy with S&T and exploring the use of prize challenges to provide an avenue for industry to establish innovative ideas. TSA is also exploring ways to gain efficiencies throughout the evaluation process by promoting improved vendor readiness and by incorporating third party testing concepts. Further, TSA is developing a Transportation Security Capability Analysis Process to provide a structured, repeatable, and transparent requirements development process for security technologies.

Question: The Committee understands TSA has initiated the Technology Optimization Process (TOPS) to expedite technologies. What technologies has TOPS yielded?

ANSWER: The Technology Optimization Partnership (TOPS) process is part of the developmental test and evaluation process developed by the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) to provide industry with specialized government resources and guidance to finish development of a product that can pass certification and qualification. A traditional qualification test yields simply a Pass/Fail designation, with no additional context for industry to attempt to correct the fail points. The TOPS process enables industry and government to work collaboratively to improve systems that initially fail qualification testing by categorizing system deficiencies, offering test articles, and providing feedback on ongoing remedial actions. With this assistance, industry is often able to successfully course-correct and gain certification for their systems. Readiness Assistance provides industry with a wide spectrum library of explosives to help companies improve detection capabilities, while readiness testing provides industry with feedback on the success of their efforts. Recent yields from the TOPS process include:

- An American trace explosive detection manufacturer, Implant Sciences, recently qualified the QS B220 ETD as a TSA approved cargo explosives trace screening device.
- An Explosive Detection System (EDS) manufacturer, L-3 Communications Examiner 3DX ES, certified against an enhanced list of improvised explosives, expanding capability.

The TOPS process decreased the time required for the technical maturation of the two referenced technologies, ultimately bringing them closer to deployment. The TOPS process is supportive of TSA's acquisition cycle because it enables more transportation security systems to be qualified/certified in a shorter period of time, helping to increase the pool of viable solutions available to TSA.

PreCheck

Question: How many travelers are currently enrolled in PreCheck or otherwise eligible for expedited screening?

ANSWER: To date, over 7 million passengers have been screened in expedited screening lanes at a rate of approximately 1,000,000 per month. For example, during the week of February 26 through March 4, 2013, the average volume of individuals passing through expedited screening lanes was over 35,000 per day in the 35 participating airports and five participating airlines. Those utilizing the expedited screening lanes include TSA Pre✓™ participants as well as other populations eligible for access to these lanes such as wounded warriors and those identified through Managed Inclusion. In addition to the number of passengers screened in expedited screening lanes as outlined above, children under 12 and adults over 75 (approximately 6% of the daily travelers) are eligible to receive expedited screening benefits, such as leaving on their shoes, at all TSA standard security screening lanes. Further, Known Crew Members of flight crews, including pilots and flight attendants are eligible for expedited screening at 29 locations through specific crew access points. ,

TSA Pre✓™ includes a variety of eligibility mechanisms, including participation in a Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Trusted Traveler program, certain airline frequent flyers, and members of the military at selected locations. Over 2 million people participate in the TSA Pre✓™ program via these opportunities.

Question: Has TSA done analysis as to whether increased enrollment in PreCheck and Global Entry translates into cost savings for TSA, which can then devote scarce resources to screening *unknown travelers*? Please provide the analysis for the Record.

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has a goal of providing expedited screening to twenty five percent of the 1.8 individuals currently processed through airport security checkpoints on an average day by the end of calendar year 2013. As we make progress towards this goal and gain experience with increased enrollment into TSA Pre✓™, and increased expedited lane utilization rates, we will be able to complete an analysis of projected efficiency gains and cost savings and will provide it to the committee for the record.

Part Time Employees

Questions: I understand that as many as 14,000 TSA screeners work on a temporary or part-time basis. Are all new TSO hires being brought on board on a part-time basis at this time? Is there a maximum number of hours per week that such employees can work, and if so, what is it? What is the savings associated with hiring part-time employees?

ANSWER: (a) Currently, there are 14,120 part-time Transportation Security Officers (TSOs).

(b) Not all new TSOs are being brought on board on a part-time basis. While most airports hire all TSO new hires as part-time, some of the smaller and more remote locations hire both full-time and part-time officers. Last fiscal year, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) hired 5,792 part-time and 178 full-time TSO new hires.

(c) Part-time officers are permitted to work 16-32 hours per week. Generally the part-time officers have a tour of 20-25 hours per week [40-50 hours per pay period]. However, the part-time officers may be asked to work additional regular hours if there is an operational need to provide staffing coverage (e.g., aircraft weather delays). Additionally, TSA's Collective Bargaining Agreement with the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) allows part-time TSOs to pick up extra hours through a one-way shift trade, provided they are not otherwise put in an overtime status.

(d) As most airports have a distinct number of early morning activity/flights and a distinct number of late afternoon activity/flights, the part-time officers allow the agency to create efficient work schedules that maximize staff utility. Part-time staff can work additional hours at straight time pay, helping to minimize overtime expenses.

Screening Partnership Program (SPP)

Question: The Screening Partnership Program (SPP) allows airports to apply for private rather than government screeners; requires private screening companies to conform to the same security regulations as TSA officers; and requires them to provide screening at equal or lesser cost. Until 2012 TSA restricted participation but the 2012 FAA Reauthorization Act required the TSA Administrator to approve SPP applications within 120 days unless approval would compromise security or be detrimental to the cost-efficiency of screening. However, to date, only 16 airports actively participate in the SPP. While two more airports have recently been approved, another, Sacramento, just withdrew its application. Has TSA set the bar unduly high for private screeners to compete with federalized screening?

ANSWER: No. Since its inception in 2002, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has remained neutral with respect to whether an airport should or should not apply to participate in private screening. In January 2011, the TSA Administrator stated that to preserve TSA as an effective, federal counterterrorism security network, participation in SPP would not be expanded beyond the currently participating airports unless a "clear and substantial" advantage emerged. Following the passage of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (the FAA Act), TSA evaluates applications using the standards stipulated in the Act. Since the passage of the FAA Act, TSA approved every application within the required timeframe; an application from Sarasota Bradenton International Airport received on February 5, 2013, is still under review. A determination will be made by June 5, 2013 on that application, as stipulated by the Act.

Question: A recent GAO report indicated that while TSA has developed some resources to assist SPP applicants; it has not provided guidance to assist airports applying to the program or with information on how the agency will assess the SPP applicant. According to the GAO, three of five airport operators who applied using the current application stated that additional guidance is needed to better understand how to respond to the new application questions. Is TSA developing guidance to better position airports to evaluate whether they are good candidates for the SPP?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) agreed with the Government Accountability Office's (GAO) recommendation to provide more guidance on how the Screening Partnership Program application process works and how information provided will be used. To that end, on November 20, 2012, TSA posted detailed information about the application process on the agency's website, www.tsa.gov. Additionally, on December 20, 2012, TSA revised its application instructions, also posted on the agency's website, specifically addressing how the information gathered on the application is used during the application process. Both updates relied heavily on the survey of airport operators conducted by GAO. TSA addressed these actions in its 60-day update to GAO and anticipates that GAO will determine that portion of its recommendation as being addressed.

Question: Since implementation of the Screening Partnership Program (SPP) in 2004, 29 airports have applied to the program, citing various advantages and relatively few disadvantages. Yet, just 16 are currently participating in the program, while 6 are currently in the contractor procurement process. In 2011, TSA denied applications for 6 airports because, according to TSA officials, the airports didn't demonstrate that participation would "provide a clear and substantial advantage to TSA security operations." The same GAO report noted that while TSA recently improved its screener performance measures, it could benefit from monitoring private versus federal screener performance. Does TSA monitor private screener performance separately from federal screener performance? If not, does it plan to introduce any mechanisms to accurately monitor the SPP versus non-SPP performance?

ANSWER: Performance at all airports, regardless if staffed by federal security officers or private contract screeners, is measured and monitored in the same way. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has a performance measurement process and a management branch charged with monitoring and analyzing performance across all airports. This office produces an executive scorecard every two weeks which analyzes performance in many critical areas. While the Government Accountability Office (GAO) report recommended analyzing the Screening Partnership Program (SPP) with respect to Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) compliance, the GAO report had no reservations with TSA's methodology. TSA agreed with GAO's recommendation to specifically monitor and report private contractor performance to ensure their compliance with provisions of 49 U.S.C § 44920, which requires private contractors to perform and provide compensation equal to or better than the Federal government. TSA will continue to monitor private contractor performance as stated above and will produce an annual report with a mid-year supplement discussing SPP accomplishments, upcoming activities, costs, and performance.

Question: The Screening Partnership Program gives TSA the opportunity to work with the private sector, and create new jobs. Working closer with the private sector to reduce TSA inefficiencies can save the U.S. taxpayer money and improve relations with the general public. With that in mind, why isn't TSA doing more to expand the SPP?

ANSWER: We are unaware of occasions where Screening Partnership Program (SPP) airports have had the effect of creating net new jobs associated with airport screening. Analysis shows that the number of estimated Transportation Security Officer and private sector screener full time equivalent employees is the same and is defined by the security requirements at an individual airport.

Security effectiveness and cost efficiency will remain considerations, and are mandated in the 2012 FAA Authorization Act, in consideration of applications and decisions concerning airports entry into the SPP. Per the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA), applying to the SPP is voluntary. The Transportation Security Administration remains neutral with regard to either encouraging or discouraging applications.

100% Air Cargo Screening

Question: What is the current status of the ability to achieve the 100% requirement for screening international air cargo coming into the United States?

ANSWER: All passenger air carriers transporting air cargo into the United States report that they have attained a 100 percent screening level as of December 3, 2012. Carriers have submitted their required cargo screening reports for the months of December 2012 and January 2013. The Transportation Security Administration, in fulfilling its global compliance mission, will continue to validate and assess air carrier compliance with this requirement.

Question: Please update your estimate of the likely "end state" for explosive detection system deployment, both in terms of number of systems/airports and dates (by category of airport).

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) does not procure or deploy security technologies for air cargo screening. The air cargo industry procures and uses air cargo screening technologies, based on standards and guidance provided by the TSA. The industry reached the capability to conduct 100 percent screening of domestic air cargo in August 2010.

Question: Update and submit, through the most recent month available, the list provided in last year's hearing record regarding Sole Source Contracts. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

Attachment

Question: Update and submit, through the most recent month available, the list provided in last year's hearing record regarding Sole Source Contracts. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: See chart below:

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
ACCENTURE FEDERAL SERVICES LLC	ADP SOFTWARE		\$ 5,875,252	\$ 7,567,597	9/28/12	3/31/14	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS ALLIANCE, INC.	SUPPORT- MANAGEMENT: PUBLIC RELATIONS		0	\$ 900,000	6/21/12		AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
AMTIS, INC.	EDUCATION/TRAINING- OTHER		\$ 192,925	\$ 192,925	9/13/12	10/28/14	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
A-TEK INC	TRANSPORTATION/TRAVEL/RELOCATION- RELOCATION: TRAVEL AGENT		\$ 1,543,531	\$ 1,543,531	8/16/12	8/15/13	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AVAR CONSULTING, INC.	IT AND TELECOM- FACILITY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		\$ 162,453	\$ 908,072	6/25/12	6/24/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
BEAN SHEN LLC	HOUSEKEEPING- CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL		\$ 34,120	\$ 175,816	8/1/12	7/31/13	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
CAREERS IN TRANSITION INC	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT		\$ 2,526,747	\$ 3,905,014	11/14/11	7/22/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
CERTIFIED JANITORIAL, LLC	HOUSEKEEPING- CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL		\$ 24,480	\$ 122,400	10/25/12	10/24/13	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
D R MYERS DISTRIBUTING CO	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS		\$ 173,800	\$ 614,272	6/22/12	6/22/14	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
DSA DETECTION LLC	MISCELLANEOUS ALARM, SIGNAL, AND SECURITY DETECTION SYS		\$ 126,884	\$ 126,884	8/7/12	9/30/12	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
DUN & BRADSTREET, INC.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: OTHER		\$ 6,387,328	\$ 34,521,143	9/21/12	9/20/17	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
EAGLE HILL CONSULTING, LLC	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT		\$ 489,493	\$ 563,829	5/7/12	11/16/12	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
EN-NET SERVICES, L.L.C.	ADP COMPONENTS	0		2,100,000	9/28/12		FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
ENTEREZA, INC	EDUCATION/TRAINING-OTHER		\$ 241,700	\$ 384,083	9/25/12	9/24/16	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ENTERPRISE FURNITURE CONSULTANTS, INC.	CONVEYORS	0		8,000,000	8/1/12		FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE		\$ 474,890	\$ 474,890	9/20/12	12/19/12	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE		\$ 226,487	\$ 226,487	9/20/12	12/19/12	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE		\$ 286,221	\$ 286,221	8/16/12	11/15/12	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE		\$ 266,710	\$ 266,710	9/21/12	12/1/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE		\$ 212,030	\$ 212,030	9/25/12	1/24/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE		\$ 177,568	\$ 177,568	9/21/12	1/21/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE		\$ 519,083	\$ 519,083	8/8/12	11/7/12	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FIRSTLINE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY, INC.	HOUSEKEEPING-GUARD		\$ 13,802,477	\$ 27,720,327	12/31/2012	21-Dec	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS, INC.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: ENGINEERING/TECHNICAL		\$ 99,758	\$ 99,758	7/10/12	9/30/12	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
GRANT OLIVER CORP	LEASE/RENTAL OF PARKING FACILITIES	0		38,220	5/1/12		ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
HICKORY GROUND SOLUTIONS, LLC	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	0		4,000,000	9/30/12		AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appr opriat ion/ Acco unt	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
ID SOLUTIONS, INC.	ADP SOFTWARE		0	1,834,400	3/15/12	3/14/15	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
ILM CORPORATION OF VIRGINIA, INC	IT AND TELECOM- DATA ENTRY		0	4,000,000	6/25/12		AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KA LIMA O MAUI, LTD.	HOUSEKEEPING- CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL		\$ 128,348	\$ 640,351	7/1/12	6/30/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KORE FEDERAL INC	SPECIAL STUDIES/ANALYSIS- FOREIGN/NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY		\$ 1,737,494	\$ 3,687,928	9/27/12	9/26/14	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KORE FEDERAL INC	SPECIAL STUDIES/ANALYSIS- FOREIGN/NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY		\$ 419,867	\$ 419,867	4/4/12		AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
L & M ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING LLC	CONSTRUCTION OF OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES AND SVC BLDGS		\$ 341,796	\$ 341,796	9/21/12	1/1/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
LAI & CO.	INSPECTION- SERVICE AND TRADE EQUIPMENT		\$ 192,775	\$ 192,775	9/24/12	5/24/13	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION	IT AND TELECOM- INTEGRATED HARDWARE/SOFTWARE/SERV ICES SOLUTIONS, PREDOMINANTLY SERVICES SPECIAL STUDIES/ANALYSIS- DATA		\$ 11,000,000	\$ 27,946,632	6/29/12	7/28/13	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
LOGICAL ESSENCE LLC	OPERATION OF OTHER WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS		\$ 744,677	\$ 3,914,269	2/15/2013	2/14/2018	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
LOGISTICS SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	OPERATION OF OTHER WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS		\$ 1,317,794	\$ 3,999,978	2/29/12	2/28/15	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
LUCKY U MOBILE	HOUSEKEEPING- CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL		\$ 163,200	\$ 816,000	11/1/12	10/31/17	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
MICROSILVER WEAR INC	MISC ALARM, SIGNAL- AND SECURITY DETECTION SYSTEMS		\$ 48,060	\$ 48,060	8/7/12	9/30/12	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
MILLENNIUM CORPORATION	SUPPORT- MANAGEMENT; OTHER		\$ 1,162,888	\$ 2,348,974	8/21/12	8/20/14	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
MIRACLE SYSTEMS LLC	SUPPORT- MANAGEMENT: ACCOUNTING		\$ 622,625	\$ 2,075,043	1/11/12	4/10/12	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
MOYA TECHNOLOGIES INC	SUPPORT- MANAGEMENT: OTHER		\$ 2,710,250	\$ 2,710,250	7/29/12	7/28/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
NEW SOUTH PARKING TEXAS	LEASE/RENTAL OF PARKING FACILITIES	0	0	91,800	5/1/12		ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
NEXTGEN, INC.	IT AND TELECOM- IT STRATEGY AND ARCHITECTURE		\$ 3,998,373	\$ 3,998,373	5/23/12	12/22/12	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
OFFSPRING SOLUTIONS LLC	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT		\$ 621,894	\$ 2,499,574	6/18/12		AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
OFFSPRING SOLUTIONS LLC	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT		\$ 436,611	\$ 1,746,445	5/8/12	5/13/16	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
PRESIDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS, INC.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT		\$ 2,399,000	\$ 7,197,000	11/28/12	11/27/15	BRAND NAME DESCRIPTION
QUICKSERIES PUBLISHING INC.	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS		\$ 396,580	\$ 990,000	5/1/12	4/30/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
REDHAWK IT SOLUTIONS LLC	ADP SOFTWARE		\$ 103,800	\$ 121,050	11/22/11	12/7/11	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
STRATEGIC RESOLUTION EXPERTS, INC	SUPPORT- MANAGEMENT: CONTRACT/PROCUREMENT/AQUISITION SUPPORT		\$ 247,889	\$ 743,667	9/25/12	9/24/15	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS, INC.	IT AND TELECOM- PROGRAMMING		\$ 1,143,930	\$ 3,500,882	9/18/12	9/17/15	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER, INC.	EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS TESTING- SERVICE AND TRADE EQUIPMENT		\$ 968,551	\$ 4,842,755	12/23/11	12/22/16	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER, INC.	HOUSEKEEPING- FACILITIES OPERATIONS SUPPORT		\$ 134,630	\$ 277,584	9/25/12	9/30/14	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
TRIUMPH ENTERPRISES, INC	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL- PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT		0	\$ 4,000,000	1/24/2013		AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
UNIQUE CLEANING SERVICE, INC.	HOUSEKEEPING- CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL		\$ 147,067	\$ 735,335	10/1/12	9/30/13	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
UPSHOT ENTERTAINMENT, LLC	EDUCATION/TRAINING- OTHER		\$ 31,556	\$ 31,556	12/17/2012	12/31/2013	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
V.P. INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY, INC.	PLUMBING FIXTURES AND ACCESSORIES		\$ 623,601	\$ 623,601	9/7/12	10/6/12	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
VF IMAGEWEAR, INC.	CLOTHING, SPECIAL PURPOSE		0	\$ 50,000,000	2/22/2013		ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
VMD-MT SECURITY	HOUSEKEEPING- GUARD		\$ 9,772,629	\$ 63,334,429	9/1/12	6/30/17	FULL AND OPEN COMPETITION AFTER EXCLUSION OF SOURCES
WORLD MANAGEMENT INC	HOUSEKEEPING- CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL		\$ 513,522	\$ 2,641,426	10/1/12	9/30/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ZAYAS HENDRICK MEDIAWORKS LLC	EDUCATION/TRAINING- OTHER		\$ 285,804	\$ 285,804	9/12/12	9/30/16	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ZAYAS HENDRICK MEDIAWORKS LLC	EDUCATION/TRAINING- OTHER		\$ 122,862	\$ 122,862	9/12/12	9/16/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ZIBIZ CORPORATION	HARDWARE, COMMERCIAL		\$ 1,900,344	\$ 1,900,344	3/23/12	3/22/15	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ZIBIZ CORPORATION	ADP SOFTWARE		\$ 628,725	\$ 628,725	8/23/12	8/22/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ZIBIZ CORPORATION	ADP INPUT/OUTPUT AND STORAGE DEVICES		\$ 395,757	\$ 395,757	9/25/12	9/24/13	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
B3 SOLUTIONS, LLC	OTHER MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICES	554	\$1,125,427.20	\$3,444,249.60	12/13/2010	1/3/2014	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
COVENANT AVIATION SECURITY LLC	SECURITY GUARDS AND PATROL SERVICES	550	\$996,694.00	\$996,694.00	12/16/2010	3/31/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
HUGHES GROUP L.L.C.	SUPPORT ACTIVITIES FOR ANIMAL PRODUCTION	550	\$352,801.56	\$3,999,999.12	12/28/2010	12/29/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
INFOGLIDE SOFTWARE CORPORATION	SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS	557	\$1,530,492.88	\$9,391,153.88	12/30/2010	11/3/2015	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	CUSTOM COMPUTER PROGRAMMING SERVICES	554	\$70,904.42	\$141,849.36	2/17/2011	1/31/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
BAYFIRST SOLUTIONS LLC	OTHER SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CONSULTING SERVICES	554	\$1,500,120.00	\$3,389,768.00	3/8/2011	12/7/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TSD CONSULTING, INC	Training		\$539,560	\$2,893,640	9/11/2009	9/10/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
DOZIER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	Training		\$250,000	\$250,000	4/1/2009	6/12/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
EAGLE HILL CONSULTING, LLC	Training Support		\$30,500	\$42,500	6/2/2009	9/30/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
THOMAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.	Construction		\$288,979	\$892,627	4/16/2009	5/31/2009	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
TIU CONSULTING INSTITUTE, INC.	Program Management Services		\$598,536	\$1,859,186	8/12/2009	8/11/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH	Transportation		\$359,915	\$359,915	1/6/2010	12/31/2014	UNIQUE SOURCE
CAREERS IN TRANSITION INC	Training		\$249,920	\$2,348,193	11/5/2009	3/4/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
EAGLE HILL CONSULTING, LLC	Training Support		\$56,179	\$56,179	11/5/2009	8/3/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ALASKA PACIFIC POWDER COMPANY	Lease		\$117,528	\$125,328	9/17/2009	9/30/2012	UNIQUE SOURCE
FREIGHTDESK TECHNOLOGIES, INC	IT Product		\$146,405	\$156,605	7/10/2009	7/9/2014	UNIQUE SOURCE
BOWHEAD SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, INC.	Vulnerability Assessment		\$134,833	\$134,833	5/21/2009	5/20/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ACE INFO SOLUTIONS, INC.	IT Support		\$878,431	\$2,977,844	9/14/2009	9/13/2014	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
BATTLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, INC	Program Management Services		\$879,523	\$1,375,043	9/14/2009	9/13/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
HERAN CONSULTING GROUP, LLC	Training		\$3,600	\$3,600	9/14/2009	4/26/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
DETRICK LAWRENCE CORP.	Training		\$0	\$304,982	9/15/2009	9/14/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
DETRICK LAWRENCE CORP.	Training		\$0	\$91,310	8/4/2009	8/3/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER, INC.	Training		\$400,000	\$400,000	5/13/2009	12/31/2013	UNIQUE SOURCE
I L M CORPORATION	IT Support		\$807,109	\$807,109	9/3/2009	9/3/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
D. WYNNE CORPORATION	Construction		\$312,917	\$312,917	12/4/2009	4/3/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS, LLC	Construction		\$0	\$0	11/6/2009	3/5/2010	SAP NON-COMPETITION
INVERTIX CORPORATION	IT Support		\$784,198	\$2,445,522	2/5/2009	2/5/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ESI ACQUISITION, INC.	Training		\$79,634	\$79,634	4/2/2009	5/12/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
PROTEUS TECHNOLOGIES LLC	Assessment Support		\$236,926	\$772,605	9/1/2009	11/30/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
UNISYS CORPORATION	IT Support		\$190,215	\$190,215	7/1/2009	2/28/2010	UNIQUE SOURCE
MORPHO DETECTION, INC.	Security Technology		\$14,000	\$70,000	7/20/2009	12/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	Security Technology		\$38,295,000	\$38,295,000	7/9/2009	12/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS, INC.	IT Support		\$1,766,636	\$1,766,636	4/20/2009	4/26/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS, INC.	IT Support		\$34,296,620	\$34,296,620	1/26/2010	8/3/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
LOGISTICS SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	Logistics Support		\$69,515	\$69,515	2/19/2010	2/28/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ASPEN OF D.C., INC.	Program Management Services		\$391,209	\$1,219,782	6/9/2009	6/8/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TREVOR L. NEWMAN LLC	Acquisition Support		\$321,969	\$1,651,862	9/21/2009	12/20/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
AIRCELL LLC	Communications Equipment		\$33,983	\$33,983	9/22/2009	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
EXALT INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	IT Product		\$0	\$2,107,225	7/22/2009	8/21/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
EXALT INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	IT Product		\$99,960	\$99,960	7/23/2009	7/22/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
K & M COMMUNICATIONS, LLC	IT Support		\$150,000	\$150,000	9/1/2009	5/31/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
EXALT INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	IT Product		\$45,488,970	\$45,488,970	9/8/2009	10/8/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	FAMS OPERATIONS SUPPORT		\$4,053,877.00	\$4,053,877.00	12/26/2006	3/31/2007	URGENCY
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	FAMS OPERATIONS SUPPORT		\$1,400,000.00	\$1,400,000.00	3/28/2007	6/30/2007	URGENCY
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	FAMS OPERATIONS SUPPORT		\$1,350,000.00	\$1,350,000.00	4/6/2007	6/30/2007	URGENCY
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	FAMS OPERATIONS SUPPORT		\$2,239,217.00	\$2,239,217.00	6/15/2007	12/31/2007	URGENCY
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	FAMS OPERATIONS SUPPORT		\$945,529.00	\$945,529.00	8/1/2007	12/31/2007	URGENCY

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
Broward County	NEDCTP Activities for the 4th Qtr of FY07 to include requirements as outlined within the existing CA and all previously signed modification.		\$135,838.81	\$135,838.81	4/23/2007	1/0/00	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
CrossMatch Technologies	One year enhanced warranty for ID 1000 system and 24X7 helpdesk as well as SW Engineering hours and funds for travel		\$266,000.00	\$266,000.00	3/7/2007	4/13/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
Computer Sciences Corporation	Bridge contract to continue the Financial Systems Support Services (FSSS) pending award of a new contract.		\$423,269.00	\$423,269.00	12/21/2007	2/29/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
SABRE INCORPORATED	SABRE AIRCREWS/ QIK APPLICATIONS & ILOG CPLEX LICENSES AND MAINTENANCE FOR MISSION SCHEDULER. MANUAL PR 05-FAM-0036 MOD.1.		\$133,540.00	\$133,540.00	12/27/2006	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
DATAMAXX APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	LABOR AND TRAVEL		\$554,751.78	\$554,751.78	5/10/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
DATAMAXX GROUP INCORPORATED	DATAMAXX, INC. DELIVERY ORDER 8		\$2,191,604.40	\$2,191,604.40	1/3/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN CONTRACTORS	THIS PR WAS ESTABLISHED FOR THE FAMS TO TSA UDO CONVERSION FOR AWARD NUMBER: HSCAM06P0065 FPD DOCUMENT: 2406HSAMP0065		\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	11/18/2006	12/31/2006	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
COVENANT AVIATION SECURITY LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	A.P. SECURITY SCREENING SERVICES		\$7,220,984.00	\$167,587,320.00	11/20/2006	10/31/2006	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT NETWORK INCORPORATED	FFDO TRAINING PROGRAM		\$1,172,877.00	\$1,172,877.00	5/24/2007	5/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.	Services for Air Cargo's Indirect Air Carrier Management System, Known Shipper Management System and the Freight Assessment Systems.		\$4,500,000.00	\$27,631,944.31	5/15/2007	5/15/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES	CREW MEMBER SELF-DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAM		\$2,620,000.00	\$2,620,000.00	9/10/2007	11/30/2007	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SABRE INCORPORATED (9502)	PMO SERVICE		\$372,000.00	\$372,000.00	5/11/2007	5/10/2008	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
SABRE INCORPORATED (9502)	PMO SERVICE		\$344,000.00	\$344,000.00	6/12/2007	5/10/2008	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
SABRE INCORPORATED (9502)	PMO SERVICE		\$283,400.00	\$283,400.00	8/16/2007	5/10/2008	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
SABRE INCORPORATED (9502)	PMO SERVICE		\$168,216.00	\$168,216.00	8/31/2007	5/10/2008	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
AOC SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	ACCOUNTING, STANDARD GENERAL LEDGER, BUDGETARY, AND FINANCIAL SYSTEMS SUPPORT SERVICES.		\$165,000.00	\$165,000.00	11/22/2006		ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AOC SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	ACCOUNTING, STANDARD GENERAL LEDGER, BUDGETARY, AND FINANCIAL SYSTEMS SUPPORT SERVICES.		\$65,000.00	\$65,000.00	1/3/2007		ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AOC SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	ACCOUNTING, STANDARD GENERAL LEDGER, BUDGETARY, AND FINANCIAL SYSTEMS SUPPORT SERVICES.		\$71,200.00	\$71,200.00	2/13/2007		ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AIRPORT EXECUTIVES	FINGERPRINTING SUPPORT - CLEARINGHOUSE FOR FINGERPRINT AND DIGITAL PHOTO FILES FOR PROSPECTIVE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICER (TSO) CANDIDATES.		\$56,650.00	\$86,647.00	5/22/2007	9/10/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AIRPORT EXECUTIVES	FINGERPRINTING CLEARINGHOUSE FOR FINGERPRINT AND DIGITAL PHOTO FILES FOR PROSPECTIVE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICER (TSO) CANDIDATES. MEMBERSHIP FEE		\$677,350.00	\$677,350.00	7/3/2007	9/10/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
THE CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD COMPANY			\$57,500.00	\$57,500.00	6/25/2007	6/29/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
ALEXANDRIA INCORPORATED	SAFETY INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIS) MODIFICATION TO DESIGN, DEVELOP, IMPLEMENT AN INTEGRATED CASE MANAGEMENT MODULE TO THE EXISTING SIS PLATFORM.		\$1,211,537.22	\$1,211,537.22	9/21/2007	9/23/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Desyne Web Services	New contract for one year and a possible six month extension while new system is built. New contract will combine this PR for Application Maintenance at \$148,750 as well as Application Hosting under PR 2107207CMO006 for \$96,000.		\$244,750.00	\$244,750.00	9/28/2007	1/0/00	UNIQUE SOURCE
GRA, Inc.	This procurement request is to increase the quantity of hours/funding against CLIN 0007 - Training		\$172,136.00	\$0	3/7/2007	9/7/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
THE EKMAN GROUP TRAINING DIVISION	PROVIDE A TWO DAY TRAINING COURSE ENTITLED "EVALUATING TRUTHFULNESS AND DETECTING DECEPTION"		\$990,900.00	\$990,900.00	7/13/2007	8/18/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
THE EKMAN GROUP TRAINING DIVISION	PROVIDE A TWO DAY TRAINING COURSE ENTITLED "EVALUATING TRUTHFULNESS AND DETECTING DECEPTION"		\$54,000.00	\$54,000.00	7/24/2007	8/18/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
CORT BUSINESS SERVICES CORPORATION	FUNDING FOR FY07 CORT RENTAL FURNITURE AT VARIOUS AIRPORT LOCATIONS.		\$2,563,168.81	\$2,563,168.81	12/29/2006	1/28/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
CORT BUSINESS SERVICES CORPORATION	FUNDING FOR FY07 CORT RENTAL FURNITURE AT VARIOUS AIRPORT LOCATIONS.		\$71,000.00	\$71,000.00	8/16/2007	6/27/2008	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
TOXCO INCORPORATED	PURCHASE OF BATTERY RECYCLING MAIL BACK CONTAINERS FOR MULTIPLE DELIVERY ADDRESSES.		\$5,696.00	\$-	3/14/2007	6/14/2010	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES -NON-COMPETITIVE
JFK INTERNATIONAL AIR TERMINAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	LEASE OF SPACE FOR TSA USE IN TERMINAL 4, JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT		\$64,484.00	\$64,484.00	9/26/2007	9/26/2007	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
JFK INTERNATIONAL AIR TERMINAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	LEASE OF SPACE FOR TSA USE IN TERMINAL 4, JOHN F. KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT		\$2,268.90	\$2,268.90	9/27/2007	9/30/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
BRITISH AIRWAYS PLC	LEASE AGREEMENT INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION FUNDING FOR TSA OCCUPIED SPACE AT BRITISH AIRWAYS TERMINAL 7, JFK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT		\$190,178.14	\$190,178.14	9/21/2007	9/21/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	DHS PROGRAM MANAGEMENT TOOLS (DHS PMT 250), OCTOBER 2006.		\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00	1/18/2007	1/18/2007	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES -NON-COMPETITIVE
P3 SOLUTIONS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	ON-SITE TRAINING COURSE ENTITLED: FROM REP RELEASE TO PROPOSAL SUBMISSION: AN INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE.		\$4,998.00	\$4,998.00	1/23/2007	1/23/2007	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES -NON-COMPETITIVE
FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	NONE.		\$36,000.00	\$36,000.00	2/26/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed

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FEDERAL PUBLICATIONS SEMINARS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	ON-SITE COST AND PRICE ANALYSIS IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS COURSE.		\$19,000.00			2/16/2007	3/22/2007		SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES -NON- COMPETITIVE
P3 SOLUTIONS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	ON-SITE TRAINING COURSE ENTITLED: FROM REP RELEASE TO PROPOSAL SUBMISSION; AN INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE.		\$4,998.00			2/8/2007	3/8/2007		SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES -NON- COMPETITIVE
MAIC (Minority Advancement in Corporations Inc.)	Program Analyst Support for Cost Analysis & Research Branch		\$270,336.00			1/19/2007	1/18/2008		ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Oracle Solution & Services Limited Liability Comp.	Non-Competitive Procurement of Budgetary Support Services to correct a material weakness identified during the FY 2006 Financial Statement Audit.		\$1,378,960.00			1/25/2007	1/31/2008		UNIQUE SOURCE
THE DASTON CORPORATION	RATIFICATION FOR PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION SERVICES PROVIDED FROM 8/2/2007 THROUGH 9/19/2007.		\$93,423.65			9/21/2007	9/21/2007		ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
TALX CORPORATION	TALX RATIFICATION - FUNDS TO COVER RATIFICATION OF INVOICES DATED FROM MAY 1, 2005 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 2006		\$14,895.25			12/21/2006	12/21/2006		ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
ARAMARK SERVICES INCORPORATED (1630)	FOUNDATIONS OF LEADERSHIP TRAINING - 5 CLASSES TO BE CONDUCTED FOR SUPERVISORY TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICERS (STSO).		\$250,000.00			1/23/2007	5/18/2007		ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
ARAMARK SERVICES INCORPORATED (1630)	FOUNDATIONS OF LEADERSHIP TRAINING - 5 CLASSES TO BE CONDUCTED FOR SUPERVISORY TRANSPORTATION SECURITY OFFICERS (STSO).		\$18,785.00			2/1/2007	5/18/2007		ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appr opriat ion/ Acco unt	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed		

VISIONARY LEADERSHIP LIMITED	SENIOR LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SLDP) - REQUEST FOR A GUEST SPEAKER IN SUPPORT OF THE SENIOR LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.		\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	1/30/2007	2/12/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL CORPORATION	FOUNDATIONS VENUE JUNE 07.		\$55,000.00	\$55,000.00	3/26/2007	6/28/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
BIGSPEAK INCORPORATED	SPEAKER SERIES		\$19,000.00	\$19,000.00	4/4/2007	4/26/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
FREEMOUNT CORPORATION INCORPORATED	SPEAKER SERIES *CLIFTON L. TAUBERT - .		\$12,750.00	\$12,750.00	4/5/2007	6/28/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
VISIONARY LEADERSHIP LIMITED	LEADERSHIP SPEAKER SERIES MAJOR GENERAL PERRY M. SMITH - .		\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	5/11/2007	9/27/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
ECKERD COLLEGE INCORPORATED	LEADERSHIP PROGRAM, ECKERD -		\$68,000.00	\$68,000.00	5/22/2007	10/19/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA DARDEN SCHOOL FOUNDATION INCORPORATED	DARDEN EXECUTIVE EDUCATION - .		\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	7/6/2007	10/19/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
ROCKHURST UNIVERSITY CONTINUING EDUCATION CENTER INCORPORATED	FEE FOR TRAINING CLASS		\$5,200.00	\$5,200.00	9/21/2007	10/21/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
WASHINGTON SPEAKERS BUREAU	THIS PR IS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE SERVICES FOR A GUEST SPEAKER AT THE OTT TRAINING COORDINATOR CONFERENCE		\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	10/30/2006	11/1/2006	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES -NON-COMPETITIVE
NINTH HOUSE INCORPORATED	PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES		\$7,890.00	\$7,890.00	6/29/2007	8/15/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
CORT BUSINESS SERVICES CORPORATION	CORT RENTAL FURNITURE BUYOUT PROPOSAL FOR FIELD LOCATIONS		\$1,304,319.57	\$1,304,319.57	12/22/2006	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
CORT BUSINESS SERVICES CORPORATION	CORT RENTAL FURNITURE BUYOUT PROPOSAL FOR FIELD LOCATIONS		\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	2/9/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
CORT BUSINESS SERVICES CORPORATION	CORT RENTAL FURNITURE BUYOUT PROPOSAL FOR FIELD LOCATIONS		\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	5/22/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
CORT BUSINESS SERVICES CORPORATION	CORT RENTAL FURNITURE BUYOUT PROPOSAL FOR FIELD LOCATIONS		\$108,791.61	\$108,791.61	8/16/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
F&A CARPET	PO - THIS IS TO REPLACE CARPET FOR NEWLY ACQUIRED SPACE (1800 SF) AT THE MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (MIA).		\$5,660.00	\$5,660.00	3/8/2007	3/9/2007	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES -NON-COMPETITIVE
FORSMAN INCORPORATED	PO- PROVIDE FUNDING TO COBALT CONTRACTOR TO CONSTRUCT AND RENOVATE I3 TSA LOCATIONS AT MCCARRAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (LAS) LAS VEGAS, NEVADA.		\$1,160,148.00	\$1,160,148.00	7/18/2007	11/30/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
PLATA CORPORATION	PO - FUNDING FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE T2 & T3 ON-SITE SPACE AT CHICAGO O'HARE AIRPORT (ORD).		\$88,724.46	\$88,724.46	9/19/2007	3/31/2008	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
BARKLEY REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY	PO- FUNDING NEEDED FOR YEARLY JANITORIAL SERVICES FOR PAH (BARKLEY REGIONAL AIRPORT, PADUCAH, KY). TSA CURRENTLY HAS A MOU WITH FAA AND TSA NEEDS TO PROCURE JANITORIAL SERVICES DIRECTLY. SERVICES ARE TO INCLUDE DAILY CLEANING AND SUPPLIES, WITH SNOW REMOVAL AND LANDSCAPING.		\$15,360.00	\$15,360.00	9/19/2007	9/18/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
The Onyx Group	To design, and implement an integrated worker's compensation case management module into the exiting safety information systems..		\$1,211,537.22	\$1,795,017.14	9/21/2007	9/23/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
WHITE OAK TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	DATA HARVESTING		\$875,590.00	\$875,590.00	6/4/2007	9/21/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
InelliTrans, Inc.	Sole-Source to InelliTrans, Inc., for electronic monitoring and reporting services of Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH) and Highway Non-Transportable radioactive substances via Rail		\$455,625.00	\$455,625.00	3/1/2007	3/1/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
General Dynamics	Mod to Truck Tracking Security Pilot Contract with General Dynamics -		\$1,350,000.00	\$5,066,350.00	6/29/2007	1/0/00	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
General Dynamics	General Dynamics Single Source Mod -		\$58,606.00	\$5,066,350.00	6/29/2007	1/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
SAIC	SAIC Mod to change task descriptions		\$225,000.00	\$2,261,963.00	6/29/2007	4/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
SAIC	Extra funding required for SAIC sole source mod.		\$975.00	\$2,261,963.00	6/29/2007	4/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM	SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM		\$48,000.00	\$48,000.00	11/3/2006	12/31/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER INCORPORATED	SECURITY TRAINING		\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	2/16/2007	11/30/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER INCORPORATED	SECURITY TRAINING		\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	6/26/2007	11/30/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
CLASSIFIED DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR	MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES		\$968,042.00	\$968,042.00	8/2/2007	10/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
INFOGLIDE SOFTWARE CORPORATION	SF SYSEM DESIGN/TEST		\$1,299,995.39	\$1,299,995.39	10/3/2006	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
INFOGLIDE SOFTWARE CORPORATION	SF SYSEM DESIGN/TEST		\$182,280.00	\$182,280.00	10/11/2006	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
INFOGLIDE SOFTWARE CORPORATION	SF SYSEM DESIGN/TEST		\$1,970,058.00	\$1,970,058.00	3/30/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AIRPORT EXECUTIVES	COLLECT AND PROCESS FINGERPRINTS FOR AFSP		\$2,850.00	\$2,850.00	11/28/2006	2/28/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AIRPORT EXECUTIVES	COLLECT AND PROCESS FINGERPRINTS FOR AFSP		\$51,000.00	\$51,000.00	12/19/2006	2/28/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AIRPORT EXECUTIVES	COLLECT AND PROCESS FINGERPRINTS FOR AFSP		\$3,840.00	\$3,840.00	1/24/2007	2/28/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AIRPORT EXECUTIVES	COLLECT AND PROCESS FINGERPRINTS FOR AFSP		\$90,000.00	\$90,000.00	2/28/2007	2/28/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AIRPORT EXECUTIVES	COLLECT AND PROCESS FINGERPRINTS FOR AFSP		\$1,320.00	\$1,320.00	5/21/2007	2/28/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF AIRPORT EXECUTIVES	COLLECT AND PROCESS FINGERPRINTS FOR AFSP		\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	8/20/2007	2/29/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
ONEIL MOVING SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS BELONGING TO TSA EMPLOYEES WHILE ON OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT		\$11,136.00	\$11,136.00	1/8/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL FORWARDING INCORPORATED	STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS BELONGING TO TSA EMPLOYEES WHILE ON OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT		\$8,866.32	\$8,866.32	1/11/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL FORWARDING INCORPORATED	STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS BELONGING TO TSA EMPLOYEES WHILE ON OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT		\$13,342.08	\$13,342.08	2/23/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
ALASKA SEAVAN INCORPORATED	STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS BELONGING TO TSA EMPLOYEES, WHILE ON OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT		\$15,828.60	\$15,828.60	2/23/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
GRAEBEL/MID ATLANTIC MOVERS INCORPORATED	STORGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS BELONGING TO TSA EMPLOYEES WHILE ON OVERSEAS ASSIGNMENT		\$2,772.00	\$2,772.00	2/23/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
XSPEDIUS COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	2 CIRCUITS AND MAINTENANCE FOR TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICE		\$388,200.00	\$388,200.00	8/17/2007	9/30/2010	URGENCY
INFOGLIDE SOFTWARE CORPORATION	INFOGLIDE SOFTWARE LICENSES AND MAINTENANCE		\$1,470,000.00	\$1,470,000.00	12/6/2006	12/31/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN CONTRACTORS	SOLE SOURCE JUSTIFICATION FOR MICHAEL STAPLETON ASSOCIATES AND THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY TO CONTRACT OFF-DUTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO WILL STAND WATCH DURING SEACAP SCREENING PERIODS		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	4/9/2007	5/9/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
AGPA AIR SAFETY FOUNDATION	ONLINE TRAINING COURSE NTE \$150,000 AND ADDITIONAL PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DISTRIBUTION NTE \$70,000 FOR AIRPORT WATCH		\$220,000.00	\$220,000.00	7/5/2007	6/14/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AGPA AIR SAFETY FOUNDATION	ONLINE TRAINING COURSE NTE \$150,000 AND ADDITIONAL PROMOTIONAL MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DISTRIBUTION NTE \$70,000 FOR AIRPORT WATCH		\$55,000.00	\$55,000.00	9/12/2007	6/14/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
NATA COMPLIANCE SERVICES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	WORK IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION (NATA) TO ACQUIRE AVIATION CARD READERS AND EMPLOY THESE CARD READERS AT FIXED BASED OPERATOR (FBO) LOCATIONS AT THE NATION'S BUSIEST AND LARGEST GA AIRPORTS OR DESIGNATED GA FACILITIES AT PUBLIC USE AIRPORTS.	\$8,098.00	\$8,098.00	\$8,098.00	8/23/2007	9/22/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
DUN AND BRADSTREET INCORPORATED (2360)	THIS PR PROVIDES FUNDING TO RENEW DUN & BRADSTREET SERVICES FOR AIR CARGO'S INDIRECT AIR CARRIER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, KNOWN SHIPPER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, AND THE FREIGHT ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS. NOTE: TOXIC INHALATION HAZARD (TIH) TANK CAR MOVEMENT IN HIGH THREAT URBAN AREAS (HTUA)		\$6,509,949.82	\$6,509,949.82	5/22/2007	5/22/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
INTELLITRANS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	TOXIC INHALATION HAZARD (TIH) TANK CAR MOVEMENT IN HIGH THREAT URBAN AREAS (HTUA)		\$981,500.00	\$981,500.00	3/1/2007	12/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
INTELLITRANS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	TOXIC INHALATION HAZARD (TIH) TANK CAR MOVEMENT IN HIGH THREAT URBAN AREAS (HTUA)		\$114,755.00	\$114,755.00	9/6/2007	12/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Oracle Solution & Services LLC/Miracle Systems LLC	Provides financial database, analysis, and administrative Support for the Office of Security and Assessment		\$945,552.00	\$3,464,512.00	8/31/2007	8/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
ADVANCED MEASUREMENT TECHNOLOGY INCORPORATED	PROCUREMENT OF RADIATION DETECTION EQUIPMENT: THREE MECHANICALLY COOLED, HIGH PURITY GERMANIUM (HPGE) RADIOISOTOPE IDENTIFICATION DEVICES (RIDS) (HPGE RIDS) TO SUPPORT THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL RADIOLOGICAL PILOT PROGRAM (SRRPP). THIS PR REPLACES		\$225,358.07	\$225,358.07	8/29/2007	8/29/2009	UNIQUE SOURCE
SKY GROUP ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED			\$267,728.09	\$267,728.09	8/30/2007	6/30/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
DYNO NOBEL INCORPORATED	DYNO NOBEL - IDIQ		\$8,954.40	\$8,954.40	8/29/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
DYNO NOBEL INCORPORATED	DYNO NOBEL - IDIQ		\$1,876.80	\$1,876.80	9/4/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
MITRE Corporation	MITRE IDIQ		\$2,461,841.00	\$3,301,917.00	1/29/2007	1/000	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
The MITRE Corporation	PR to provide additional funding to PR TTC301 for the MITRE Corp.		\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00	2/22/2007	1/000	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
ILM	Task Order off of HSTS02-07-D-TTC339 for Indirect Air Carriers (IAC)		\$298,864.24	\$298,864.24	4/19/2007	4/23/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
ENTERPRISE SOLUTIONS REALIZED INCORPORATED	ESR TO #1 - PROVIDE SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN, ENGINEERING PLANNING AND INTEGRATION OF THE RATIONAL UNIFIED PROCESS (RUP).		\$465,561.00	\$465,561.00	1/25/2007	1/27/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
THE MITRE CORPORATION	THE MITRE CORP - SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND ASSESSMENT SERVICES (SEAS).		\$3,301,917.00	\$3,301,917.00	1/29/2007	10/1/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
THE MITRE CORPORATION	THE MITRE CORP - PROVIDING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND ASSESSMENT SERVICES (SEAS)		\$833,650.00	\$833,650.00	1/29/2007	10/1/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
THE MITRE CORPORATION	THE MITRE CORP - PROVIDING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND ASSESSMENT SERVICES (SEAS)		\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00	2/22/2007	10/1/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
THE MITRE CORPORATION	THE MITRE CORP - PROVIDING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND ASSESSMENT SERVICES (SEAS)		\$167,864.00	\$167,864.00	4/3/2007	10/1/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
THE MITRE CORPORATION	THE MITRE CORP - PROVIDING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND ASSESSMENT SERVICES (SEAS)		\$604,792.00	\$604,792.00	5/11/2007	10/1/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
THE MITRE CORPORATION	THE MITRE CORP - PROVIDING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND ASSESSMENT SERVICES (SEAS)		\$356,000.00	\$356,000.00	7/31/2007	10/1/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
DYNO NOBEL INCORPORATED	FY 07 DYNO NOBEL - EXPLOSIVES		\$3,600.90	\$3,600.90	2/23/2007	4/6/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
ENSIGN BICKFORD AEROSPACE AND DEFENSE COMPANY	ENSIGN-BICKFORD - EXPLOSIVES		\$93,690.40	\$93,690.40	3/9/2007	6/1/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
HODGDON POWDER COMPANY	HODGDON POWDER - EXPLOSIVES		\$16,158.00	\$16,158.00	3/9/2007	5/21/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
TieBridge, Inc	HAZMAT Truck Security Pilot Surface Transportation and Tracking of High-Hazard Materials International Security Practices Study		\$49,600.00	\$49,600.00	8/29/2007	2/28/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
APPLIED COMMUNICATIONS GROUP	5 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING COURSES FOR TSA-OI STAFF MEMBERS		\$27,000.00	\$27,000.00	5/8/2007	9/28/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
ID Solutions, Inc.	Procurement of additional ID Solutions - Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) software licenses for TWIC Phase IV		\$32,500.00	\$32,500.00	1/22/2007	1/21/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
Gemalto	Card Stock for ID cards, to support the TWIC deployment.		\$97,400.00	\$97,400.00	2/15/2007	6/20/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
AWARE INCORPORATED (1026)	PROCUREMENT OF NISTPACK SERVER SOFTWARE LICENSES AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE TWIC SYSTEM.		\$42,627.50	\$42,627.50	9/6/2007	9/5/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
U.S. Army	For purchase of explosive propellants from the U.S. Army Rock Island Arsenal		\$22,782.00	\$22,782.00	7/1/2007	1/0/00	UNIQUE SOURCE
U.S. Army	Purchase of explosive propellants for NEDCTP from the U.S. Army's Rock Island Arsenal		\$35,202.00	\$35,202.00	7/1/2007	1/0/00	UNIQUE SOURCE
U.S. Army Rock Island Arsenal	Purchase of explosive training propellants for the national Explosives Detection Canine Team Program (NEDCTP) from the U.S. Army		\$21,354.00	\$21,354.00	7/1/2007	1/0/00	UNIQUE SOURCE
RENO TAHOE AIRPORT AUTHORITY	LEASE ON AIRPORT OPERATIONS PREMISES - EFFECTIVE 10/1/02		\$154,462.68	\$914,951.41	7/18/2007	6/30/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
KENT COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS	SPACE RENTAL		\$187,375.92	\$187,375.92	8/16/2007	7/17/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
NEC UNIFIED SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	TELECOMM FOR DFW		\$4,151.78	\$4,151.78	2/15/2007	5/17/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
NEC UNIFIED SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	TELECOMM FOR DFW		\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	5/17/2007	12/15/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
SIGNAL SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	SOFTWARE SERVICES		\$279,285.00	\$279,285.00	11/6/2006	11/9/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
OBERON ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED	DATA MANAGEMENT		\$1,561,330.56	\$1,561,330.56	4/3/2007	5/17/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Teracore, Inc.	Request to add additional funds to the Teracore contract. Additional work was added which was not envisioned in the original scope, therefore, additional funds are needed to cover the work.		\$54,363.00	\$403,351.00	2/14/2007	3/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Teracore, Inc.	Funding Option Period of 45 days on HSTS03-06-C-SMA014		\$54,363.00	\$403,351.00	3/30/2007	5/15/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Unisys Corporation	Funds to extend services for circuits under HSTS03-07-J-CIO082.		\$486,493.22	\$486,493.22	3/16/2007	6/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Unisys Corporation	Funds for HSTS03-07-J-CIO113 for O&M services on contract		\$399,232.84	\$399,232.84	3/23/2007	3/19/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Unisys Corporation	Additional funds for RTOP CIO044 Microsoft upgrade, related to PR CIO044		\$1,695,680.00	\$2,195,680.00	5/11/2007	5/8/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Unisys Corporation	Funds for TO under the Bridge to support the KSD residing in Malvern, PA.		\$630,000.00	\$2,841,294.27	5/17/2007	11/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Unisys Corporation	Tibco Middleware support under eTAS program		\$517,669.60	\$2,647,977.42	9/12/2007	9/11/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Nsync Services Inc.	Funds to support a PLC pilot at three airports. PR replaces PR# 2107207/CIO095		\$287,000.00	\$-	3/20/2007	3/19/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Nsync Services Inc.	Hi Soc Deployment completion utilizing Power Line Communications Technology.		\$221,747.40	\$-	4/6/2007	4/6/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
STATE OF ALASKA	FERRY PASSES		\$12,780.00	\$12,780.00	5/9/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
STATE OF ALASKA	FERRY PASSES		\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	8/24/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	IT BRIDGE		\$9,408.47	\$9,408.47	6/18/2007	12/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
UNISYS CORPORATION	IT BRIDGE		\$11,130.44	\$11,130.44	2/1/2007	6/30/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
UNISYS CORPORATION	IT BRIDGE		\$47,771.88	\$47,771.88	6/4/2007	12/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
UNISYS CORPORATION	IT BRIDGE		\$324,595.58	\$324,595.58	4/19/2007	12/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
UNISYS CORPORATION	IT BRIDGE		\$381,319.41	\$381,319.41	4/26/2007	12/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
UNISYS CORPORATION	LAND MOBILE RADIO MANAGED SERVICES		\$2,907,407.00	\$2,907,407.00	1/9/2007	12/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
UNISYS CORPORATION	IT BRIDGE		\$48,144.93	\$48,144.93	3/6/2007	12/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
UNISYS CORPORATION	SUPPORT FOR THE FINGERPRINT SYSTEMS		\$866,114.48	\$866,114.48	12/14/2006	12/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
UNISYS CORPORATION	IT BRIDGE		\$562,496.85	\$562,496.85	6/20/2007	6/20/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
NSYNC SERVICES INCORPORATED	ISSUE: FUNDING OF 8A CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE DSL AND / OR WIRELESS CONNECTIVITY FOR AIRPORTS THAT HAVE PCS THAT WILL NOT BE CONNECTED TO TSA NETWORK BY 30 SEPTEMBER 06. THIS PR IS FOR NEW WORK WHICH INCLUDES PLANNING, SITE PREPARATION, INSTALLATION AND COST FOR THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE SMALL SITE DSL SOLUTION AND / OR COMMERCIAL WIRELESS CONNECTIVITY.		\$288,683.79	\$288,683.79	1/26/2007	8/31/2007	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation / Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
INSYNC SERVICES INCORPORATED	ISSUE: FUNDING OF 8A CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE DSL AND / OR WIRELESS CONNECTIVITY FOR AIRPORTS THAT HAVE PCS THAT WILL NOT BE CONNECTED TO TSA NETWORK BY 30 SEPTEMBER 06.		\$284,329.94	\$284,329.94	7/17/2007	3/31/2008	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
UNISYS CORPORATION	SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR THE TSA CONTACT CENTER OF THE OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSELOR.		\$267,765.66	\$267,765.66	12/11/2006	12/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
UNISYS CORPORATION	SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR THE TSA CONTACT CENTER OF THE OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSELOR.		\$3,602.00	\$3,602.00	2/27/2007	4/30/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
UNISYS CORPORATION	SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR THE TSA CONTACT CENTER OF THE OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSELOR.		\$25,740.52	\$25,740.52	8/6/2007	8/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY	LEASE SPACE		\$78,994.55	\$78,994.55	1/22/2007	2/28/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY	LEASE SPACE		\$572,917.24	\$572,917.24	2/27/2007	9/30/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY	LEASE SPACE		\$568,857.90	\$568,857.90	8/29/2007	2/28/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY	LEASE SPACE		\$10,431.53	\$10,431.53	8/29/2007	2/29/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY	LEASE SPACE		\$5,313.56	\$5,313.56	6/15/2007	9/30/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY	LEASE SPACE		\$6,642.15	\$6,642.15	8/27/2007	2/28/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
ORANGE COUNTY OF (0928) 184716	LEASED SPACE		\$268,438.44	\$268,438.44	8/2/2007	8/31/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY	LEASED SPACE		\$23,930.06	\$64,953.02	5/21/2007	10/17/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
MINNEAPOLIS ST PAUL METROPOLITAN AIRPORTS COMMISSION	FIBER CABLE		\$4,224.00	\$4,224.00	2/7/2007	2/28/2009	UNIQUE SOURCE
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY	FIBER LEASE		\$6,948.00	\$30,708.00	2/27/2007	6/18/2009	UNIQUE SOURCE
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY	FIBER LEASE		\$40,920.00	\$40,920.00	6/12/2007	6/18/2009	UNIQUE SOURCE
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY	TO MEET THE OCIO HIGH SPEED OPERATIONAL CONNECTIVITY (HI-SOC) REQUIREMENTS AT DULLES (IAD) INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, THE US GOVT [TSA] DESIRES TO LEASE 22,300 FEET (\$0.23 PER FOOT) OF SINGLE MODE (SM) DARK FIBER FROM METRO WASHINGTON (MWAA) AIRPORT AUTHORITY.		\$6,584.40	\$6,584.40	2/13/2007	7/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY	TO MEET THE OCIO HIGH SPEED OPERATIONAL CONNECTIVITY (HI-SOC) REQUIREMENTS AT DULLES (IAD) INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT		\$252.00	\$1,116.00	4/5/2007	7/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY	TO MEET THE OClO HIGH SPEED OPERATIONAL CONNECTIVITY (HI-SOC) REQUIREMENTS AT DULLES (IAD) INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT		\$73,032.00	\$-	7/17/2007	7/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
CITY OF DAYTON	FIBER LEASE		\$576.00	\$576.00	6/4/2007	6/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
SABRE INCORPORATED (9502)	TO FUND THE SINGLE SOURCE CONTRACT WITH SABRE, INC. OF SOUTHLAKE, TX. FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO DEVELOP AND DEPLOY THE TSA@U2019S IMPLEMENTATION OF SABRE STAFFPLAN AND STAFFADMIN		\$1,583,476.00	\$1,583,476.00	12/28/2006		STANDARDIZATION
CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE	TO MEET THE OClO HIGH SPEED OPERATIONAL CONNECTIVITY (HI-SOC) REQUIREMENTS AT ALBUQUERQUE INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT		\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	8/2/2007	9/30/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
GREATER ORLANDO AVIATION AUTHORITY	THIS PURPOSE OF THIS PR IS TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR FIBER INSTALLATION AT MCO (ORLANDO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT).		\$4,615.00	\$4,615.00	12/13/2006	3/13/2006	UNIQUE SOURCE
CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED	SUBSCRIPTION		\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	12/19/2006	8/2/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
FEDERAL EXPRESS CORPORATION	SHIPPING		\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	2/8/2007	3/16/2008	UNIQUE SOURCE
CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED	CONGRESSIONAL ELECTRONIC AND HOMELAND SECURITY SUBSCRIPTION		\$1,334.00	\$1,334.00	4/23/2007	9/12/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
DESYNE WEB SERVICES INCORPORATED	DATABASE DEVELOPMENT, HOSTING AND MAINTENANCE		\$163,200.00	\$163,200.00	11/22/2006	4/20/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
DESYNE WEB SERVICES INCORPORATED B&B ARMIR CORPORATION	DATABASE DEVELOPMENT, HOSTING AND MAINTENANCE PR PROVIDES FUNDING FOR ANNUAL MAINTENANCE FOR FOUR (4) NASATKA SURFACE MOUNT BARRIERS IN SUPPORT OF ACCESS CONTROL AT TSA HQ GATED ENTRANCES.		\$22,057.00	\$23,300.00	2/23/2007	4/20/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
B&B ARMIR CORPORATION	PR PROVIDES FUNDING FOR ANNUAL MAINTENANCE FOR FOUR (4) NASATKA SURFACE MOUNT BARRIERS IN SUPPORT OF ACCESS CONTROL AT TSA HQ GATED ENTRANCES. PHYSICAL SECURITY POC IS MARTY HOROWITZ AT 571-227-1191.		\$3,544.00	\$5,315.00	6/22/2007	9/22/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
ABM LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (2203)	ABM, LLC - EXECUTIVE CONSULTATION GUIDANCE CONCERNING AVIATION SECURITY AND OTHER TOPICS IN SUPPORT OF THE WAR ROOM EFFORT AND AT THE DIRECTION OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S OFFICE.		\$476,600.00	\$476,600.00	11/15/2006	11/26/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
ABM LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (2203)	ABM, LLC - EXECUTIVE CONSULTATION GUIDANCE CONCERNING AVIATION SECURITY AND OTHER TOPICS IN SUPPORT OF THE WAR ROOM EFFORT AND AT THE DIRECTION OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S OFFICE.		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	7/10/2007	11/26/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
HOULIHAN ASSOCIATES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	CONTRACTING GUIDANCE ON SECURITY INITIATIVES, ORGANIZATIONAL POLICIES & PROCEDURES AND CRITICAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT.		\$210,000.00	\$420,000.00	1/8/2007	1/7/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
INVERTIX CORPORATION	PR IS FOR TSOC ANS SYSTEM MODIFICATIONS		\$489,999.00	\$1,630,821.00	2/2/2007	2/4/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
INVERTIX CORPORATION	PR IS FOR TSOC ANS SYSTEM MODIFICATIONS		\$46,151.00	\$46,151.00	3/7/2007	2/4/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Invertix Corporation	ANS Support specialist to provide database management, Solaris OS support		\$220,000.00	\$220,000.00	2/2/2007	2/4/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$1,014,936.96	\$7,993,322.58	12/4/2006	5/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$476,314.46	\$476,314.46	12/5/2006	5/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$593,446.99	\$593,446.99	12/7/2006	5/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	12/21/2006	5/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$1,111,339.36	\$1,111,339.36	1/4/2007	5/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$600,000.00	\$600,000.00	1/26/2007	5/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$165,453.92	\$165,453.92	2/5/2007	5/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00	2/23/2007	5/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$99,535.94	\$99,535.94	3/1/2007	5/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$125,000.00	\$125,000.00	3/21/2007	5/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$175,000.00	\$175,000.00	3/28/2007	5/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appr oprat ion/ Acco unt	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$532,513.00	\$532,513.00	5/16/2007	8/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$170,000.00	(\$532,513.00)	8/21/2007	9/30/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ORGANIZATION BY IMPLEMENTING IMPROVEMENT INITIATIVES THAT WILL RATIONALIZE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES, STREAMLINE PROCESSES, AND IMPROVE THE EXECUTION OF DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONS.		\$122,427.54	\$122,427.54	8/21/2007	9/30/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY	IA WITH THE NAVY.		\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	9/28/2007	3/28/2008	PATENT/DATA RIGHTS
	NAVY WILL DEFINE AND DOCUMENT THE DETAILED FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE APPLICATION. DEVELOPA PILOT OF THE WEB-BASED APPLICATION FOR POTENTIAL USERS TO TEST USABILITY. INITIATE A PLAN TO GATHER USER REQUIREMENTS FROM THE FIELD AND TSA HQ THROUGH INTERVIEWS OF PERSONNEL AND THROUGH THE PILOT WITH PERSONNEL. GATHER REQUIREMENTS THROUGH INTERVIEWS. COMPILE USER REQUIREMENTS INTO USE-CASE DOCUMENTS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OR CUSTOMIZATION AS NECESSARY.						
MDI SECURITY SYSTEMS (6358)	MDI/HSPD-12 SYSTEM HEALTH CHECKS.		\$74,760.00	\$74,760.00	7/3/2007	6/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
KNOWLEDGE CONSULTING GROUP	ISSO PR - FUNDING TO ASSIGN AN INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY OFFICER (ISSO) FROM BPA #HSTS-03-04-A-CIO-038 TO THE INTEGRATED HIRING OPERATIONS & PERSONNEL (IHOP) PROGRAM		\$176,582.40	\$176,582.40	9/13/2007	6/22/2011	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
UNISYS CORPORATION	THIS PR PROVIDES FUNDING IN SUPPORT OF THE AIR CARGO FREIGHT ASSESSMENT SYSTEM HOSTING REQUIREMENTS FOR A PERIOD OF (8) MONTHS AFTER CONTRACT AWARD.		\$237,422.77	\$237,422.77	8/13/2007	8/12/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	THE PURPOSE OF THIS TASK ORDER, HSTS03-07-J-CG0046 TO CONTRACT HSTS03-06-D-CIO500 IS TO ORDER PREVIOUSLY ACCEPTED CLINS ON THE BRIDGE CONTRACT TO PROVIDE MANAGED SERVICES FOR (31) KSMS SERVERS.		\$587,382.45	\$587,382.45	3/29/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	THIS PR IS FOR UNISYS TO PROVIDE 24X7X365 SECURE VOICE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE RED SWITCH SERVICE FROM JAN 01, 2007 TO DEC 31, 2007 FOR THE AMOUNT OF \$595,832.40 FOR 12 MONTHS		\$595,832.40	\$595,832.40	12/29/2006	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	O&M FUNDING FOR BRIDGE SERVERS		\$1,052,468.80	\$1,052,468.80	3/23/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	O&M FUNDING FOR BRIDGE SERVERS		\$28,081.62	\$28,081.62	8/24/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	REQUEST TO ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL ENGINEERING SUPPORT TO ALLEVIATE THE BACKLOG OF OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PROJECTS THAT ARE ON HOLD DUE TO RESOURCE CONSTRAINTS.		\$2,381,624.35	\$2,381,624.35	8/20/2007	12/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
UNISYS CORPORATION	THE PURPOSE OF THIS TASK ORDER, HSTS03-07-J-CIO220, TO CONTRACT HSTS03-06-D-CIO500 IS TO EXPAND VOIP DEPLOYMENT BY QUANTITY AS WELL AS LOCATION, THROUGH ORDERING PREVIOUSLY ACCEPTED CLINS.		\$1,756,240.00	\$1,756,240.00	3/29/2007	12/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
UNISYS CORPORATION	TOP UPGRADE		\$27,311.90	\$27,311.90	8/20/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADE SUPPORT		\$129,514.00	\$129,514.00	8/20/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	SUPPORT FOR LEGACY CIRCUIT MIGRATION PROJECT (VOICE AND DATA SERVICES)		\$1,294,541.32	\$1,294,541.32	8/23/2007	8/15/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	RESEARCH IN MOTION (RIM) TIER 2 T-SUPPORT		\$9,019.59	\$9,019.59	8/15/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	LAX HISOC DEPLOYMENT		\$128,951.84	\$128,951.84	6/14/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	SUN SERVER MAINTENANCE		\$4,332.68	\$4,332.68	8/24/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNISYS CORPORATION	UNISYS - STIP PHASE 1		\$446,670.00	\$446,670.00	2/12/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INCORPORATED (3626)	FUND PURCHASE ORDER FOR WORK PERFORMED ON 12/1 AND 12/4 RE BAH CONTRACTORS.		\$5,957.00	\$5,957.00	12/19/2006	12/19/2006	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
GENERAL DYNAMICS C4 SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	PR IS FOR TACLANE ENCRYPTORS FOR TSOC AND AOF.		\$65,850.00	\$65,850.00	8/9/2007	8/8/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
MULTIMODE SERVICES INCORPORATED	MULTIMODE SERVICES, INC. INSTALLATION, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF TSA ALERT. SEE SOW		\$925,000.00	\$2,043,074.00	12/21/2006	12/20/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
MIAMI DADE COUNTY	THIS PR IS FOR OPTION YEAR 1 (DECEMBER 1, 2006 - NOVEMBER 30, 2007). 90 STRANDS OF SINGLE MODE FIBER OPTIC CABLE LEASED FROM MIAMI-DADE AVIATION TO PROVIDE INTERCONNECTIVITY BETWEEN TSA LAN INFRASTRUCTURES INSTALLED IN THE MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.		\$23,663.76	\$70,993.68	11/30/2006	11/30/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
MIAMI DADE COUNTY	(RATIFICATION) THIS PR COVERS THE USE OF THE AIRPORT%2019S SINGLE MODE FIBER OPTIC CABLE INFRASTRUCTURE TO INTERCONNECT THE TSA NETWORK BETWEEN ALL OF THE FSD OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE		\$13,804.56	\$13,804.56	1/30/2007	1/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY	[PIT] FIBER LEASE WITH ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY , PENNSYLVANIA		\$1,517.52	\$1,517.52	1/1/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
GREATER ORLANDO AVIATION AUTHORITY	THIS PR COVERS THE EXISTING LEASE OF TWELVE (12) STRANDS OF FIBER OPTIC CABLE. THIS FIBER LEASE SUPPORTS THE INTERCONNECTIVITY OF THE TSA NETWORK BETWEEN THE AIRPORTS CHECKPOINTS, TRAINING ROOMS, BREAK ROOM AND TSA NETWORK CORE CABINET FOR THE HI-SOC CONNECTIVITY. MONTHLY REOCCURRING CHARGE OF \$552.00.		\$16,284.00	\$54,840.00	12/28/2006	12/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation 10-n/ 0-m	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
GREATER ORLANDO AVIATION AUTHORITY	THIS PR COVERS THE EXISTING LEASE OF TWELVE (12) STRANDS OF FIBER OPTIC CABLE. THIS FIBER LEASE SUPPORTS THE INTERCONNECTIVITY OF THE TSA NETWORK BETWEEN THE AIRPORTS CHECKPOINTS, TRAINING ROOMS, BREAK ROOM AND TSA NETWORK CORE CABINET FOR THE HI- SOC CONNECTIVITY. MONTHLY REOCCURRING CHARGE OF \$552.00.		\$1,317.00	\$4,485.00	7/16/2007	12/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY AVIATION AUTHORITY	PR FOR ONE YEAR OF LEASED SINGLE MODE FIBER OPTIC FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY AVIATION AUTHORITY IN SUPPORT OF THE HIGH SPEED OPERATIONAL CONNECTIVITY (HI-SOC) PROGRAM AT THE TAMPA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (TPA).		\$12,000.00	\$39,720.00	5/15/2007	5/31/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
SANFORD AIRPORT AUTHORITY	HISOC SPEND PLAN; HISOC O & M;		\$2,580.00	\$4,920.00	5/11/2007	5/31/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
MIAMI DADE COUNTY	THIS PR IS REQUIRED TO COVER THE COST TO PROVIDE AND INSTALL ADDITIONAL FIBER FOR THE HI-SPEED CONNECTIVITY PROJECT. PROVIDE, INSTALL, TERMINATE AND TEST TWO (2) STRANDS OF SINGLE MODE FIBER FROM THE TSA ROOM E3688 TO TWELVE LOCATIONS. CURRENT LEASE EXISTS UNDER CONTRACT HSTS03-07-P-CIO070.		\$117,164.79	\$167,158.23	6/11/2007	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION (3126)	ATTN: SUE MESSINA (CO)		\$44,100.00	\$44,100.00	8/27/2007	8/26/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
HOUSTON CITY OF (1164)	FIBER LEASE FOR IAH/HOU		\$15,840.00	\$47,520.00	8/17/2007	7/31/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
RHODE ISLAND AIRPORT CORPORATION (1772)	HI-SOC SPEND PLAN		\$1,200.00	\$3,600.00	6/22/2007	6/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Congressional Quarterly	RENEWAL OF CQ.COM ON CONGRESS & CQ WEEKLY		\$23,151.00	\$23,151.00	2/13/2007	2/12/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
WEST PUBLISHING CORPORATION	WEST SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE		\$52,549.09	\$52,549.09	6/21/2007	9/30/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
GPS INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	5 FS1 PACKAGE 2; FS1 TRACKER WITH 3.6 AH BATTERY; BATTERY CHARGER AND SLAP N STICK DEPLOYMENT CASE		\$8,052.24	\$8,052.24	4/25/2007	6/27/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
ICS CONTRACT SERVICES LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	PR - THIS IS A SHORT TERM EXTENSION TO CONTRACT HSTS03-06-P-RES282 FOR FOUR MONTHS OF JANITORIAL SERVICE AT ATLANTA, GA (ATL) AIRPORT LOCATION UNTIL THE SPACE CAN BE ADDED TO THE GSA LEASE.		\$16,046.52	\$16,046.52	11/2/2006	1/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
B AND B ARMIR CORPORATION	PR PROVIDES FUNDING FOR ANNUAL MAINTENANCE FOR FOUR (4) NASATKA SURFACE MOUNT BARRIERS IN SUPPORT OF ACCESS CONTROL AT TSA HQ GATED ENTRANCES.		\$8,840.00	\$8,840.00	9/20/2007	9/23/2008	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
MEDECO SECURITY LOCKS INCORPORATED	PR PROVIDE FUNDS TO PURCHASE MEDECO LOCKSETS, REMOVABLE CORES, CUT KEYS AND STAMPING KEYS FOR INSTALLATION AT TSA HQ AND FREEDOM CENTER.		\$30,914.67	\$30,914.67	8/24/2007	11/5/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
OAG WORLDWIDE	OAG DATABASE SUBSCRIPTION		\$43,826.00	\$43,826.00	6/25/2007	8/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
OAG WORLDWIDE	OAG DATABASE SUBSCRIPTION		\$45,140.00	\$45,140.00	7/31/2007	8/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Duluth Airport Authority	INSTALLATION OF BAGGAGE SCREENING EQUIPMENT FOR TWO REVEAL CT80 EQUIPMENT AT DULUTH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. Adding \$50,000 to the OTA>		\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	2/26/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
City of Duluth	INSTALLATION OF BAGGAGE SCREENING EQUIPMENT FOR TWO REVEAL CT-80 EQUIPMENT. MODIFICATIONS TO BHS SECURITY SYSTEMS TO MEET TSA REQUIREMENTS Modification to existing OTA.		\$153,000.00	\$853,000.00	6/25/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Duluth Airport Authority	Funding modification to existing OTA with Duluth Airport Authority for inline baggage screening system.		\$177,000.00	\$1,030,000.00	9/14/2007	1/0/00	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
INVISION TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	SERVICES ASSOCIATED WITH ATL NORTH AND SOUTH TERMINALS WITH MULTIPLEXING CAPABILITY		\$78,190.00	\$78,190.00	2/22/2007	2/22/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appr opriat ion/ Acco unt	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	PROVIDE FOR NEDS INTEGRATION OF I4 EXAMINER EDS AT LAS MODES 3 & 4		\$361,402.81	\$361,402.81	6/27/2007	6/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	INTEGRATE 4 EDS EXAMINER EDS AT OKC		\$66,061.65	\$66,061.65	9/5/2007	2/28/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	INTEGRATES 3 EXAMINER EDS AT KEAHOE INTL AIRPORT		\$98,541.56	\$98,541.56	8/3/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	NEDS INTEGRATION OF 31 UNITS AT PHX. OSR ROOM FURNITURE, RIGGING FOR RECEIPT DELIVERY, SHORT TERM STORAGE AND PLACEMENT IN BAG ROOM AT PHX		\$54,520.00	\$54,520.00	7/17/2007	8/28/2007	NATIONAL SECURITY
A B Won PAT Guam International Airport Authority	ADD FUNDING TO GUM OTA TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL IN- LINE SCREENING CAPABILITY FOR ORIGINATING CHECKED BAGGAGE		\$407,500.00	\$2,329,000.00	8/17/2007	11/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
RENO TAHOE AIRPORT AUTHORITY	RENO-TAHOE AIRPORT AUTHORITY AGREEMENT HSTS0406ADEP393; ADD FUNDING TO EXISTING RNO OTA FOR ENHANCEMENTS TO MEET BSIS REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO BHS DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION		\$5,000,000.00	\$12,000,000.00	8/24/2007	5/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Kenton County Airport Board	Funding modification to existing OTA for CVG, HSTS04-06-A- DEP405		\$6,078,000.00	\$9,128,000.00	9/12/2007	10/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Capital Region Airport Commission	Funding Modification to HSTS04- 06-A-DEP480		\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	3/19/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	MODIFICATION OF 4 EDS UNITS		\$161,444.47	\$161,444.47	9/13/2007	3/31/2008	NATIONAL SECURITY

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (4475)	PREVENTIVE AND CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE FOR EDS AND LINESCAN EQUIPMENT		\$85,716.00	\$85,716.00	1/17/2007	3/10/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	INTEGRATES 45 EXPLOSIVE DETECTION SYSTEMS AT ATL		\$900,075.69	\$900,075.69	8/17/2007	2/28/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	INTEGRATES 45 EXPLOSIVE DETECTION SYSTEMS AT ATL		\$48,445.58	\$48,445.58	8/3/2007	9/30/2007	NATIONAL SECURITY
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	FUNDING FOR DECOMMISSION AND REMOVAL OF EDS UNITS		\$430,562.15	\$430,562.15	9/20/2007	6/30/2008	NATIONAL SECURITY
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	UPGRADE AND NEDS OF 8 EDS UNITS		\$44,240.84	\$44,240.84	8/24/2007	12/31/2007	NATIONAL SECURITY
INVISION TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	EDS EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES		\$46,800.00	\$46,800.00	8/28/2007	8/28/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
SMITHS DETECTION TORONTO LIMITED	PROVIDE CONSUMABLES FOR 25 UNITS		\$5,415.85	\$5,415.85	1/10/2007	2/28/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
SMITHS DETECTION TORONTO LIMITED	PROVIDE CONSUMABLES FOR 25 UNITS		\$12,976.67	\$12,976.67	3/7/2007	6/29/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (DIA)	REQUEST TO PROCESS OTA FOR DENVER INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (DIA) TO PURCHASE AND INSTALL CLOSED CIRCUIT TV SYSTEM		\$1,691,064.60	\$41,691,064.60	6/26/2007	6/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
City of Chicago	REQUEST TO PROCESS OTA FOR CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (ORD) TO PURCHASE AND INSTALL CLOSED CIRCUIT TV (CCTV) SYSTEM		\$1,400,000.00	\$1,400,000.00	5/24/2007	5/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
Port of Seattle	REQUEST TO PROCESS OTA FOR SEATTLE TACOMA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (SEA) TO PURCHASE AND INSTALL CLOSED CIRCUIT TV (CCTV) SYSTEM		\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00	2/6/2007	2/6/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Niagra Frontier Transportation Authority	REQUEST TO PROCESS OTA FOR BUFFALO NIAGARA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO PURCHASE AND INSTALL CCTV SYSTEM FOR BUF.		\$680,693.00	\$680,693.00	2/20/2007	2/20/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Memphis-Shelby County Airport Authority	REQUEST TO PROCESS OTA FOR MEMPHIS-SHELBY COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY (MSCAA) TO PURCHASE AND INSTALL CLOSED CIRCUIT TV (CCTV) SYSTEM FOR MEM.		\$657,250.00	\$657,250.00	1/30/2007	1/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
City of Atlanta	HARTSFIELD-JACKSON ATLANTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO PURCHASE AND INSTALL CLOSED CIRCUIT TV SYSTEM: ENVIRONMENTAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES		\$1,987,682.00	\$1,987,682.00	6/11/2007	6/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
San Diego County Regional Airport	REQUEST TO PROCESS OTA FOR SAN DIEGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO PURCHASE AND INSTALL CLOSED CIRCUIT TV		\$713,497.00	\$713,497.00	5/29/2007	5/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
A. B. Won Pat Guam International Airport Authority	REQUEST TO PROCESS OTA FOR GUAM INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY FOR INCREMENTAL FUNDS TO COMPLETE ACQUISITION FOR CLOSED CIRCUIT TV (CCTV) SYSTEM.		\$243,000.00	\$618,838.00	5/31/2007	4/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport	OTA for Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport (ANC) to purchase and install Closed Circuit TV (CCTV) system.		\$220,000.00	\$220,000.00	3/13/2007	3/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
COMMONWEALTH PORTS AUTHORITY	REQUEST TO PROCESS OTA FOR SAIPAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (GSN) TO PURCHASE AND INSTALL CLOSED CIRCUIT TV SYSTEM		\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	4/16/2007	5/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey	PROVIDE FUNDING FOR THE DESIGN AND DEPLOYMENT OF CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION (CCTV) CAMERAS AND A DIGITAL VIDEO RECORDING SYSTEM FOR THE PASSENGER SCREENING CHECKPOINTS AT LGA, JFK, AND EWR AIRPORTS		\$5,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00	8/9/2007	8/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
County of Sacramento	PROVIDE FUNDING FOR A CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION (CCTV) SYSTEM AT SMF		\$567,989.00	\$567,989.00	9/19/2007	9/30/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
City of Austin	PROVIDE FUNDING FOR A CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION (CCTV) SYSTEM AT AUSTIN-BERGSTROM INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (AUS)		\$973,632.00	\$973,632.00	5/29/2007	5/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Puerto Rico Ports Authority	PUERTO RICO PORTS AUTHORITY INSTALLATION OF CCTV SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS AT THE LUIS MUÑOZ MARIN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (SIU) IN SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.		\$842,876.00	\$842,876.00	6/11/2007	6/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
LOUISVILLE REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY	REQUEST TO PROCESS OTA FOR LOUISVILLE REGIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY (SDEA) TO PURCHASE AND INSTALL CLOSED CIRCUIT TV (CCTV) SYSTEM		\$259,000.00	\$259,000.00	8/17/2007	8/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
Dallas Fort Worth International Airport Board	PROVIDE FUNDING FOR IDENTIFICATION OF STRATEGIC CAMERA LOCATIONS, DETERMINING REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH LOCATION AND IDENTIFY CAMERAS THAT MEET EACH LOCATION REQUIREMENT. INSTALL SELECTED CAMERAS INTO THE EXISTING SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM AND INTEGRATE IN MRC CONTROL PROCESSES OF THE CURRENT ENVIRONMENT.		\$2,000,000.00	\$2,000,000.00	8/13/2007	8/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Austin Straubel International Airport	PROVIDE AND INSTALL SPECTRA IV PAN-TILT-ZOOM CAMERAS AND DF5 DOME PACKS AT TWO CHECKPOINTS AND AIRLINE TICKET COUNTERS AT GRB		\$198,586.00	\$198,598.00	8/24/2007	8/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
State of Alaska Dept of Tran & Public Facilities	Expansion of CCTV system at Fairbanks International Airport (FAI).		\$617,217.00	\$617,217.00	8/21/2007	8/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Airport Authority for MSY	ELECTRICAL WORK FOR SCREENING EQUIPMENT IN BAGGAGE CLAIM AREA OF NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (MSY)		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	4/26/2007	4/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Norfolk Airport Authority	PROVIDE ELECTRICAL POWER FOR THE INSTALLATION OF 5 REVEAL CT80 REDUCED SIZE EDS (REDS) AT NORFOLK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, TERMINAL LOBBY AREA		\$55,000.00	\$55,000.00	4/6/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority	METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OTA IAD SOUTH BAGROOM OTA FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AN IN-LINE SYSTEM. CONSTRUCTION COSTS OF BHS & INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS		\$33,000,000.00	\$33,000,000.00	9/10/2007	9/30/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Broward County	Funding modification to existing OTA for FLL		\$8,450,000.00	\$18,450,000.00	9/12/2007	6/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Broward County	BROWARD COUNTY AVIATION DEPARTMENT OTA FORT LAUDERDALE-HOLLYWOOD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT FLL TERMINAL 1 OTA FOR CONSTRUCTION FOR AN IN-LINE SYSTEM. CONSTRUCTION COSTS OF BHS & INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS		\$10,000,000.00	\$10,000,000.00	9/5/2007	12/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
City of Des Moines	PROVIDE FUNDING TO DES MOINES AIRPORT FOR PRODUCING A SCHEMATIC DESIGN FOR A 2 EDS IN-LINE SYSTEM FOR CHECKED BAGGAGE SCREENING		\$24,000.00	\$24,000.00	6/11/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Dane County, Wisconsin	PROVIDE FUNDING TO DANE COUNTY REGIONAL AIRPORT TO PRODUCE CONCEPT LAYOUT AND COST ESTIMATE FOR 4 EDS SYSTEMS FOR SCREENING CHECKED BAGGAGE.		\$14,000.00	\$14,000.00	8/21/2007	8/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Raleigh Durham Airport Authority	RALEIGH DURHAM AIRPORT AUTHORITY OTA RDU OTA FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AN IN-LINE SYSTEM		\$7,000,000.00	\$7,000,000.00	7/19/2007	3/31/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
Port of Portland	PDX (PORTLAND, OREGON) OTA FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF AN IN-LINE SYSTEM		\$5,000,000.00	\$5,000,000.00	9/10/2007	12/31/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
City of Des Moines	PROVIDE FUNDING TO DES MOINES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO COMPLETE IN-LINE SYSTEM DESIGN, PRODUCE BIDDING PACKAGE, AND CONSTRUCT AND COMMISSION AND IN-LINE SYSTEM SECURITY SYSTEM FOR CHECKED BAGGAGE SCREENING AT DES MOINES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT		\$2,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	9/12/2007	12/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
CITY OF DES MOINES	ADDITIONAL FUNDING PR FOR OTA WITH CITY OF DES MOINES. SEE ALSO PR 2107207DEP367		\$1,000,000.00	\$3,000,000.00	9/12/2007	12/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
San Francisco	OTA for modifications/construction to Terminal 1 baggage screening system at SFO		\$2,600,000.00	\$2,600,000.00	9/12/2007	12/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Spectrum San Diego Inc.	To purchase up to 40 CPU units for deployment at federalized airports. (Replaces PR 2107207DEP431)		\$1,700,000.00	\$37,234,156.55	9/25/2007	9/23/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
INVISION TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	PURCHASE OF VARIOUS EQUIPMENT OF 20 FLAT POWERED CONVEYORS, 1 MUX NETWORK, 1 NETWORK PRINTER, 6 PTRI WORKSTATION, PTRI MOUNTING KITS & 6 BARCODE SCANNERS		\$983,500.00	\$983,500.00	3/12/2007	9/30/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
INVISION TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	PURCHASE OF VARIOUS EQUIPMENT OF 20 FLAT POWERED CONVEYORS, 1 MUX NETWORK, 1 NETWORK PRINTER, 6 PTRI WORKSTATION, PTRI MOUNTING KITS & 6 BARCODE SCANNERS		\$89,207.00	\$89,207.00	8/2/2007	9/30/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	EQUIPMENT RELOCATION		\$170,317.10	\$170,317.10	8/8/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	EQUIPMENT RELOCATION		\$173,522.80	\$173,522.80	9/28/2007	1/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	TO ORDER TO UPGRADE L-3 EDS MACHINES AT WASHINGTON DULLES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (IAD).		\$67,707.06	\$352,000,000.00	7/11/2007	10/9/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	IN ORDER TO PROVIDE FUNDING FOR THE NEEDS OF 3 UNITS AT WILLIAM P HOBBY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (HOU).		\$110,433.28	\$352,000,000.00	7/18/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
INVISION TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	DECOMMISSION OF 1 CTX 5500		\$151,652.00	\$151,652.00	5/9/2007	8/15/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (4475)	L-3- EBSP EXCEPTED MAINTENANCE		\$12,543.69	\$12,543.69	6/1/2007	6/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (4475)	L-3- EBSP EXCEPTED MAINTENANCE		\$487,456.31	\$487,456.31	7/10/2007	6/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	REMOVE (1) LOT 1 EDS AND REPLACE WITH EXISTING LOT 2 EDS AT BWI		\$123,017.47	\$123,017.47	8/14/2007	10/31/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	REMOVE (1) LOT 1 EDS AND REPLACE WITH EXISTING LOT 2 EDS AT BWI		\$472,407.46	\$472,407.46	9/24/2007	8/31/2008	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	PHASE C OF THE NEDS PROJECT FOR THE CENTRAL WEST POD EDS INSTALLATION AT MCO.		\$1,638,209.43	\$1,638,209.43	8/27/2007	6/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	REFURBISHMENT OF FIVE (5) LOT 2, L3 EDS UNITS.		\$3,569,948.39	\$3,569,948.39	9/17/2007	7/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (4475)	THE PURPOSE OF THIS DELIVERY ORDER 014 IS TO PURCHASE X-RAY TUBES FOR THE PREVENTIVE AND CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE FOR EXAMINER 6000 EXPLOSIVE DETECTION SYSTEMS.		\$2,062,500.00	\$2,062,500.00	8/15/2007	3/10/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	INSTALLATION OF (4) L3 6000 UNITS AT LHH.		\$948,861.80	\$948,861.80	9/5/2007	6/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	TO INSTALL TWENTY-FOUR (24) METER WIDE TUNNELS AT TAMPA INTL AIRPORT (TPA).		\$638,986.86	\$352,000,000.00	7/13/2007	6/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	TO INSTALL TWENTY-FOUR (24) METER WIDE TUNNELS AT TAMPA INTL AIRPORT (TPA).		\$75,245.01	\$75,245.01	7/13/2007	9/11/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	TO ORDER TO INSTALL EIGHT (8) EDS UNITS AT GEORGE BUSH HOUSTON INTERCONTINENTAL AIRPORT (IAH).		\$1,485,408.86	\$352,000,000.00	7/12/2007	5/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	NEDS OF (10) FFOV W/MWT FOR TERMINAL C AT IAH.		\$1,682,593.98	\$1,682,593.98	9/7/2007	6/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	UPGRADE KITS (25)		\$1,775,000.00	\$1,775,000.00	9/17/2007	6/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (4475)	L-3- STT MAINTENANCE BAGGAGE HANDLING SYSTEM		\$90,853.72	\$90,853.72	9/21/2007	3/31/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	REPLACEMENT AND REMOVAL OF EQUIPMENT		\$352,159.88	\$352,159.88	8/16/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (4475)	CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE FOR OCTOBER 2007		\$5,125,633.00	\$5,125,633.00	9/18/2007	10/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (4475)	CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE FOR OCTOBER 2007		\$57,985.20	\$57,985.20	9/17/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (4475)	CORRECTIVE MAINTENANCE FOR OCTOBER 2007		\$6,485,169.99	\$6,485,169.99	9/17/2007	3/10/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	ENGINEERING SUPPORT SERVICES - STIP		\$1,411,380.00	\$1,411,380.00	9/28/2007	9/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	DECOMMISSIONING OF TEN (10) L3 EXAMINER 6000 EDS AT ORD.		\$455,889.08	\$455,889.08	9/19/2007	10/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY AN	IN ORDER TO PROCURE STAND-ALONE SIMULATORS		\$291,200.00	\$352,000,000.00	6/28/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
SPECTRUM SAN DIEGO INCORPORATED	SUGGESTED VENDOR: SPECTRUM SAN DIEGO, INC.		\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	4/26/2007	4/26/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
NOMADICS INCORPORATED	SENSING ELEMENTS (EXTENDED LIFE SENSING CARTRIDGE: FP-01-E)		\$45,591.30	\$45,591.30	7/25/2007	11/21/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
NOMADICS INCORPORATED	SENSING ELEMENTS (EXTENDED LIFE SENSING CARTRIDGE: FP-01-E)		\$3,287.27	\$3,287.27	8/8/2007	11/21/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
EGS INCORPORATED (2250)	THIS PR PROVIDES FY078 APPROPRIATIONS TO FUND A BRIDGE FOR CONTRACT (HSTS03-06-A-ACQ911) (REQUISITION #21-06-206AOP531) WITH EGS IN CONTINUING ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AT BRADLEY, SEATTLE, DENVER, MIDLAND INTERNATIONAL, AMARILLO AND BURLINGTON AIRPORTS.		\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	9/17/2007	5/12/2011	URGENCY

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
REGAL DECISION SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	THIS PR IS THE FORTH TASK ORDER 4 UNDER THE BPA ESTABLISHED THROUGH CONTRACT HSTS02-06-A-AOP270.		\$264,274.00	\$264,274.00	3/14/2007	5/9/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
REGAL DECISION SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	THIS PR IS THE FIFTH TASK ORDER UNDER THE BPA ESTABLISHED UNDER CONTRACT HSTS02-06-A-AOP270.		\$185,095.54	\$185,095.54	7/30/2007	5/9/2008	PATENT/DATA RIGHTS
REGAL DECISION SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	THIS PR IS THE FIFTH TASK ORDER UNDER THE BPA ESTABLISHED UNDER CONTRACT HSTS02-06-A-AOP270.		\$1,329.38	\$1,329.38	7/30/2007	5/9/2008	PATENT/DATA RIGHTS
OAG Worldwide	Software for access to OAG database to analyze and review flight data for staff planning.		\$4,920.00	\$4,920.00	3/8/2007	1/0/00	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Accelera Solutions Inc.	Replaces PR 2107207OS0057 and PR 2107207OS0152 accommodates and increase in price for this item associated with a small business. CITRIX		\$38,848.73	\$38,848.73	3/30/2007	1/0/00	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
ALACHUA COUNTY OF (4843)	RATIFICATION ACTION FOR STORAGE FACILITIES FOR DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLAN EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES		\$39,000.00	\$39,000.00	9/24/2007	9/30/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
Commercial Movers Inc.	RDU016 Storage and Distribution of Consumable Supplies 9 Storage bays.		\$9,315.00	\$9,315.00	8/23/2007	1/0/00	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
CLASSIFIED DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR Grant Oliver	MAY-SEPTEMBER 2007 FEES .		\$87,500.00	\$687,500.00	5/15/2007	9/30/2009	NATIONAL SECURITY
Grant Oliver Corporation	Parking deals for mission parking at Pittsburgh airport		\$44,280.00	\$235,086.00	10/1/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Grant Oliver Corporation	Mission Parking Deals at Pittsburgh Airport, Option Year One - funded only under CR time frame.		\$6,497.75	\$50,777.55	10/16/2007	11/16/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
Port of Seattle	Parking decals for mission parking at the Seattle / Tacoma airport		\$58,853.76	\$382,158.00	10/1/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
New South Parking	Parking decals for mission parking at airport		\$108,000.00	\$108,000.00	1/30/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Metropolitan Airports Commission	parking decals for mission parking at airport		\$26,984.00	\$26,984.00	1/30/2007	12/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
VP INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY INCORPORATED	LIFE FITNESS TREADMILL - 95TI FOR DETROIT.		\$4,331.00	\$4,331.00	5/9/2007	6/27/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
VP INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY INCORPORATED	LIFE FITNESS TREADMILL - 95TI FOR DETROIT.		\$343.00	\$343.00	5/18/2007	6/27/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
LIE TECHNOLOGIES SERVICES INCORPORATED	PRODUCT EXPANSION - UPS SYSTEM		\$2,317.02	\$2,317.02	5/18/2007	6/22/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
PELICAN PRODUCTS INCORPORATED	60 EACH - MODEL 1500 PELICAN - BLACK WITH FOAM INSERT		\$4,716.00	\$4,716.00	7/16/2007	8/15/2007	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES -NON-COMPETITIVE
DATAMAXX APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES INCORPORATED	PR TO FUND TISS LABOR AND TRAVEL FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 2006-SEPTEMBER 30, 2007 \$1,083,749.85(HSTS07-07-F-DM11)- CARRYOVER AIR TO GROUND FUNDS		\$1,083,749.85	\$1,083,749.85	3/1/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
DATAMAXX GROUP INCORPORATED	PR TO FUND RECURRING COSTS IN SUPPORT OF PDAS		\$7,078,125.28	\$7,078,125.28	10/16/2006	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
DATAMAXX GROUP INCORPORATED	PR TO FUND RECURRING COSTS IN SUPPORT OF PDAS		\$356,960.00	\$356,960.00	2/9/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
DATAMAXX GROUP INCORPORATED	PR TO FUND RECURRING COSTS IN SUPPORT OF PDAS		\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	7/13/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
DATAMAXX GROUP INCORPORATED	PR TO FUND PDA ACCESSORIES-CHARGERS, CABLES, PLUGS, BATTERIES, EARBUDS, \$15,407.15		\$15,407.15	\$15,407.15	1/3/2007	2/2/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
DATAMAXX GROUP INCORPORATED	PR TO FUND FAMS SIM MIGRATION EFFORT.		\$53,216.00	\$53,216.00	6/20/2007	8/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
FEDERAL CARTRIDGE COMPANY	1000 ROUNDS OF FEDERAL GMM 223 REM GM223M3 77GR AMMO FOR MOBILE TRAINING TEAM		\$571.00	\$571.00	11/7/2006	12/7/2006	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN CONTRACTORS	123 PARTICIPANTS AT 10.00 EACH FOR FY07 RANGE USAGE		\$1,230.00	\$1,230.00	12/18/2006	9/30/2007	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN CONTRACTORS	BLUE RIDGE ARSENAL - HQ RANGE USAGE (JAN. 07 - DEC. 07)		\$9,600.00	\$9,600.00	12/28/2006	12/31/2007	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
STONEWALL LIMITED	RANGE CONTRACT FOR 2007		\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	2/1/2007	3/3/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
CLASSIFIED DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR	FY2007 TRANSACTION FEES		\$20,000.00	\$60,000.00	2/16/2007	9/30/2009	NATIONAL SECURITY
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE	INT'L ASSOCIATION OF CHIEF OF POLICE (IACP)		\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	2/20/2007	3/22/2007	UNIQUE SOURCE
PRADO FAMILY SHOOTING RANGE	PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR THIS PURCHASE ORDER IS FROM DATE OF AWARD THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2007		\$9,750.00	\$9,750.00	2/22/2007	12/31/2007	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES -NON-COMPETITIVE
CHESAPEAKE LOCK AND SAFE SERVICE COMPANY	PR PROVIDES FUNDING TO COMPLETE A WEAPONS STORAGE ROOM SECURITY CAGE AND PARTITION ENCLOSURE AT CEILING AT FAMS HQ RESTON VA.		\$1,755.00	\$1,755.00	3/2/2007	4/11/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
AMERICAN BANK NOTE HOLOGRAPHICS	FFDO CREDENTIAL LAMINATES		\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	3/26/2007	5/2/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705) 1515236	42" ROUND TABLE, MAHOGONY		\$665.00	\$665.00	4/10/2007	5/10/2007	UNICOR
MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN CONTRACTORS	INDOOR FIREARMS RANGE		\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00	4/12/2007	5/15/2007	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED (5705) 1531953	OFFICE FURNITURE FOR NEW ATSAC		\$4,465.89	\$4,465.89	5/22/2007	7/16/2007	UNICOR
SIGARMS INCORPORATED GRADUATE SCHOOL USDA	RECOMMENDED VENDOR: SIGARMS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING. ATL SUBMITTING 1825 TO OPT.		\$3,894.00	\$3,894.00	6/29/2007	8/31/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
COMBINED SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	AMMO REQUEST FOR MITT - MULTIPLE VENDORS (FEDERAL, DEF-TEC. CTS - SEE LIST)		\$9,150.00	\$9,150.00	7/12/2007	8/11/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
HECKLER AND KOCH DEFENSE INCORPORATED	SPARE PARTS KITS TO SUPPORT FUNCTION AND READINESS FOR FEMT RIFLES.		\$1,071.18	\$1,071.18	8/29/2007	9/5/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE	PR IS FOR REIMBURSEMENT COSTS UNDER INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT BETWEEN FAMS AND US POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE. CAREER DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, FIREARMS TRAINING FACILITY.		\$3,520.00	\$3,520.00	9/7/2007	2/8/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE UNITED STATES City of Phoenix	PRINTING		\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	6/20/2007	5/8/2008	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
	FY07 reimbursement allotment for Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport (PHX).		\$11,523.00	\$11,523.00	7/25/2007	8/15/2007	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SACRAMENTO	ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR CCTV OTA WITH SACRAMENTO. SEE ALSO 2107207CTO213		\$26,166,666.67	\$91,500,000.00	9/24/2007	12/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
			\$567,989.00	\$567,989.00	9/19/2007	9/30/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
VIRGIN ISLANDS PORT AUTHORITY	THE VIRGIN ISLANDS PORT AUTHORITY STT OTA SUPPORTING CORRECTIVE REPAIRS AND ENHANCEMENTS TO ELECTRICAL POWER INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORTING BAGGAGE SCREENING AT STT. MANAGEMENT, LABOR AND MATERIAL COSTS OF INFRASTRUCTURE.		\$495,000.00	\$495,000.00	9/10/2007	9/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
MITRE Corporation	The Mitre Corporation.		\$330,000.00	\$3,301,917.00	1/29/2007	1/000	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association (AOPA)	Earmarked funds for AOPA education efforts. A yearly OTA with AOPA.		\$220,000.00	\$220,000.00	6/14/2007	7/8/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
Medeco Security Locks	The PR is to purchase locks for the Office of Security		\$30,914.67	\$30,914.67	8/29/2007	9/30/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
EGS, Inc	Bridge for EGS		\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	9/17/2007	10/1/2007	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
INFINITY TECHNOLOGY, LLC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES		\$171,360	\$171,360	5/26/2008	6/22/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TRIUMPH ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES		\$480,473	\$480,473	8/1/2008	8/3/2013	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TERACORE, INC	ADP SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		\$135,648	\$276,058	9/15/2008	9/28/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		\$1,201,082	\$1,201,082	2/1/2008	10/31/2009	UNIQUE SOURCE
MIRACLE SYSTEMS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES		\$1,270,087	\$2,672,261	2/29/2008	3/2/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SOLUTIONS THROUGH INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES INC	AUDITING SERVICES		\$199,938	\$852,505	9/18/2008	9/28/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TRIUMPH ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		\$3,123,740	\$3,123,740	5/30/2008	6/2/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
SEKON ENTERPRISE, INC.	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		\$275,000	\$902,725	9/15/2008	9/15/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TACTICAL OFFICE SOLUTIONS	INSTALL OF FURNITURE		\$250,000	\$250,000	6/18/2008	6/18/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
THOMAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.	CONSTRUCTION (BASIC)		\$183,237	\$183,237	9/2/2008	11/14/2008	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TERACORE, INC.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES		\$701,926	\$3,425,873	6/14/2008	6/13/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
MACROSYS RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY	DATA COLLECTION SERVICES		\$192,435	\$424,657	4/7/2008	12/24/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
BANNER STAFFING	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS		\$71,980	\$382,100	3/13/2008	3/14/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
CONSOLIDATED SAFETY SERVICES INCORPORATED	SCIENTIFIC DATA STUDIES		\$173,300	\$173,300	7/14/2008	7/13/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KOLA NUT TRAVEL INC.	TRAVEL AGENT SERVICES		\$49,996	\$107,000	9/15/2008	10/31/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
DELOITTE CONSULTING L.L.P.	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		\$822,970	\$822,970	5/1/2008	6/16/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
FREIGHTDESK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		\$400,000	\$400,000	6/24/2008	2/23/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
RAILINC CORP.	DATA COLLECTION SERVICES		\$123,000	\$601,344	9/26/2008	9/25/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
BAYFIRST SOLUTIONS LLC	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		\$398,280	\$398,280	4/1/2008	12/4/2008	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
BAYFIRST SOLUTIONS LLC	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		\$847,600	\$847,600	9/8/2008	9/30/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ID SOLUTIONS INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE		\$427,270	\$1,107,580	2/19/2008	2/18/2012	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS, INC.	CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDINGS		\$2,133,000	\$2,133,000	9/23/2008	9/23/2008	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
EXECUTIVE TECHNOLOGY, INC.	OTHER ADP & TELECOMMUNICATIONS SVCS		\$530,187	\$530,187	4/18/2008	4/17/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account Unit	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
ADVERTISING COUNCIL, INC. THE	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS		\$1,299,980	\$1,299,980	9/16/2008	9/23/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
BAYFIRST SOLUTIONS LLC	PROGRAM EVALUATION SERVICES		\$74,793	\$74,793	3/6/2008	7/8/2008	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
GAP SOLUTIONS, INC.	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		\$0	\$0	10/22/2008	10/22/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
SIM-G TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	MISC ALARM, SIGNAL, SEC SYSTEMS		\$1,072,595	\$1,072,595	6/20/2008	6/20/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TERACORE INCORPORATED	ADP SYSTEMS ANALYSIS SERVICES		\$658,327	\$658,327	2/27/2008	2/29/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
BATTLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES		\$190,944	\$291,190	9/23/2008	3/22/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
DIXON GROUP, INC., (THE)	PATENT AND TRADEMARK SERVICES		\$91,024	\$91,024	8/1/2008	12/5/2008	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TURNER, MARSHA	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES		\$206,000	\$1,099,313	8/12/2008	9/1/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
DAY CONSULTANTS, INC.	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		\$315,808	\$1,948,840	9/23/2008	7/23/2013	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
A.B.P. MAINTENANCE CORP.	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES		\$22,395	\$22,395	3/27/2008	3/31/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TERACORE, INC	ADP SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		\$0	\$0	3/9/2009	12/21/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
MIRACLE SYSTEMS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES		\$1,402,174	\$1,402,174	2/19/2009	3/2/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
GNG MANAGEMENT CONSULTING INC.	FINANCIAL SERVICES		\$570,612	\$0	3/11/2009	3/31/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TRIUMPH ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES		(\$225,994)	(\$225,994)	1/30/2009	6/2/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
BANNER STAFFING	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS		\$74,120	\$74,120	2/19/2009	3/14/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
AITHERAS, LLC	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS		\$216,995	\$443,990	1/22/2009	9/21/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS, LLC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES		\$894,081	\$1,814,894	2/10/2009	2/9/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Appropriation/Account	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Completed
MIRACLE SYSTEMS LLC	AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM SVCS		\$1,488,880	\$1,488,880	1/30/2009	2/4/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ACCENTURE LLP	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		\$5,548,689	\$5,548,689	1/1/2009	2/28/2010	URGENCY
DAMMEL CLEANING ENTERPRISE, INC	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES		\$56,881	\$296,010	2/27/2009	2/28/2014	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS, INC.	CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDINGS		\$0	\$0	3/17/2009	3/23/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
FACILITY SERVICES PROFESSIONALS	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES		\$0	\$0	3/19/2009	4/30/2008	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
DIXON GROUP, INC., (THE)	PATENT AND TRADEMARK SERVICES		(\$2,544)	(\$2,544)	2/4/2009	12/5/2008	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

ANSWER: An attachment is being provided separately to the Committee in response to this question.

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over \$1,000,000 in total value executed by TSA in 2011 and, if feasible, 2012. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firm fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER: Please see charts below:

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
C2 SOLUTIONS GROUP, INC.	ACCOUNTING SERVICES	\$1,803,500	\$5,573,983.65	11-JAN-11	31-JAN-14	FIRM FIXED PRICE
NET AMERICA CORPORATION, THE	FINANCIAL SERVICES	\$1,585,362	\$3,373,461.00	02-MAY-11	01-MAY-13	TIME AND MATERIALS
CAREERS IN TRANSITION INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$3,371,293.62	\$3,966,948.62	23-MAY-11	22-JAN-12	FIRM FIXED PRICE
B3 SOLUTIONS, LLC	OTHER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	\$1,125,427.20	\$3,444,249.60	13-DEC-10	03-JAN-14	FIRM FIXED PRICE
CACI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	\$3,622,029	\$20,454,069.07	01-OCT-11	30-SEP-16	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE
PARAMOUNT CHOICE CLEANING SERVICES	CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL SERVICES	\$1,312,170.99	\$6,550,099.44	15-NOV-11	14-NOV-16	FIRM FIXED PRICE
BAYFIRST SOLUTIONS LLC	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SVCS	\$1,500,120	\$3,389,768.00	08-MAR-11	07-DEC-11	FIRM FIXED PRICE
INFOGLIDE SOFTWARE CORPORATION	ADP SOFTWARE	\$1,530,492.88	\$9,391,153.88	30-DEC-10	03-NOV-15	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ZIBIZ CORPORATION	ADP SOFTWARE	\$1,264,864.88	\$1,308,384.88	26-SEP-11	25-SEP-14	FIRM FIXED PRICE
BATTLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$1,600,000	\$3,191,639.96	21-SEP-11	20-SEP-13	FIRM FIXED PRICE
MOYA TECHNOLOGIES INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	\$2,755,398.18	\$2,720,398.18	29-JUL-11	28-JUL-12	FIRM FIXED PRICE
JACKSON HOLE AIRPORT BOARD	GUARD SERVICES	\$4,121,527	\$27,720,823.88	28-JAN-11	31-DEC-15	FIRM FIXED PRICE
COVENANT AVIATION SECURITY LLC	GUARD SERVICES	\$19,563,550.25	\$506,908,484.59	31-MAR-11	31-DEC-15	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE
AKAL SECURITY, INC	GUARD SERVICES	\$10,312,467.63	\$140,590,004.06	22-APR-11	01-MAY-16	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE
SPECTRAFLUIDICS, INC.	STUDY/FEASIBILITY - NON-CONSTRUCT	\$1,280,014	\$1,280,014.00	29-SEP-11	29-MAR-13	COST PLUS FIXED FEE

QUANTUM MAGNETICS, INC	STUDY/FEASIBILITY - NON-CONSTRUCT	\$1,071,893.49	\$1,394,064.81	30-SEP-11	30-SEP-12	COST PLUS FIXED FEE
ALEX-ALTERNATIVE EXPERTS, LLC	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$3,055,416.90	\$33,498,138.07	01-AUG-11	30-SEP-16	FIRM FIXED PRICE
TRINITY TECHNOLOGY GROUP, INC.	GUARD SERVICES	\$2,973,015.06	\$21,143,762.29	26-SEP-11	30-JUN-16	FIRM FIXED PRICE

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
ACCENTURE FEDERAL SERVICES LLC	ADP SOFTWARE	\$ 5,875,252	\$ 7,567,597	9/28/12	3/31/14	FIRM FIXED PRICE
A-TEK INC	TRANSPORTATION/TRAVEL/RELOCATION- RELOCATION: TRAVEL AGENT	\$ 1,543,531	\$ 1,543,531	8/16/12	8/15/13	FIRM FIXED PRICE
CAREERS IN TRANSITION INC	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	\$ 2,526,747	\$ 3,905,014	11/14/11	7/22/13	FIRM FIXED PRICE
DUN & BRADSTREET, INC.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: OTHER	\$ 6,387,328	\$ 34,521,143	9/21/12	9/20/17	FIRM FIXED PRICE
GOVERNMENT ACQUISITIONS, INC.	ADP INPUT/OUTPUT AND STORAGE DEVICES	\$ 1,103,931	\$ 1,103,931	9/25/12	10/24/12	FIRM FIXED PRICE
INTEGRATED BIOMETRIC TECHNOLOGY, LLC	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	\$ 1,368,750	\$ 1,368,750	3/5/12	3/4/17	FIRM FIXED PRICE
KORE FEDERAL INC	SPECIAL STUDIES/ANALYSIS- FOREIGN/NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY	\$ 1,737,494	\$ 3,687,928	9/27/12	9/26/14	FIRM FIXED PRICE
LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION	IT AND TELECOM- INTEGRATED HARDWARE/SOFTWARE/SERVICES SOLUTIONS	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 27,946,632	6/29/12	7/28/13	COST PLUS FIXED FEE
LOGISTICS SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	OPERATION OF OTHER WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS	\$ 1,317,794	\$ 3,999,978	2/29/12	2/28/15	FIRM FIXED PRICE
MICROSEMI CORP. - RFIS DIODE SOLUTIONS	R&D- DEFENSE SYSTEM: ELECTRONICS/COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	\$ 1,739,944	\$ 1,739,944	9/30/12	9/29/13	COST PLUS FIXED FEE
MILLENNIUM CORPORATION	SUPPORT- MANAGEMENT: OTHER	\$ 1,162,888	\$ 2,348,974	8/21/12	8/20/14	FIRM FIXED PRICE
MOYA TECHNOLOGIES INC	SUPPORT- MANAGEMENT: OTHER	\$ 2,710,250	\$ 2,710,250	7/29/12	7/28/13	FIRM FIXED PRICE
NEXTGEN, INC.	IT AND TELECOM- IT STRATEGY AND ARCHITECTURE	\$ 3,998,373	\$ 3,998,373	5/23/12	12/22/12	FIRM FIXED PRICE
PRESIDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS, INC.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	\$ 2,399,000	\$ 7,197,000	11/28/12	11/27/15	FIRM FIXED PRICE
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORP	ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS PROTECTION- ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION	\$ 2,244,766	\$ 48,806,080	12/11/11	12/10/16	FIRM FIXED PRICE
TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT AND TELECOM- PROGRAMMING	\$ 1,143,930	\$ 3,500,882	9/18/12	9/17/15	FIRM FIXED PRICE

CONSULTANTS, INC.						
THUNDERCAT TECHNOLOGY, LLC	ADP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	\$ 1,002,357	\$ 1,002,357	6/19/12	6/17/13	FIRM FIXED PRICE
VMD-MT SECURITY	HOUSEKEEPING- GUARD	\$ 9,772,629	\$ 63,334,429	9/1/12	6/30/17	FIRM FIXED PRICE
ZIBIZ CORPORATION	HARDWARE, COMMERCIAL	\$ 1,900,344	\$ 1,900,344	3/23/12	3/22/15	FIRM FIXED PRICE

Bonuses

Question: Please provide a table showing how your fiscal year 2012 estimate and 2013 budget for bonuses for TSA political employees (if applicable), TSA SES employees, and TSA non-SES employees.

ANSWER: In FY 2012 and FY 2013, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) followed the directive from the Office of Personnel Management on bonuses. The directive specified a target of five percent of the total aggregate salary for Transportation Security Executive Service (TSES) employees and one percent for non-TSES employees. The targets are as followed:

	FY 2012	FY 2013
TSES	1,889,941	1,568,106
Non-TSES	11,630,834	13,182,512

Transportation Security Officers (TSO) are not included in the Non-TSES targets since TSOs were covered under the Performance Accountability Standard System. The President's August 3, 2010 memorandum freezing discretionary awards, bonuses, and similar payments to political appointees was extended through fiscal year 2012 per the June 10, 2011 OPM memorandum titled, *Guidance on Awards for Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012*. In accordance with this policy directive, no TSA political appointee received a bonus in fiscal year 2012. The FY 2013 bonus targets were set prior to sequestration. Under sequestration, all bonuses have been frozen.

Question: Please list all TSA SES bonuses provided in 2012 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER:

Position Official Title	Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Office	2012 Performance Bonus Amount
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 6,079
Deputy Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 6,750
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 7,188
Deputy Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 7,436
Director, Surface Division	Security Policy and Industry Engagement	\$ 7,552
Deputy Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 7,833
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 7,914
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 7,980
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 7,983
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 8,013

Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 8,068
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 8,097
Regional Director	Security Operations	\$ 8,150
Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Field Operations	OLE/FAMS	\$ 8,168
Supervisory Federal Air Marshal (Field)	OLE/FAMS	\$ 8,215
Deputy Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 8,265
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 8,340
Regional Director	Security Operations	\$ 8,374
Deputy Chief Counsel for Regulations	Chief Counsel	\$ 8,600
Director, Aviation Division	Security Policy and Industry Engagement	\$ 8,628
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Security Policy and Industry Engagement	Security Policy and Industry Engagement	\$ 8,750
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 8,750
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 9,341
Regional Director	Security Operations	\$ 9,534
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 9,666
Deputy Chief Counsel (Enforcement)	Chief Counsel	\$ 9,744
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 9,771
Supervisory Federal Air Marshal (Field)	OLE/FAMS	\$ 10,053
Assistant Administrator for Risk Based Security	Risk Based Security	\$ 10,320
Assistant Administrator for Intelligence and Analysis	Intelligence and Analysis	\$ 10,440
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 10,574
Regional Director	Security Operations	\$ 10,640
Assistant Administrator for Security Policy and Industry Engagement	Security Policy and Industry Engagement	\$ 10,779
Deputy Chief Counsel (Legislation & Authorities)	Chief Counsel	\$ 10,790
Deputy Chief Counsel for General Law	Chief Counsel	\$ 10,985
Regional Director	Security Operations	\$ 11,085
Regional Director	Security Operations	\$ 11,200
Supervisory Federal Air Marshal (Field)	OLE/FAMS	\$ 11,211
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 11,226
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 11,253
Supervisory Federal Air Marshal (Field)	OLE/FAMS	\$ 11,294
Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Flight Operations	OLE/FAMS	\$ 11,299
Supervisory Federal Air Marshal (Field)	OLE/FAMS	\$ 11,340
Director, Field Operations	Security Operations	\$ 11,372
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 11,394
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 11,477
Senior Counselor	Assistant Secretary	\$ 11,550
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Security Capabilities	Security Capabilities	\$ 11,571
Director of Financial Management	Finance and Administration	\$ 11,624
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Security	Security Operations	\$ 11,650

Operations		
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 11,671
Federal Security Director	Security Operations	\$ 11,738
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Acquisition	Acquisition	\$ 11,760
Assistant Administrator for Professional Responsibility	Professional Responsibility	\$ 11,760
Assistant Director, Office of Field Operations	OLE/FAMS	\$ 11,860
Supervisory Federal Air Marshal (Field)	OLE/FAMS	\$ 11,887
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Training and Workforce Engagement	Training and Workforce Engagement	\$ 11,900
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Professional Responsibility	Professional Responsibility	\$ 11,907
Assistant Director	OLE/FAMS	\$ 11,984
Director of Budget and Performance	Finance and Administration	\$ 12,023
Assistant Administrator for Acquisition	Acquisition	\$ 12,040
Assistant Administrator for Security Operations	Security Operations	\$ 12,058
Assistant Administrator	Civil Rights & Liberties, Ombudsman and Traveler Engagement	\$ 12,142
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Human Capital	Human Capital	\$ 12,145
Senior Counselor (Policy)	Assistant Secretary	\$ 12,180
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Deputy Director for the Office of Law Enforcement/FAMS	OLE/FAMS	\$ 12,180
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Risk Based Security	Risk Based Security	\$ 12,180
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Information Technology/Deputy CIO	Information Technology	\$ 12,180
Deputy Chief Counsel (Operations)	Chief Counsel	\$ 12,390
Assistant Administrator for Inspection	Inspection	\$ 12,460
Assistant Administrator for Training and Workforce Engagement	Training and Workforce Engagement	\$ 12,460
Assistant Administrator for Global Strategies	Global Strategies	\$ 12,498
Assistant Administrator for Law Enforcement/FAMS	OLE/FAMS	\$ 12,509
Regional Director	Global Strategies	\$ 12,544
Assistant Administrator for Finance & Administration	Finance and Administration	\$ 12,560
Deputy Assistant Secretary	Assistant Secretary	\$ 12,580
Chief Counsel	Chief Counsel	\$ 12,580

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2011 and 2012, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER: The tables below list the Non-SES employees receiving bonuses and/ or quality step increase in 2011 and 2012. In FY 2012, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) transformed the organization by realigning programs; thus, several new offices were formed such as the Office of Training and Workforce Engagement and several others were eliminated.

Office	Pay Band	Number Of Awards	Award Recipients	Total Cash Awards	Total Employee By Band	Total Non SES Employee By Office
Acquisition	D	2	2	\$1,301.00	3	179
Acquisition	E	7	5	\$5,160.71	5	179
Acquisition	F	10	10	\$5,386.00	12	179
Acquisition	G	18	15	\$15,204.76	19	179
Acquisition	H	23	23	\$22,768.38	36	179
Acquisition	I	40	36	\$48,624.25	41	179
Acquisition	J	38	30	\$56,288.54	35	179
Acquisition	K	31	25	\$68,485.71	28	179
Administrator	F	1	1	\$3,000.00	2	33
Administrator	H	2	2	\$2,000.00	5	33
Administrator	I	4	4	\$8,500.00	7	33
Administrator	J	1	1	\$2,500.00	6	33
Administrator	K	5	4	\$15,000.00	10	33
Chief Counsel	D	1	1	\$350.00	3	213
Chief Counsel	F	1	1	\$500.00	3	213
Chief Counsel	G	7	7	\$4,050.00	7	213
Chief Counsel	H	4	4	\$3,050.00	5	213
Chief Counsel	I	11	11	\$5,850.00	12	213
Chief Counsel	J	26	26	\$19,650.00	31	213
Chief Counsel	K	109	101	\$106,311.71	110	213
Chief Counsel	L	40	39	\$58,521.19	42	213
Special Counselor	D	2	1	\$2,000.00	2	130
Special Counselor	E	2	1	\$1,009.84	3	130
Special Counselor	F	14	11	\$11,824.35	13	130
Special Counselor	G	14	12	\$10,712.76	18	130
Special Counselor	H	25	18	\$20,049.99	21	130
Special Counselor	I	19	13	\$16,543.22	17	130
Special Counselor	J	44	32	\$50,455.26	36	130
Special Counselor	K	21	16	\$35,649.41	18	130
Special Counselor	L	3	2	\$9,500.00	2	130
Finance & Administration	F	6	6	\$9,400.00	20	244
Finance & Administration	G	19	18	\$38,621.19	34	244
Finance & Administration	H	16	14	\$33,321.19	35	244
Finance & Administration	I	30	28	\$61,933.38	51	244
Finance & Administration	J	56	49	\$122,285.15	68	244
Finance & Administration	K	24	24	\$91,244.00	30	244

Finance & Administration	L	1	1	\$5,000.00	1	244
Global Strategies	F	3	3	\$2,600.00	3	210
Global Strategies	G	6	3	\$6,103.54	7	210
Global Strategies	H	15	9	\$14,142.85	15	210
Global Strategies	I	89	60	\$110,546.42	75	210
Global Strategies	J	68	43	\$87,839.13	53	210
Global Strategies	K	66	46	\$152,191.61	54	210
Global Strategies	L	3	2	\$11,000.00	2	210
Human Capital	D	1	1	\$500.00	2	222
Human Capital	E	1	1	\$500.00	1	222
Human Capital	F	5	4	\$2,519.67	6	222
Human Capital	G	11	11	\$14,500.00	13	222
Human Capital	H	12	11	\$13,000.00	16	222
Human Capital	I	36	28	\$38,834.76	36	222
Human Capital	J	86	74	\$126,340.15	90	222
Human Capital	K	51	42	\$92,077.48	51	222
Human Capital	L	1	1	\$2,500.00	5	222
Inspections	E	1	1	\$700.00	1	209
Inspections	F	4	2	\$3,621.19	2	209
Inspections	G	10	6	\$6,900.00	7	209
Inspections	H	10	8	\$12,171.19	9	209
Inspections	I	18	14	\$20,350.00	18	209
Inspections	J	154	118	\$208,892.57	134	209
Inspections	K	40	33	\$101,874.38	36	209
Inspections	L	1	1	\$5,000.00	1	209
Intelligence	B	3	3	\$1,085.35	3	229
Intelligence	G	16	10	\$25,975.59	16	229
Intelligence	H	33	22	\$43,228.10	41	229
Intelligence	I	50	36	\$78,177.11	68	229
Intelligence	J	56	41	\$108,374.94	67	229
Intelligence	K	36	24	\$83,570.01	32	229
Intelligence	L	2	1	\$7,000.00	2	229
Legislative Affairs	D	1	1	\$3,000.00	1	11
Legislative Affairs	H	1	1	\$2,500.00	2	11
Legislative Affairs	J	4	4	\$14,500.00	4	11
Legislative Affairs	K	1	1	\$5,000.00	1	11
Office of Information Technology	H	5	4	\$3,314.50	11	186
Office of Information Technology	I	11	8	\$10,105.95	20	186
Office of Information Technology	J	45	40	\$46,765.48	98	186
Office of Information Technology	K	19	18	\$26,018.83	50	186
Office of Information Technology	L	2	2	\$4,371.19	7	186
Professional Responsibility	F	1	1	\$150.00	1	13
Professional	K	2	1	\$1,625.00	3	13

Responsibility						
Security Technology	F	2	2	\$2,800.00	3	275
Security Technology	G	9	7	\$8,771.19	10	275
Security Technology	H	17	16	\$19,471.19	20	275
Security Technology	I	12	12	\$21,450.00	18	275
Security Technology	J	116	101	\$180,258.55	135	275
Security Technology	K	69	62	\$141,555.95	80	275
Security Technology	L	8	7	\$26,500.00	9	275
Security Operations	C	2	1	\$1,160.49	15	58,663
Security Operations	D	7116	5042	\$4,234,753.76	11099	58,663
Security Operations	E	61133	27464	\$4,733,3848.84	27235	58,663
Security Operations	F	21547	9642	\$16,850,328.48	9114	58,663
Security Operations	G	15299	6552	\$12,292,476.78	6335	58,663
Security Operations	H	3658	2221	\$4,056,126.54	2227	58,663
Security Operations	I	2623	1608	\$3,432,426.73	1608	58,663
Security Operations	J	943	653	\$1,546,767.18	675	58,663
Security Operations	K	419	318	\$955,489.32	347	58,663
Security Operations	L	10	6	\$22,621.19	7	58,663
Transportation Sector Network	B	6	4	\$4,071.19	5	247
Transportation Sector Network	C	2	1	\$2,000.00	1	247
Transportation Sector Network	F	7	6	\$9,460.49	5	247
Transportation Sector Network	G	22	12	\$32,521.19	13	247
Transportation Sector Network	H	38	23	\$55,417.13	22	247
Transportation Sector Network	I	54	32	\$80,296.84	37	247
Transportation Sector Network	J	173	93	\$310,749.76	96	247
Transportation Sector Network	K	107	65	\$262,966.38	67	247
Strategic Communications & Public Affairs	G	5	4	\$7,282.56	4	42
Strategic Communications & Public Affairs	H	4	2	\$10,371.19	2	42
Strategic Communications & Public Affairs	I	8	7	\$23,500.00	7	42
Strategic Communications & Public Affairs	J	20	17	\$54,871.19	22	42
Strategic Communications & Public Affairs	K	5	4	\$12,500.00	4	42
Transportation Threat	F	13	8	\$9,427.14	38	342

Assessment & Credentialing						
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	G	32	22	\$29,171.07	26	342
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	H	39	31	\$30,777.14	48	342
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	I	73	44	\$64,498.33	60	342
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	J	158	86	\$172,701.08	105	342
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	K	92	53	\$168,476.57	58	342
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	L	5	4	\$23,000.00	5	342

FY 2012 Awards Data

Office	Pay Band	Number Of Awards	Award Recipients	Total Cash Awards	Total Employee By Band	Total Non SES Employee By Office
Acquisition	D	1	1	\$508.00	1	161
Acquisition	E	5	4	\$1,850.95	3	161
Acquisition	F	10	6	\$4,799.37	9	161
Acquisition	G	13	7	\$8,053.21	6	161
Acquisition	H	41	31	\$25,383.89	34	161
Acquisition	I	55	37	\$44,264.55	41	161
Acquisition	J	37	28	\$37,831.14	40	161
Acquisition	K	27	21	\$43,561.40	27	161
Administrator	G	1	1	\$2,000.00	10	38
Administrator	H	3	3	\$4,500.00	4	38
Administrator	I	4	4	\$4,500.00	6	38
Administrator	J	2	2	\$3,500.00	10	38
Administrator	K	2	2	\$3,000.00	8	38
Chief Counsel	D	1	1	\$500.00	1	203
Chief Counsel	F	1	1	\$500.00	1	203
Chief Counsel	G	5	5	\$2,850.00	10	203
Chief Counsel	H	5	5	\$3,700.00	9	203
Chief Counsel	I	9	9	\$5,550.00	10	203
Chief Counsel	J	32	30	\$26,650.00	33	203
Chief Counsel	K	107	102	\$111,599.39	106	203
Chief Counsel	L	32	30	\$67,700.00	33	203
Civil Liberties, Ombud, & Trv Eng	E	2	2	\$1,250.00	2	90
Civil Liberties, Ombud, &	F	9	5	\$6,668.81	7	90

Trv Eng						
Civil Liberties, Ombud, & Trv Eng	G	24	17	\$27,591.01	11	90
Civil Liberties, Ombud, & Trv Eng	H	13	9	\$9,353.09	15	90
Civil Liberties, Ombud, & Trv Eng	I	24	18	\$21,374.21	20	90
Civil Liberties, Ombud, & Trv Eng	J	39	25	\$40,464.72	23	90
Civil Liberties, Ombud, & Trv Eng	K	11	9	\$19,300.00	10	90
Civil Liberties, Ombud, & Trv Eng	L	2	2	\$8,000.00	2	90
Finance & Administration	D	4	4	\$2,150.00	4	255
Finance & Administration	E	2	2	\$1,648.00	2	255
Finance & Administration	F	18	16	\$13,916.00	17	255
Finance & Administration	G	23	20	\$18,142.19	30	255
Finance & Administration	H	35	28	\$33,318.90	37	255
Finance & Administration	I	51	48	\$54,485.57	66	255
Finance & Administration	J	67	58	\$95,034.19	71	255
Finance & Administration	K	15	15	\$26,166.00	27	255
Finance & Administration	L	1	1	\$2,500.00	1	255
Global Strategies	F	1	1	\$100.00	3	253
Global Strategies	G	1	3	\$6,592.38	6	253
Global Strategies	H	2	15	\$28,840.71	22	253
Global Strategies	I	33	54	\$59,200.63	104	253
Global Strategies	J	23	52	\$63,789.58	60	253
Global Strategies	K	23	34	\$63,459.68	56	253
Global Strategies	L	2	2	\$9,000.00	2	253
Human Capital	F	3	2	\$1,474.23	6	173
Human Capital	G	17	11	\$8,543.15	10	173
Human Capital	H	16	11	\$9,719.05	10	173
Human Capital	I	39	28	\$25,395.48	31	173
Human Capital	J	91	75	\$86,570.70	76	173
Human Capital	K	58	43	\$79,519.39	36	173
Human Capital	L	3	3	\$14,000.00	4	173
Inspections	D	1	1	\$312.00	3	186
Inspections	E	2	1	\$971.19	1	186
Inspections	F	1	1	\$1,250.00	1	186
Inspections	G	3	3	\$2,280.00	6	186
Inspections	H	4	3	\$4,750.00	6	186
Inspections	I	13	9	\$13,100.00	9	186
Inspections	J	120	97	\$122,648.47	140	186
Inspections	K	33	30	\$89,347.00	19	186
Intelligence and Analysis	B	1	1	\$500.00	4	576
Intelligence and Analysis	F	15	3	\$7,811.90	51	576
Intelligence and Analysis	G	21	10	\$12,083.19	62	576
Intelligence and Analysis	H	44	31	\$31,928.36	97	576
Intelligence and Analysis	I	69	46	\$57,783.90	124	576
Intelligence and Analysis	J	86	56	\$69,808.65	165	576

Intelligence and Analysis	K	44	27	\$53,998.82	66	576
Intelligence and Analysis	L	2	2	\$10,000.00	7	576
Legislative Affairs	D	2	1	\$6,500.00	1	10
Legislative Affairs	G	3	2	\$8,000.00	3	10
Legislative Affairs	H	2	2	\$4,500.00	2	10
Legislative Affairs	I	1	1	\$1,000.00	1	10
Legislative Affairs	J	3	3	\$9,500.00	3	10
Office of Information Technology	F	3	3	\$4,500.00	3	224
Office of Information Technology	G	1	1	\$2,000.00	6	224
Office of Information Technology	H	14	11	\$16,212.98	22	224
Office of Information Technology	I	26	19	\$25,918.52	104	224
Office of Information Technology	J	103	72	\$128,491.19	60	224
Office of Information Technology	K	57	49	\$114,029.23	55	224
Office of Information Technology	L	3	3	\$4,371.19	3	224
Professional Responsibility	E	1	1	\$1,000.00	1	17
Professional Responsibility	F	3	3	\$2,000.00	3	17
Professional Responsibility	H	1	1	\$1,000.00	2	17
Professional Responsibility	I	3	3	\$2,000.00	3	17
Professional Responsibility	J	4	4	\$3,450.00	5	17
Professional Responsibility	K	4	3	\$4,000.00	3	17
Sec. Policy and Industry Engagement	B	1	1	\$1,000.00	1	248
Sec. Policy and Industry Engagement	F	7	4	\$6,081.68	6	248
Sec. Policy and Industry Engagement	G	25	13	\$28,860.52	15	248
Sec. Policy and Industry Engagement	H	26	17	\$26,913.57	25	248
Sec. Policy and Industry Engagement	I	46	33	\$50,384.76	32	248
Sec. Policy and Industry Engagement	J	104	81	\$111,517.59	109	248
Sec. Policy and Industry Engagement	K	76	58	\$137,640.07	61	248
Security Capabilities	F	4	3	\$3,220.00	3	206
Security Capabilities	G	13	10	\$10,103.57	10	206
Security Capabilities	H	22	14	\$16,807.14	16	206
Security Capabilities	I	28	22	\$23,342.14	29	206
Security Capabilities	J	112	83	\$108,387.17	102	206
Security Capabilities	K	34	30	\$35,011.18	39	206
Security Capabilities	L	3	3	\$8,500.00	6	206
Security Operations	D	8,738	5328	\$6,098,539.04	11,478	57,042
Security Operations	E	48,098	22670	\$42,547,938.27	25,210	57,042

Security Operations	F	19,302	8560	\$15,890,427.49	9,330	57,042
Security Operations	G	13,384	5826	\$10,997,877.68	6,126	57,042
Security Operations	H	3,258	2246	\$1,745,248.88	2,507	57,042
Security Operations	I	1,980	1398	\$1,161,742.42	1,450	57,042
Security Operations	J	704	565	\$522,644.10	622	57,042
Security Operations	K	327	282	\$327,119.67	306	57,042
Security Operations	L	3	3	\$8,500.00	3	57,042
Strategic Comm. & Public Affairs	F	2	1	\$2,850.00	2	39
Strategic Comm. & Public Affairs	G	3	2	\$3,442.00	1	39
Strategic Comm. & Public Affairs	H	5	5	\$4,200.00	6	39
Strategic Comm. & Public Affairs	I	6	5	\$6,647.00	5	39
Strategic Comm. & Public Affairs	J	21	20	\$18,026.00	20	39
Strategic Comm. & Public Affairs	K	3	3	\$4,588.00	5	39
Training and Workforce Engagement	F	2	2	\$2,000.00	4	147
Training and Workforce Engagement	G	4	4	\$5,200.00	8	147
Training and Workforce Engagement	H	8	7	\$9,750.00	32	147
Training and Workforce Engagement	I	4	4	\$6,500.00	34	147
Training and Workforce Engagement	J	4	3	\$6,000.00	43	147
Training and Workforce Engagement	K	1	1	\$4,000.00	16	147
Trans Threat Assess & Credentialing	F	23	17	\$13,113.57	36	385
Trans Threat Assess & Credentialing	G	26	17	\$19,455.95	45	385
Trans Threat Assess & Credentialing	H	60	42	\$36,710.82	65	385
Trans Threat Assess & Credentialing	I	73	44	\$48,450.33	62	385
Trans Threat Assess & Credentialing	J	136	85	\$133,004.42	116	385
Trans Threat Assess & Credentialing	K	69	38	\$114,700.00	55	385
Trans Threat Assess & Credentialing	L	4	4	\$16,000.00	5	385

The following questions include, but are not limited to, requests for information pertaining to the President's 2014 Budget Request which Congress still hasn't received. The Subcommittee expects that each of these questions will be answered in their entirety and will be submitted to the Subcommittee with the President's 2014 Budget Request.

Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement

Question: Please provide the number of inspectors on-board under aviation regulation and other enforcement for fiscal year 2012 and planned for in fiscal years 2013 and 2014.

ANSWER:

	FY 2012 On-Board End Of Year	FY 2013 Planned
Domestic Inspectors	739	895
International Inspectors	48	79
Total	787	974

The number of inspectors for FY 2014 will be included in the Transportation Security Administration's FY 2014 budget submission. Any adjustments to FY 2013 levels that may be necessary will be provided in the FY 2014 budget submission.

Federal Flight Deck Officer Program

Question: Please provide a table in the format provided last year that breaks out new and recurring training for fiscal year 2012 and estimated for fiscal years 2013-2014 budget request for federal flight deck officers training. Please also list the numbers of volunteers trained for each year.

ANSWER: The new and recurring training information requested for Federal Flight Deck Officers is Sensitive Security Information and will be provided to the Committee under separate cover.

Canine Units

Question: Please submit a table showing where TSA is using canine detection units (including description of number of VIPR operations that included canine detection operations) and describing numbers and locations in fiscal year 2012 and planned for fiscal years 2013-14.

ANSWER: During FY 2012, the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Program conducted 2,842 operations that included canine detection units. The following chart lists the number of canine teams planned for FY 2013. The number of teams for FY 2014 will be included in the Transportation Security Administration's FY 2014 budget submission. Please note detailed information relating to actual deployment locations and deployed canine numbers for each location are considered Sensitive Security Information and can be provided upon request.

Canine Team Mode	Number of Teams
State and Local Law Enforcement Teams: Aviation	491
State and Local Law Enforcement Teams: Mass Transit	111
State and Local Law Enforcement Teams:	6

Maritime	
State and Local Law Enforcement Teams: Multimodal	27
Federal Teams: Air Cargo	120
Federal Teams: Multimodal	46
Federal Teams: Passenger Screening Canines (PSC)	120
TOTAL	921

Reception and Representation

Question: Please list TSA expenditures for reception and representation purposes in fiscal year 2012, fiscal year 2013 to date; planned for the remainder of fiscal year 2013; and the total level of expenses anticipated in fiscal year 2014. Please provide details for each expenditure.

ANSWER: In FY 2012, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) spent \$2,881 for Reception and Representation purposes. As of December 31, 2012, TSA has spent \$576 in FY 2013. The balance of the FY 2013 funds, \$14,781, is available to host foreign dignitaries and senior officials, and international industry representatives. For FY 2014, TSA expects to spend \$7,650 to host foreign dignitaries and international industry representatives.

Expense Name	Expense Date	Expense Purpose	Obligation
Obligations from 10/1/2011 thru 9/30/2012			
Promote R&D of Liquids, Aerosols, and Gels (LAGs) Screening Technologies	October 25-26, 2011	Meals and Refreshments	\$795
US-India Aviation Security Working Group	January 20-23, 2012	Meals and Refreshments	\$318
Lunch for India's Secretary to the Ministry of Civil aviation	January 23, 2012	Meals and Refreshments	\$140
Lunch with European Commission Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport	April 3, 2012	Meals and Refreshments	\$420
Gulf Cooperation Council	May 2, 2012	Meals and Refreshments	\$343
Liquids, Aerosols, & Gels (LAGS) Stakeholder Meeting	June 19, 2012	Meals and Refreshments	\$322
Gift for Mr. John W Barbian	July 24, 2012	Large Globe	\$94
Host luncheon for Chinese Delegation & Director General Song of the Civil Aviation Authority of China	September 27, 2012	Meals and Refreshments	\$449
Total			\$2,881

Note: FY 2012 funding of \$10,640 includes: \$8,500 from FY12 Enacted and \$2,140 from FY 2011 Carryover

Expense Name	Expense Date	Expense Purpose	Obligation
Obligations from 10/1/2012 thru 12/31/2012			
Host official meeting with the senior level	October 18, 2012	Meals &	\$193

officials from the Republic of Vietnam		Refreshments	
Host luncheon meeting with the Executive Director for Australia's office of Transportation Security	November 5, 2012	Meals & Refreshments	\$104
Host luncheon for the Dutch Delegation, Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice	November 6, 2012	Meals & Refreshments	\$105
Host luncheon for the Philippines Administrator of the Office of Transport Security	December 10, 2012	Meals & Refreshments	\$84
Host meeting with Philippine Delegation & provide gift to the Philippine Administrator of the Office of Transport Security	December 10-12, 2012	Meals & Refreshments	\$90
Total			\$576

Note: FY 2013 funding of \$15,357 includes: \$7,650 from FY12 Enacted and \$7,707 from FY 2012 Carryover; (FY 2013 Senate Mark provides funding of \$7,650. TSA is operating at the Senate Mark level)

Hiring

Question: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all TSA employees hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2012, with an explanation why this approach was required or more advantageous to the government.

ANSWER: In Fiscal Year 2012, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) hired 165 employees by a non-competitive appointing authority. This included 60 appointments by the non-competitive temporary authority; 55 appointments by reinstatement of former Federal employees; 22 appointments under TSA's Direct Hire Authority for hard-to-fill positions; and 28 appointments by non-competitive transfers of current Federal employees.

TSA hired 60 employees using non-competitive temporary authority based on the urgent or temporary need to fill a position or the need to fill behind a permanent employee who is on extended leave, military leave, or a long-term temporary assignment. The use of this authority has the potential for greater speed which is typically a critical factor in meeting temporary hiring needs. A non-competitive temporary appointment does not provide an employee with eligibility for conversion to a permanent appointment.

Similar to other Federal agencies, TSA has authority to direct hire for certain positions documented as hard-to-fill and/or critical need, such as cyber security and acquisition positions. The overall advantage of the Direct Hire Authority is timeliness. This authority accounts for 22 of the 27 hires into the Information Technology, Intelligence and Analysis, and Acquisition positions. Through targeted recruitment and/or creative strategies, the agency can fill these types of positions expeditiously.

Former Federal employees are eligible for non-competitive appointment to TSA positions by reinstatement, and current permanent Federal employees are eligible for appointment to TSA positions by transfer under the Department of Homeland Security/TSA Interchange Agreement. Use of these non-competitive appointing authorities provides for the expedited hiring of former or current Federal employees with training and/or experience specific to the Federal Government. TSA hired 55 employees by reinstatement and 28 employees through transfers.

	Pay Band											
Program Office	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Grand Total	
ACQUISITION					1			1			2	
CHIEF COUNSEL						4	2		2		8	
CVL LIBERTIES, OMBUD & TRV ENG					1	1	1	1			4	
FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION / CFO			2		2	2	1	1	1		9	
GLOBAL STRATEGIES					1	1	1	1	1		5	
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY					2	1	5	7	1		16	
INSPECTION		2				2	1		1		6	
INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS							4	2	3		9	
LAW ENFORCEMENT			1		6	1		1			9	
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS					1	1					2	
OFFICE OF HUMAN CAPITAL	1								10	1	12	
SEC POLCY AND INDUSTRY ENGMNT						1			1		2	
SECURITY OPERATIONS	1		24	28	9		3	3	3	1	72	
STRAT COMM & PUBLIC AFFAIRS					1		1	1		1	4	
TRAINING & WORKFORCE ENGAGEMENT			5								5	
Grand Total	2	8	26	28	24	14	19	18	23	3	165	

Question: Please provide for the record, the number of noncompetitive contracts TSA entered into in fiscal years 2011 and 2012, if feasible, that it anticipates it will enter into in 2013 and 2014, and indicate why TSA chose a non-competitive contract. Please delineate other transactional agreements and purchases made from the GSA approved listings.

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration entered into 32 non-competitive contracts in FY 2011 and 64 in FY 2012. TSA does not currently have an estimate of such contracts available for FY 2013 or FY 2014. All of these contracts were awarded in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation, 41 USC 253(c). The justification for awarding these contracts non-competitively is always one of the following reasons: only one responsible source, authorized by statute, and full or open competition after exclusion of sources. The number of non-competitive Other Transactional Agreements awarded in FY 2012 is 42, and there were no non-competitive GSA awards in FY 2012.

Risk Based Security Standards and Small Knives

Question: TSA recently announced a new policy that allows small knives (shorter than 2.36 inches) to be carried on aircraft instead of being processed as checked luggage. This decision has caused a backlash amongst the traveling public, unions representing flight attendants, the Federal Air Marshals, and more recently several commercial airlines. This Subcommittee has long encouraged TSA to be more passenger-friendly and threat-focused by balancing security with efficiency, and it has consistently supported risk-based security approaches, which would improve security, while reducing screening time and cutting costs. However, the practice of allowing small knives in the cabin is a legitimate concern. Please describe in detail why TSA reached the conclusion to let passengers carry small knives onto planes.

ANSWER: The decision to change the prohibited items list was based on a careful analysis of several different factors. A team of Transportation Security Administration (TSA) security experts assessed items on the prohibited items list and made the recommendations that resulted in modifying the list based on the considerations listed below. This team consisted of Federal Security Directors, Explosives Security Specialists, Federal Air Marshals, representatives from TSA Offices of Security Policy, Global Strategies, Civil Rights, and

Chief Counsel, with additional subject matter expertise provided by individuals responsible for risk management and risk assessments, and for design and improvement of checkpoint operations.

- First, TSA evaluated the latest intelligence and threat information from the U.S. intelligence and law enforcement communities as to how terrorists are trying to attack us and how that has changed since 9/11. What that intelligence shows is that terrorists are focused on causing catastrophic failure of an aircraft through an explosive device. In fact, terrorists are focused on non-metallic person-borne improvised explosive devices as evidence by the attempted bombing of Northwest Airlines Flight 253 from Amsterdam to Detroit on December 25, 2009, and a similar plot uncovered in 2012. Prior to the introduction of Advanced Imaging Technology in 2010, there was no screening technology capable of detecting non-metallic objects hidden on a person. Since 9/11, there have been no reported attempts by terrorists to use a knife to take over an aircraft.
- Second, TSA considered the potential increased risk to passengers, flight crew, Federal Air Marshals and the TSA workforce.
- Third, TSA assessed how a change to the prohibited items list to permit an item would impact security operations at the checkpoint and the traveling public.
- Fourth, TSA evaluated whether the change would increase the risk of a successful terrorist attack to bring down an aircraft.
- Fifth, TSA looked at how our current policy aligned with international security standards.
- Sixth, given current budget restraints, TSA assessed how this change aligns with our goal to provide the most effective security in the most efficient way.
- Seventh, TSA is mindful of issues raised by the flying public and concerns raised by many in Congress, including this Subcommittee, to apply more common sense to aviation security, including reviewing the Prohibited Items List.

While the ultimate goal of a terrorist may be a successful attack within the U.S. against a U.S. commercial aircraft, TSA has implemented many changes to aviation security since 2001, and we have seen that attempted attacks since then have emanated from overseas locations aboard aircraft flying to the U.S. Over the past several years, TSA has placed a great deal of emphasis not only on multiple layers of security here in the U.S. but on raising international aviation security standards and achieving harmony among the international community. When necessary, TSA imposes more stringent aviation security requirements and leads the effort to raise standards worldwide. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) changed aviation security guidelines in 2010 to permit knives with a blade length of six centimeters or less to be carried in the cabin of an aircraft. Since that global change, and excluding U.S. originating passengers, more than five billion commercial airline passengers worldwide have been allowed to carry these knives on board. The TSA Offices of Intelligence and Analysis and Global Strategies reviewed available information from August 2010 when ICAO changed the international guidelines to present to identify any incident where a small knife was used in a security incident aboard a commercial aircraft. We are unaware of any report of a security incident aboard any commercial aircraft worldwide involving these items. In this instance, based on intelligence and worldwide experience, it was appropriate to change TSA's prohibited items list to align more closely with those of the ICAO and our European counterparts.

After evaluating all the factors and information above, TSA concurred with the judgment of many security experts worldwide that a small pocket knife is not going to result in the catastrophic failure of an aircraft. An improvised explosive device will. Results from internal covert testing show that searching for these items, which will not blow up an aircraft, can distract Transportation Security Officers from focusing on the components of an explosive device.

Question: TSA must continue to improve its risk-based screening and secure commercial aviation from the types of weapons that can bring down an aircraft, such as improvised explosive devices (IEDs). Any modifications to our security system should enhance TSA's ability to detect these threats and prevent

catastrophic damage to an aircraft. Please describe to this Subcommittee the added security value of this new policy. Specifically, how does TSA more effectively identify threats by allowing small knives and other sports equipment to be carried onto aircraft?

ANSWER: The deliberative approach taken by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is consistent with the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission for TSA to “set risk based priorities” to protect transportation assets, and to “give priority attention to improving the ability of screening checkpoints to detect explosives on passengers.” From information provided by the U.S. intelligence and law enforcement communities, TSA knows that terrorists remain intent and focused on attacking commercial aviation and the threat to aviation from these groups is from explosive devices. With hardened cockpit doors, better identification of individual passengers against terrorist watch lists, Federal Flight Deck Officers, Federal Air Marshals, and the demonstrated willingness of passengers to intervene to assist flight crew during a security incident, it is the judgment of TSA that permitting small pocket knives onboard will not result in an individual or individuals seizing control of an aircraft. The intent of removing small knives from the prohibited items list is to allow Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) at our airport checkpoints to better focus on finding items that can cause catastrophic damage, such as explosives or improvised explosive devices. Results from internal covert testing show that searching for small knives, which will not blow up an aircraft, can distract Transportation Security Officers from focusing on the components of an explosive device.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Hal Rogers

Administrator John Pistole, Transportation Security Administration
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 Resources for Risk-Based Security, TSA Budget
 February 27, 2013

Transport of Security-Sensitive Materials

Question: Section 1554 of Public Law 110-53 requires TSA to “develop a program to facilitate the tracking of motor carrier shipments of security-sensitive materials...” based on the findings and conclusions of FMCSA’s 2004 Hazardous Materials Safety and Security Operational Field Test (FOT) and TSA’s 2007 Hazmat Truck Security Pilot (HTSP). TSA has provided funding toward a research and development program to build such a tracking and risk management system for shipments of security-sensitive materials. In response to questions from the House Appropriations Committee submitted in February 2012, TSA committed \$1.5 million toward this critical security effort in both FY 2012 and FY 2013. The Administration also indicated that TSA had not yet begun the pilot phase of the R&D system due to incremental system development, but that upon implementation of the pilot, TSA would encourage carrier participation through recognition of mutual transportation security benefits.

On the basis of this response, the Committee included the following language in the FY2013 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Bill:

TRANSPORT OF SECURITY-SENSITIVE MATERIALS

The Committee encourages TSA to diligently pursue implementation of programs required by and authorized pursuant to Section 1554 of the 9/11 Act as a part of their mission to improve security of surface transportation modes and to develop risk management systems for shipments of security sensitive materials. (Page 70, Committee Report)

The Committee understands that TSA has since indicated it will complete a cost-benefit study in the second quarter of 2013 prior to releasing funds for the R&D initiative. Further, TSA has suggested that the technology required to implement a program that meets the requirements of the 9/11 Act is already in-hand.

Does TSA have the system capabilities to implement a Tier 1 Highway Security-Sensitive Materials (HSSM) shipment tracking program if emergency conditions were to dictate a speedy response by TSA? If yes, describe what TSA has at its disposal. If no, how is TSA moving forward to meet the requirements of Section 1554 which would require the Agency to implement such a tracking system on an emergency basis, such as an attack on the hazmat supply chain?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has taken the following steps to meet the requirements of Section 1554 of the 9/11 Act: in 2008, TSA issued voluntary Security Action Items (SAIs) relevant to trucks transporting highway security-sensitive materials that included measures to facilitate the tracking of motor carrier shipments of security-sensitive materials and technology to enhance this capability. The SAIs, developed in consultation with its transportation industry and Federal partners, included

recommendations related to communication plans that would enable frequent or continuous communication, panic button capabilities, and tractor and trailer tracking systems. In addition, TSA completed a pilot of truck tracking technologies in 2011. The pilot indicated that the technologies already exist to successfully track trucks and trailers. Examples of these technologies include (1) a Universal Communications Interface with commercial fleet tracking vendors, (2) the Electronic manifest (chain of custody) module, (3) the Electronic route plan module, (4) the Trip plan module, (5) the Basic geofence, (6) the Basic business rules engine, (7) a portion of the security specialist desktop, and (8) the FEDTRAK Risk Engine, which is built on the concept of dynamic risk profiling. Consistent with the SAIs, many trucking companies are currently using such tracking technologies. TSA has also conducted further analysis on the additional considerations listed in Section 1554(a)(2) and is developing a final analysis that evaluates these programs in light of the risk.

TSA does not have the system capabilities to implement a Tier 1 Highway Security-Sensitive Materials (HSSM) shipment tracking program if emergency conditions were to dictate a speedy response by TSA. While TSA has implemented the requirements of Section 1554, TSA does not interpret Section 1554 as requiring an emergency tracking system.

Question: The previously referenced FMCSA Hazardous Materials Safety and Security Operational Field Test (FOT) indicates that the deployment of HSSM tracking technology will significantly reduce the risk of terrorist attack. The security benefit of this reduced risk equates to \$3.5-5.5 billion, and taking costs into consideration, the net security benefit is positive by at least \$2.5 billion. Even if TSA does plan to conduct an additional cost-benefit analysis in Q2 2013, it would seem prudent to provide in the interim nominal funding to preserve ongoing R&D efforts, as TSA had committed in response to the Committee's Questions for the Record in 2012. What is TSA's intention in terms of honoring the commitment made for FY2012 and FY2013 funding?

ANSWER: As required by Section 1554(a)(2)(B) of the 9/11 Act, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has considered the FMCSA Hazardous Materials Safety and Security Operational Field Test and its results. In context of the overall risk to transportation security, and previously reported to Congress in the Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment, TSA has determined the risk of Highway Security-Sensitive Materials (HSSM) delivered by a truck to perpetrate a terrorist event is low. TSA is taking all relevant data into consideration in determining where to allocate its resources to minimize the risk to transportation security. TSA spent \$600,000 on additional HSSM tracking technology research and development in FY 2012. TSA does not intend to spend additional funds on HSSM tracking technology research and development.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE David Price

Administrator John Pistole, Transportation Security Administration
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 Resources for Risk-Based Security, TSA Budget
 February 27, 2013

Sequestration

Question: Because of sequester, DHS has told us TSA would furlough a significant number of its frontline workforce for up to 7 days to mitigate the impact of sequestration. This would reduce operations at our Nation's airports, substantially increasing passenger wait times at airport security checkpoints by as much as an hour. Administrator Pistole, please outline in more detail, your furlough plans.

ANSWER: Under the FY 2013 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, signed into law on March 26, TSA has the capability to maintain its security screening workforce through prudent management of hiring and controlled overtime. While there will not be a nation-wide hiring freeze, we do envision reduced levels of hiring at some locations. Adjustments in the Screening Partnership Program contracts are under review and will be modified as required. At reduced levels of personnel and restricted overtime, travelers could see lines and wait times increase during the busiest travel periods or required surge operations, while TSA maintains the same level of security necessary for the safe travel of passengers.

Question: You have indicated that wait times would increase substantially at airports, but what other activities would also feel the pinch? For example, would you still be able to vet all the 1.8 million daily passengers as well as vet 13 million transportation workers weekly against the terrorist watch lists? What impact would sequestration have on your air cargo and mass transit screening programs?

ANSWER: While under sequestration, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) would continue to vet the 1.8 million passengers and 13 million transportation workers as before. However, continued sequestration would delay delivery of enhanced vetting capabilities, passenger authentication and Risk-Based Security (RBS) related initiatives, and may hinder TSA's ability to quickly address unforeseen impacts to mission essential functions.

TSA does not anticipate that sequestration will have a significant impact on air cargo. The great majority of cargo screening is performed either by carriers or by participants in the Certified Cargo Screening Program. Approximately 1.5 percent of air cargo originates at Category II – IV airports, where TSA performs screening, but carriers are also allowed to screen at those locations, if they choose. However, compliance inspections may be reduced as sequestration continues. In partnership with New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. transportation security and law enforcement organizations, the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Program conducts multiple mass transit screening operations each week. These operations are not expected to be impacted by sequestration.

Question: Would your own “red team” drills, which involve undercover TSA personnel specifically looking to exploit potential holes and weaknesses in our airport security, be curtailed?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration does not anticipate that sequestration will have an impact on the “Red Team” testing.

Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT)

Question: After the attempted bombing on Christmas Day 2009, TSA moved aggressively to procure AITs to close vulnerabilities at the checkpoint, with the backscatter machines being the first systems installed at our highest volume airports. In total, TSA planned to install 1,800 AITs nationwide. We have procured 1,250 to date. Uproar over privacy and health concerns abound, resulting in the 2011 FAA Reauthorization Act requiring automated threat recognition (ATR) software to be in all AITs by June 1, 2012, or AITs could no longer be used. The Act did permit a waiver, which the TSA Administrator executed in 2012 since it appeared Rapiscan was on the verge of successfully developing ATR. In contract, L3’s millimeter wave had ATR. However, since last fall, it became increasingly apparent that Rapiscan would not be able to meet the ATR requirement and had other more basic development problems. As a result, TSA has terminated the AIT contract with Rapiscan and is pulling all of its machines out of the airports. L3’s machines will backfill these holes.

AIT machines with ATR screen more passengers per hour and require fewer TSA screeners to operate. At the same time, PreCheck also quickens the screening process further, by up to 100 passengers more per hour. Recognizing these successes, have your AIT requirements changed? Will TSA be procuring fewer systems?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is reevaluating the Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) deployment strategy and other security measures to maintain security effectiveness at airport checkpoints. The number of AIT to be procured in the future will take into consideration, among other factors, Risk-Based Security initiatives that are currently underway that are dependent on voluntary passenger enrollment and participation. TSA is reevaluating the total number of AIT needed, as fewer total AIT may be needed as a result of these Risk-Based Security initiatives. A determination on the Full Operational Capability will be made during the summer 2013.

Question: Have there been any challenges thus far in backfilling AIT machines equipped with ATR with those that are not?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has not encountered any unanticipated challenges in backfilling those Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) units without Automated Target Recognition removed in compliance with the FAA Reauthorization Act. TSA is reassessing the total number of AIT units needed, in consideration of our risk-based security initiatives, as every unit may not be backfilled. TSA is coordinating with all stakeholders including airport authorities, AIT manufacturers, and systems integrator stakeholders on a daily basis during this process.

Canines

Question: In January, 2013, GAO released a report on TSA’s use of canine teams. This report found that TSA has not deployed passenger screening canines (PSC), which are trained to identify and track explosives odor on a person, consistent with its risk-based approach. While TSA’s 2012 Strategic Framework calls for the deployment of PSC teams based on risk; GAO found that PSC teams have not been deployed to the highest-risk airport locations. According to the GAO report, TSA officials stated that the agency generally defers to airport officials on whether PSC teams will be deployed, and some airport operators have decided against the use of PSC teams at their airports because of concerns related to the composition and capabilities of PSC teams. As a result of these concerns, the PSC teams deployed to higher-risk airport locations are not being used for passenger screening as intended, but for other purposes, such as screening air cargo or training.

TSA has had difficulty deploying the passenger screening canine teams we have funded recently. In FY 2011, TSA requested 275 new passenger screening canines. However, under the FY 2011 full year CR, because of challenges initiating the program, TSA adjusted this request to 100 new PSC teams. In FY 2012, TSA did not request additional PSC teams because of continuing challenges, but Congress appropriated funds for an additional 20 new teams. As of January 2013, TSA has deployed 81 new passenger screening teams and anticipates it will be able to deploy all 120 teams in 2013.

Amtrak has successfully deployed these passenger screening canines at their highest risk stations. Why do these teams work well in the rail environment, yet face challenges in the airport? What are the obstacles to deploying passenger screening canines at the highest risk airports? What were the common concerns expressed by airports?

ANSWER: The methodologies used in the training and utilization of Passenger Screening Canines (PSC) teams is equivalent when working within the rail and aviation environments. PSC teams work well in both locations; however, the primary difference between the two environments is that Amtrak Canine Teams deploy within their own operationally controlled property and do not face the same challenges that the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) experiences in a shared environment with airport authorities.

The lack of agreed-upon response resolution protocols with local law enforcement officials was an obstacle in deploying PSCs at some airports, in addition to some airports being noncommittal while others disagreed with the deployment strategy. Over the past six months, in conjunction with other risk-based security initiatives, TSA has made significant progress in working with airports and local law enforcement agencies to resolve concerns.

Question: Are you re-evaluating how you use this type of canines?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) continues to engage stakeholders to refine deployment processes and strategies for the deployment of Passenger Screening Canine (PSC) teams in public and sterile areas of the airport. Additionally, in keeping with TSA's Risk-Based Security approach, the agency is utilizing PSC teams as an essential piece of the Managed Inclusion (MI) pilot. MI, a risk-based security initiative, is being tested at Indianapolis International Airport, Tampa International Airport, and Honolulu International Airport. Managed Inclusion uses a real-time threat assessment by PSCs and Behavior Detection Officers in the screening checkpoint queue to efficiently and securely evaluate for potential threats to security.

International Cargo Screening

Question: The 9/11 Act required all air cargo carried on passenger aircraft to be screened for explosives before the cargo is loaded. TSA and the aviation industry were able to meet the 100-percent mandate for domestic air cargo in August 2010; however, it took until December 3, 2012 to put measures in place measures to achieve the 100-percent mandate for international inbound air cargo. To do so, TSA developed a risk-based, tiered screening protocol for "trusted" and "non-trusted" shippers based on established criteria related to the shipper's business relationships with air carriers and international freight forwarders, as well as shipper history, including volume and frequency of shipments. In addition, TSA leveraged foreign government security programs whose security measures TSA determined met or exceeded current U.S. air cargo supply chain security standards, including the type of technology used to conduct the screening, the amount of cargo screened, and the processes used to resolve issues identified. These efforts were designed to reduce any unnecessarily redundant security measures while ensuring a high level of security for cargo shipments inbound to the United States.

Administrator Pistole, first let me compliment TSA on achieving the 100 percent screening of international air cargo bound for the United States last December. This achievement was long sought after as part of the 9/11 Act. But now that you have achieved this statutory requirement, what is TSA doing to make

sure that the air carriers (who are the regulated parties) are in compliance? What is the recourse for those carriers who fall out of compliance down the road? And when do you believe you will be able to officially certify this requirement has been met?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) will continue to monitor and assess air carrier compliance with the 100% screening requirement through its regulatory compliance authorities applicable at all 275 last point of departure foreign airports including U.S. carriers as well as foreign air carriers operating inbound from these airports to the United States. In addition to assessing air carriers' cargo screening and security operations, Transportation Security Inspectors will examine the monthly air cargo screening reports submitted by air carriers. TSA's risk-based approach considers terrorist threats, vulnerability of potential terrorist targets to those threats, and the consequences of those threats being carried out in order to inform and guide TSA decisions on how to schedule and conduct foreign airport assessments and air carrier inspections.

TSA has the authority to implement progressive enforcement options ranging from on the spot corrections, to administrative actions, up to and including levying civil penalties for those air carriers not in compliance with TSA requirements.

For the months of December 2012 and January 2013, air carriers have submitted their required cargo screening reports, indicating that they have attained 100% screening of international inbound cargo. TSA, in fulfilling its global compliance mission, will continue to validate and assess air carrier compliance with this requirement.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Nita Lowey

Administrator John Pistole, Transportation Security Administration
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 Resources for Risk-Based Security, TSA Budget
 February 27, 2013

Perimeter Security

Question: Two of the busiest airports in the world – Heathrow and Charles de Gaulle – require all employees to be screened, but it has been too easy for individuals to have access to U.S. airport terminals and airplanes without going through security. This was highlighted last year when a teenage boy snuck into the wheel well of an airplane at Charlotte-Douglas International Airport only to fall to his death.

After billions of dollars of security upgrades, how can a tragic event like this happen without airport security being aware of who is on the tarmac?

What guidelines does TSA provide to airports to ensure that only those cleared can have access to aircrafts?

ANSWER: Airport operators are responsible for adhering to the requirements in 49 Code Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1542 – Airport Security, to include §1542.201 – Security of the Secured Area, §1542.203 Security of the Air Operations Area, §1542.205 Security of the Security Identification Display Area, and §1542.207 Access Control Systems. Airports may utilize several methods to prevent and detect unauthorized presence in secured airport areas such as perimeter patrols, and Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance. Transportation Security Inspectors (TSIs) conduct regulatory inspections to enforce compliance with the Federal regulations. When an airport operator is found to be in non-compliance, Transportation Security Administration (TSA) takes enforcement action.

In addition to TSA providing guidelines, TSA also enforces Federal regulations and security programs. Airport operators are responsible for adhering to the requirements in 49 Code Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1542 – Airport Security, to include §1542.201 – Security of the Secured Area, §1542.203 Security of the Air Operations Area, §1542.205 Security of the Security Identification Display Area, and §1542.207 Access Control Systems. These Federal regulations are enforced to ensure only those who are cleared through appropriate vetting can have access to aircraft. TSA also provides guidelines such as “Airport Security Best Practices”, and “Recommended Airport Security Design Guidelines” to assist the airport operator in providing the most secured airport environment and to keep unauthorized individuals from having access to aircraft. Together, the federal regulations and the TSA-provided guidelines provide layers of security to prevent unauthorized individuals from having access to aircraft. Depending upon where an aircraft is parked, various identification requirements, background checks, access control provisions, and physical barriers are in place to prevent unauthorized access to an aircraft.

Screening Partnership Program

Question: Administrator Pistole has testified before this Subcommittee on prior dates on the merits of Federal screeners rather than private screeners in the Screening Partnership Program (SPP). Last year, Administrator

Pistole referenced a GAO report estimating that the cost of SPP contracted screeners are between 3 and 9 percent more than the cost of Federal TSOs.

What accounts for this difference in cost? Does TSA monitor comparable wages or attrition rates at SPP airports?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has worked with GAO to improve cost methodology documentation and develop cost estimates based on various assumptions. These assumptions lead to a range of estimates from the impact to TSA's annual appropriation to one including corporate taxes and personnel retiring from Federal service. TSA's early and subsequent analysis based on GAO input and engagement with DHS Cost Analysis Division find federal cost estimates lower than Screening Partnership Program (SPP) estimates. In accordance with 49 U.S.C. § 44920, SPP contractors must provide pay and benefits that are commensurate to those provided by the Federal Government. Therefore, cost differences between federal and private screening are generally attributable to the overhead costs, recruitment, staffing levels, and profit that are included in SPP contractors' proposals. Experience has shown that when federal and private costs are nearly equal in all other aspects, a contractor's inclusion of profit considerations usually makes the contractor more expensive than the Federal Government.

TSA does monitor wages paid by the contractor to the extent that Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) allow. When creating federal cost estimates, the TSA uses the same wage rates that the contractor pays.

TSA does collect some attrition data provided by SPP contractors, to the extent that the FAR allows.

Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing Investigation

Question: The Department of Homeland Security's Office of the Inspector General released report OIG-13-05, which included a recommendation that TSA "Establish an independent review panel reporting to the Office of the TSA Administrator through which legacy TTAC employees may request a review of desk audits and reassignments."

TSA concurred with seven of the eight recommendations of the OIG report. Why has TSA not complied with this recommendation?

ANSWER: While the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) maintains a non-concurrence position for Recommendation 8, TSA understands the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) concerns expressed in the report. Existing policy and procedures ensure independence and objectivity in the classification and Organization Transformation Initiative processes. These established processes ensure that the classification and restructuring processes are independently reviewed by the Office of Human Capital (OHC). The implementation of two other recommendations (Recommendations 6 and 7) will ensure that all TTAC legacy personnel-related complaints, grievances, disciplinary actions, investigations, and inspections are referred to the appropriate TSA or the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) offices with primary oversight responsibilities and that TTAC legacy employees are aware of their personnel-related rights and responsibilities.

OHC plans to do the following in response to the OIG's concerns:

- Track the number of downgrades resulting from legacy TTAC employees and review these to ensure that this population of employees was not disproportionately impacted in relation to other program offices in the agency; and,
- Review legacy TTAC employees' responses to change to lower band actions to identify any trends that may distinguish this group from other impacted employees.

OHC reviewed all report findings and recommendations and believes that the existing multiple layer review of classification and restructuring actions along with TSA's implementation of Recommendations 6 and 7 adequately address OIG's concerns identified with Recommendation 8.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Robert Aderholt

Administrator John Pistole, Transportation Security Administration
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 Resources for Risk-Based Security, TSA Budget
 February 27, 2013

Federal Flight Deck Officers

Question: Administrator Pistole, as you know, the Federal Flight Deck Officer Program is very effective. What are you doing to ensure that retiring officers are replaced by new FFDO's, and what are you doing to ensure that training locations are convenient for new pilots to join the ranks as certified FFDO's?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Federal Flight Deck Officers (FFDO) program plans to train new volunteer FFDOs in FY 2013. Training venues for FFDOs include:

- FFDO Initial Training and certification is currently conducted at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Artesia, NM. This location offers a unique opportunity and excellent facilities to conduct the training necessary for FFDOs to successfully complete the mission. In addition, complimentary transportation is provided for FFDO candidates to/from the Albuquerque and Roswell, NM airports. The facility and training consistently receive very high marks on student critiques.
- In addition, 27 locations are available for semi-annual firearms requalification, which are dispersed throughout the Nation to best meet the needs of a geographically diverse force.

Two recurrent training facilities are located in Atlantic City, NJ, and Dallas, TX.

Question: What was the total number of certified FFDO's in 2012, and what is that number in 2013?

ANSWER: The total number of Federal Flight Deck Officers is Sensitive Security Information and will be provided to the Committee under separate cover.

Screening Partnership Program

Question: 1. Administrator Pistole, regarding the SPP program, the law requires TSA to let applicants know within 120 days whether their application has been approved or denied, and to report to Congress within 60 days on your explanation of your denials. Is TSA maintaining that timeline on applications received?

ANSWER: Yes, TSA is maintaining the timeline on applications received.

Canine Units

Question: If schools or other institutions wanted to consult with TSA and learn from your expertise on using dogs for security, whom should they contact at TSA?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Canine Training and Evaluation Section (CTES) is responsible for procuring, training, and certifying all canine teams under the auspices of TSA. The Supervisory Air Marshal in Charge of CTES, William Aupperlee (William.aupperlee@dhs.gov), 210.671.2243 would be the appropriate point of contact.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Rodney P. Frelinghuysen

Administrator John Pistole, Transportation Security Administration
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 Resources for Risk-Based Security, TSA Budget
 February 27, 2013

Airport Facility Security

Question: Does TSA have a strategy to achieve better perimeter and secure area access control at U.S. airports?

ANSWER: Under Transportation Security Administration (TSA) regulations (49 Code of Federal Regulations part 1542), the airport operator has responsibility for implementing security measures to address access control, which includes access to the airport's perimeter and secured areas. TSA is tasked with inspecting the airport's access control procedures and measures to ensure compliance. These inspections include testing, surveillance, interviews, and record reviews. TSA maintains an ongoing partnership with airport operators to continuously seek to improve all access control systems at U.S. airports.

TSA developed a comprehensive risk assessment for airport perimeter and access control security, which accounted for the three elements of risk (threat, vulnerability, and consequence) and established a three-phased approach towards the mitigation of vulnerability through a comprehensive set of activities that were designed to gather, consolidate, and share data. Phase I (Sep/Oct 2012) gathered data through the creation of Special Emphasis Assessments (SEAs) which concurrently assessed all Category X through III airports and through the compilation of existing data from Joint Vulnerability Assessments (JVAs) which have systematically targeted the most critical airports over several years. Phase II (Dec 2012/Jan 2013) consolidated the assessment data into a comprehensive report and developed the ability to review airport perimeter security vulnerability data through data analysis tools. Best practices were also captured from each of the assessed airports. Regulatory inspections continue to enforce the requirements of the Airport Security Program. Phase III (Mar/Apr 2013) will share the vulnerability assessment data and best practices with individual airport operators and with airport industry representatives. Federal Security Directors (FSDs) and Inspectors will also be provided with airport vulnerability data and best practices in order to create a collaborative approach towards mitigating nationwide perimeter security vulnerabilities.

In addition to risk assessment activities, TSA exercises its statutory authority to regulate airport security by taking enforcement actions, as appropriate. In order to work constructively with airports to improve their security posture, TSA uses progressive enforcement to address noncompliance with security requirements. Progressive enforcement may range from counseling to civil monetary penalties, depending on the severity of the noncompliance.

Question: If so, what are your targets and milestones? And how is TSA using its regulatory authority, such as inspections, as well as working with its government and industry partners?

ANSWER: Unlike checkpoint security, which is carried out by Transportation Security Officers, perimeter security for airport secured areas is a responsibility of the airport operator who may draw upon Federal, State, and local government personnel. The airport operator depends upon law enforcement personnel and resources provided by the airport authority, State or local governments, or airport personnel to play a lead role in carrying

out perimeter security responsibilities. To help counter the potential risks to perimeter security, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) deploys Transportation Security Inspectors (TSIs) to determine whether airport operators are complying with all aspects of TSA regulations and the airport's TSA-approved Airport Security Program, as well as to provide strategic oversight regarding an airport's compliance status. The collaborative effort between TSA and the airport results in security enhancements to the airport.

TSA developed a comprehensive risk assessment for airport perimeter and access control security which accounts for the three elements of risk (threat, vulnerability, and consequence) and establishes a three-phased approach to mitigate vulnerability through a comprehensive set of activities that were designed to gather, consolidate, and share data. Phase I (September/October 2012) gathered data; Phase II (December 2012/January 2013) consolidated the assessment data into a comprehensive report and developed the ability to review airport perimeter security vulnerability data through data analysis tools; and Phase III (March/April 2013) will share the vulnerability assessment data and best practices with individual airport operators and with airport industry representatives.

Federal Security Directors and TSIs will also be provided with airport vulnerability data and best practices in order to create a collaborative approach toward mitigating nationwide perimeter security vulnerabilities.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Tom Latham

Administrator John Pistole, Transportation Security Administration
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 Resources for Risk-Based Security, TSA Budget
 February 27, 2013

Luggage Screening

Question: It has been pointed out that because airlines carry out much of the task of luggage screening, the application of TSA screening requirements is inconsistent and, sometimes, unsatisfactory. On a 1-10 scale, with 10 being the optimum, how confident are you that the TSA luggage-screening protocols are carried out in a uniform manner in airports across the country?

ANSWER: Airlines do not conduct checked baggage screening. The Aviation and Transportation Security Act mandates TSA to screen 100% of checked baggage at the Nation's airports. TSA has established standard operating procedures for screening checked baggage across the Nation's airports to ensure consistency in screening policies and practices in meeting its Federal mandate to screen 100% of checked baggage. Explosives Detection Systems and Explosives Trace Detection equipment, along with clearly defined physical search procedures, are used to accomplish these checked baggage screening requirements.

TSA's Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) must be certified annually in the operation of checked baggage systems, equipment, and procedures. TSA has high confidence, 10 on a scale of 1-10, that in instances where certified TSOs are found not following established procedures, appropriate and corrective action is taken.

Question: Tell me how you ensure that the protocol is carried out in the right way.

ANSWER: Transportation Security Officers must be certified annually in the operation of checked baggage systems, equipment and procedures. Routine and randomized monitoring of employee performance ensures consistency and quality in the application of the current screening requirements. Any changes in procedures are accompanied by classroom and on-the-job training that is supported by employee supervisors and management. Where inconsistencies with or negligence of procedures are observed, they are addressed with additional training and, when warranted, with appropriate administrative and disciplinary correction.

TSA also ensures that the baggage-screening protocol is carried out correctly by conducting frequent operational testing through the Aviation Screening Assessment Program Advantage (ASAP Advantage). The program measures and improves the security effectiveness of the checkpoint and checked baggage screening detection points by assigning standard assessments to airports on a 6-month cycle; reporting results of specific testing scenarios each month; and generating a cycle report at the end of the assessment cycle that provides TSA with a trend analysis of screening performance. ASAP Advantage also provides a mechanism by which local airports can tailor lessons learned and training to practice skills in areas of identified weaknesses.

Foreign Flight Students

Question: As you know, TSA has had problems with its regimen for ensuring that foreign flight students are properly screened before flight training, as has been pointed out by GAO. Can you tell me what you have done to improve your methods, and to root out the causes of the oversights?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) requires that all foreign nationals seeking flight training be vetted through the Alien Flight Student Program (AFSP), and be found to not pose a threat to aviation or national security before the commencement of their flight training. This process has been very successful overall; however, there have been a small number of individuals that have received Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) airman certificates without having been vetted by TSA. In July 2007, TSA and FAA began sharing airman certification data that would be vetted by TSA. In March 2012, TSA and FAA worked to enhance the process which resulted in TSA comparing the FAA data on newly issued pilot certificates against the AFSP population to identify individuals who may have circumvented the AFSP process. TSA uses this information to conduct investigations on individuals identified in this process and, based on the outcome of the investigations, takes appropriate administrative or punitive actions against the flight student and/or the flight training provider. In addition to the above activities, TSA will also partner with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to conduct joint inspections of training providers at targeted locations throughout the United States. The specific locations for joint inspection will be identified by ICE based on their determination of higher risk locations.

Question: Given the Administration's announcement that it will relax deportation standards in certain categories of the illegal immigrant population, have you taken into consideration how this policy might impact your scrutiny of those who are seeking to go to flight school, or is such a consideration not necessary?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has considered the policy and does not believe it will impact how TSA scrutinizes candidates seeking flight training. Therefore, we do not expect any changes in the background checks that are conducted prior to approval of alien flight student training requests.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Chuck Fleischmann

Administrator John Pistole, Transportation Security Administration
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 Resources for Risk-Based Security, TSA Budget
 February 27, 2013

TSA Technology Development

Question: Technology development is essential to being prepared for emerging threats. New technology often faces an uncertain path going through TSA evaluation and procurement. I understand TSA has initiated a Technology Optimization Process (TOPS) to expedite technologies in what can be a lengthy process. What technologies has TOPS yielded?

ANSWER: The Technology Optimization Partnership (TOPS) process is part of the developmental test and evaluation process developed by the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) to provide industry with specialized government resources and guidance to finish development of a product that can pass certification and qualification. A traditional qualification test yields simply a Pass/Fail designation, with no additional context for industry to attempt to correct the fail points. The TOPS process enables industry and government to work collaboratively to improve systems that initially fail qualification testing by categorizing system deficiencies, offering test articles, and providing feedback on ongoing remedial actions. With this assistance, industry is often able to successfully course-correct and gain certification for their systems. Readiness Assistance provides industry with a wide spectrum library of explosives to help companies improve detection capabilities, while readiness testing provides industry with feedback on the success of their efforts. Recent yields from the TOPS process include:

- An American trace explosive detection manufacturer, Implant Sciences, recently qualified the QS B220 ETD as a TSA approved cargo explosives trace screening device.
- An Explosive Detection System (EDS) manufacturer, L-3 Communications Examiner 3DX ES, certified against an enhanced list of improvised explosives, expanding capability.

The TOPS process decreased the time required for the technical maturation of the two referenced technologies, ultimately bringing them closer to deployment. The TOPS process is supportive of TSA's acquisition cycle because it enables more transportation security systems to be qualified/certified in a shorter period of time, helping to increase the pool of viable solutions available to TSA.

Screening Partnership Program

Question: The GAO has conducted three studies regarding the Screening Partnership Program (SPP), all in an effort to establish meaningful "apples to apples" evaluations and performance comparisons between SPP and non-SPP security officers. In the 2009 study, the GAO identified 10 analysis limitations regarding TSA's information which a 2011 study recognized had been only partially addressed. Still there remain four of seven cost analysis limitations and three out of three performance analysis limitations which still require further TSA information and clarification. The 2012 GAO study noted cost issues still remain unaddressed and that TSA had committed to provide meaningful "apples to apples" performance comparisons by the First Quarter of Fiscal Year 2013. Mr. Pistole, when may Congress and the GAO expect to see meaningful cost and performance comparisons between SPP and non-SPP airports?

ANSWER: In March 2011, GAO reported "... TSA has made progress in addressing the limitations related to costs and estimated that SPP airports would cost 3 percent more to operate in 2011 than airports using federal screeners." It is important to note that differences in cost comparisons are intentional to give context to the information. Comparing costs to the impact upon TSA's budget generally result in the greatest differential showing greater savings or cost avoidance using Federal screening. Other views beyond the scope of TSA's budget, which include such things as corporate tax or payments to potential federal retirees, make the comparison closer as noted to the 3% number. Specific estimates of cost comparisons reflecting the impact on TSA annual budget, can be provided to the Committee.

In December 2012, GAO released a report examining performance comparisons. TSA agreed in principle with the recommendations in 2012 and is on track to implement the recommendations. TSA identified several actions it would take to implement the recommendations and looks forward to continued engagement with GAO.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Henry Cuellar

Administrator John Pistole, Transportation Security Administration
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 Resources for Risk-Based Security, TSA Budget
 February 27, 2013

Unused Rapiscan Backscatterer

Question: As stated in your testimony TSA has made the decision to remove Rapiscan backscatter units from airports due their inability to meet the Congressional deadline to install privacy software, what will happen to the scanners pulled from airport screening areas? Will TSA check with other federal agencies to see if there may be an alternate use for these machines?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is following the Federal Management Regulation to transfer or donate the Rapiscan Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) units. TSA is conducting outreach to other Department of Homeland Security components and will proceed to other federal (including the Department of State and Department of Defense), state, and local agencies to determine if the AIT units will assist them in meeting their security mission needs. If these processes are exhausted, TSA may donate the remaining AIT equipment, in lieu of abandonment, to authorized Public Bodies.

National Cargo Security Program

Question: Ensuring the global supply chain and the ability to conduct business securely is very important to commerce in the U.S.; can you explain how the National Cargo Security Program works to strengthen international air cargo security?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) established the National Cargo Security Program (NCSP) as a critical component of the U.S. strategy to enhance global supply chain security and to achieve and sustain the 100% screening of international inbound cargo as required by the 9/11 Act. Through NCSP recognition, TSA determines if a foreign government's air cargo security program is commensurate with current U.S. air cargo supply chain security standards. Recognizing commensurate NCSPs eliminates the need for industry to apply potentially duplicative measures and allows screening, when appropriate, to be completed earlier in the supply chain. This upstream screening permits the optimal use of distributed screening locations, allowing in many cases for air cargo to be secured at the origin, with additional security controls applied to a shipment throughout the supply chain.

NCSP significantly increases TSA's visibility into the air cargo security practices of a host government and provides opportunities for increased access into international facilities both on and off-airport locations to conduct assessments. The establishment of the NCSP and the level of engagement pursued by TSA with its international partners, has resulted in partner countries making significant changes to their air cargo security requirements in order to achieve recognition by TSA, contributing to the overall strengthening of global air cargo security.

National Cargo Security Program

Question: What programs has TSA recognized under the National Cargo Security Program?

ANSWER: To date, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has recognized the National Cargo Security Programs of 34 partner countries. This includes all 27 European Union Member States, as well as Switzerland, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, Israel, and the Republic of Korea.

\$184 million in security equipment stored in Texas warehouse

Question: In May 2012, the Washington Post published an article titled "*TSA equipment gathering dust, House investigators say*". The article states that the TSA spent \$184 million on security equipment for airports that is now housed in a Texas warehouse. Please provide detailed information on the type of purchased equipment that is stored in the Texas warehouse. Is this equipment still located in a warehouse? If so, please provide an explanation. And, what is TSA's plan to deploy the equipment to airports in the U.S.?

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Logistics Center, a warehouse located in Texas, is used to temporarily store passenger and baggage screening equipment, including Explosives Detection Systems, Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) equipment, Advanced Technology and legacy X-ray systems, and Walk-through Metal Detectors pending airport deployment or disposal due to damage, obsolescence, or reaching the end of its service life. The warehouse also stores other non-screening equipment used at airports, such as conveyors, tables, and stanchions. An equipment safety or reserve stock is kept to meet unexpected requirements.

Warehouse operations are dynamic with shipments and receipts occurring weekly. As a result, the inventory turns over regularly. Compared to the May 2012 inventory, only 40 percent of screening equipment in the warehouse remains.

Approximately half of the equipment currently in the warehouse is scheduled for disposal by April 2013, 30 percent is for safety stock, and the remainder is pending deployment to airports. The majority of the equipment pending deployment is comprised of next-generation ETD units which will be deployed by July 31, 2013 as part of a national upgrade program.

On February 29, 2012, the value of property at the Texas warehouse was \$184 million, of which \$101 million was new. On February 28, 2013, the value of property at the warehouse was \$162 million, of which \$38 million was new. TSA has 95 percent of its security equipment deployed and only five percent at the warehouse.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 2013.

**OVERSIGHT HEARING—FEDERAL EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY—HURRICANE SANDY FUNDING**

WITNESS

**W. CRAIG FUGATE, ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGE-
MENT AGENCY**

OPENING STATEMENT: CHAIRMAN CARTER

Mr. CARTER. All right. This hearing is called to order. And it says here on this piece of paper: gentle strike of the gavel. I will tell you a story. I never struck a gavel in 21 years on the bench but one time. Had a room about twice this size full of lawyers, and all of them were talking and I could not get them to shut up. And if you have never hit the gavel and you slam it down, it is very effective. But you can use it too much. So we will not use it too much.

This morning we welcome Administrator Craig Fugate to discuss the response and recovery to Hurricane Sandy.

Administrator, I want to thank you for being here and joining us today. This is important business we are talking about. Last week, Mr. Price and I traveled to New York to see firsthand the impact of the hurricane on the area. And we reviewed the recovery from the devastation of the hurricane and the widespread flooding that many areas experienced as the storm pushed inland.

It is very obvious to me that while much has been done, there is still a long road ahead for thousands of organizations and families that are struggling to find the new normal. We look forward to hearing from you today on the status of FEMA's response and recovery efforts and what challenges you will face long term from the recovery. The recently passed Hurricane Sandy supplemental provides you with new authorities that will enable FEMA to provide communities with additional options for recovery, to include cost estimates for public assistance grants and new debris removal programs. We look forward to hearing how these new authorities will allow for a quicker and more cost-effective recovery. Further, we want to hear how we can continue to find more efficient and effective ways to respond and recover from disasters. This is vitally important to our Nation as our Nation confronts our fiscal crisis.

Administrator, your written statement will be placed in the record, so I ask you to take 5 minutes to summarize it.

I would now like to recognize Mr. Price, our distinguished ranking member, for his opening remarks.

[The information follows:]

The Honorable John Carter
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations
FEMA Hurricane Sandy Oversight
Wednesday, March 13, 2013
Opening Statement As Prepared

This morning we welcome Administrator Craig Fugate to discuss the response and recovery to Hurricane Sandy. Administrator, thank you for joining us.

Last week, Mr. Price and I traveled to New York to see first hand the impact of Hurricane Sandy and to review the status of the recovery from the devastation of the hurricane and the widespread flooding that so many areas experienced as the storm pushed inland. It is very obvious to me that while much has been done; there is still a long road ahead for the thousands of organizations and families that are struggling to find a new normal.

We look forward to hearing from you today on the status of FEMA's response and recovery efforts and what challenges you will face as long term recovery begins.

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Administrator, your written statement will be placed in the record, so I ask you to take five minutes to summarize it. I would now like to recognize Mr. Price, our distinguished Ranking Member, for his opening remarks.

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OPENING STATEMENT: MR. PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am pleased to join you in welcoming Administrator Fugate to this hearing on disaster response and recovery.

The work of FEMA is critical in helping our country prepare for, mitigate against, and recover from disasters. Over the past few years, the number of Presidentially declared disasters has skyrocketed. In 2011, for example, there were 99, an unprecedented level. In comparison, 2012 had about half of that number, with 47 Presidentially declared disasters, but it included Hurricane Sandy, a storm of historic magnitude. Currently, every State in the Nation has pending disaster recovery projects with FEMA. And now, with the passage of the Sandy supplemental, we are seeing direct requests for disaster declarations from tribal areas as well.

As the chairman said, he and I visited New York last week to witness the damage caused by Hurricane Sandy and to review the rebuilding efforts, a storm, as we know, that lashed the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut with heavy rain, winds, and record storm surges. The results were 340,000 homes, 200,000 businesses damaged or destroyed, more than 8.5 million families left without power, heat, or running water for weeks or months, and some of our Nation's premier hospitals and transportation systems shut down.

Because Hurricane Sandy hit such a populous region directly, the National Hurricane Center estimates that it will be the second-costliest in our Nation's history, behind only Hurricane Katrina. We saw firsthand the devastation that tore apart communities such as Breezy Point and Long Beach, as well as the massive reconstruction efforts underway in lower Manhattan and across the region.

In recent years, climate change has made extreme weather events more common and more intense, stretching Federal, State, and local relief efforts thin. The variability and the breadth of these storms makes our mitigation efforts increasingly critical. We cannot continue just to make investments in rebuilding after an event occurs. We must pay equal attention to preventing damage from occurring in the first place. These efforts are critically important to vulnerable communities, but also to the Federal budget and our national economic prospects.

The benefits of mitigation efforts are especially clear in the aftermath of Hurricane Isaac, which hit much of the same area affected by Katrina 6 years earlier. Housing that had been elevated after Katrina experienced much less damage. Flooding occurred in green spaces where commercial or residential properties once stood. While areas were still deluged from Hurricane Isaac, it would have been much, much worse without critical post-disaster and then pre-disaster mitigation efforts.

Yet the impacts of both sequestration and the Republican-passed continuing resolution will continue to hamper the efforts of FEMA and our State and local governments to address these needs. Under sequestration, the Disaster Relief Fund will be reduced by almost a billion dollars, \$928 million, endangering long-term recovery efforts in Joplin, Missouri, in Alabama, and ultimately through the

Tri-State region we are going to be discussing today. Combine this with the draconian 55 percent cut in State and local grants in the Republican-passed CR, and we are slashing funding to protect our communities at the exact time we should be building up our capabilities and resiliency. Fortunately, the Senate's approach, which includes the negotiated Homeland Security bill in the CR, will help considerably, but sequestration's destructive effects will still be felt.

Today we will examine the achievements, gaps, and challenges that communities are experiencing as they work to recover from Hurricane Sandy and other natural disasters. We will also hear how sequestration will affect FEMA's role across the Nation. While FEMA has made great strides since its disastrous performance in Hurricane Katrina—and I give you, Administrator Fugate, you and your team much of the credit for that—we cannot rest on our laurels, thinking our response and recovery efforts are sufficient. I know that you attempt to learn from each natural disaster and continually to improve so that we wisely invest in the best programs and resources to support our citizens during their times of needs.

So, Administrator, I want to thank you for your service to our country, I look forward to a productive discussion today and continuing to work together to build a more resilient Nation.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Price.

[The information follows:]



COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

David Price (D-NC), Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY (Approx. 10:00 AM)
Wednesday, March 13, 2013

Media Contact: Andrew High
202-225-1784, andrew.high@mail.house.gov

OPENING STATEMENT OF RANKING MEMBER DAVID PRICE *FEMA Disaster Relief Oversight Hearing* *March 13, 2013 / 10:00 am*

I'm pleased to welcome Administrator Fugate to this hearing on disaster response and recovery. The work of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is critical in helping our country prepare for, mitigate against, and recover from disasters. Over the past few years, the number of Presidentially declared disasters has skyrocketed. In 2011, for example, there were 99, an unprecedented level. In comparison, 2012 had about half that, with 47 Presidentially declared disasters, but it included Hurricane Sandy, a storm of historic magnitude. Currently every state in the Nation has pending disaster recovery projects with FEMA. And now with the passage of the Sandy supplemental, we are seeing direct requests for disaster declarations from tribal areas too.

Just last week, Chairman Carter and I visited New York to witness its damage caused by Hurricane Sandy and review the rebuilding efforts. This storm lashed the states of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut with heavy rain, winds and a record storm surge. The results were 340,000 homes and 200,000 businesses damaged or destroyed; more than 8.5 million families left without power, heat, or running water for weeks or months; and some of our nation's premier hospitals and transportation systems shut down. Because Hurricane Sandy hit such a populous region directly, the National Hurricane Center estimates that it will be the second-costliest in our Nation's history, behind only Hurricane Katrina. We saw firsthand the devastation that tore apart communities such as Breezy Point and Long Beach, as well as the massive reconstruction effort that is underway in lower Manhattan and across the region.

In recent years, climate change has made extreme weather events more common and more intense, stretching Federal, state, and local relief efforts thin. The variability and breadth of these storms makes our mitigation efforts increasingly critical. We cannot continue just to make investments in rebuilding after an event occurs; we must pay equal attention to preventing damage from occurring in the first place. These efforts are critically important to vulnerable communities but also to the federal budget and our economic prospects.

The benefits of mitigation efforts are especially clear in the aftermath of Hurricane Isaac, which hit much of the same area impacted by Hurricane Katrina six years earlier. Housing that had been elevated after Hurricane Katrina experienced much less damage. Flooding occurred in green spaces where commercial or

residential properties once stood. While areas were still deluged from Hurricane Isaac, it would have been much worse without critical post-disaster and pre-disaster efforts.

Yet the impacts of both sequestration and the Republican-passed Continuing Resolution will continue to hamper the efforts of FEMA and our State and Local governments to address these needs. Under sequestration the Disaster Relief fund will be reduced by \$928 million-- endangering long-term recovery efforts in Joplin, Missouri; in Alabama; and ultimately throughout the Tri-State region. Combine this with the draconian 55 percent cut in State and Local grants in the Republican-passed CR and we are slashing funding to protect our communities at the exact time we should be building up their capabilities and resiliency. The Senate's approach, including the negotiated Homeland Security bill in the CR, will help considerably, but sequestrations destructive effects will still be felt.

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Administrator Fugate, I want to thank you for your service to our country. I look forward to a productive discussion today and to continuing to work together to build a more resilient nation.

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Mr. CARTER. We are very pleased to have Ms. Lowey, the ranking member of the whole committee here, and the Congresswoman from New York. We are glad to see you got shovelled out of that snowstorm we got caught in last week, and we are glad to have you here. And I want to yield to her for an opening statement.

OPENING STATEMENT: MRS. LOWEY

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure for me to be here with you.

And welcome, Administrator Fugate. It has been my pleasure working with you over the past 4 years, particularly with your efforts to return the Urban Areas Security Initiative to its congressional intent and your support for our first responders. I commend you on your response to Superstorm Sandy, which took the lives of more than 100 Americans, damaged 305,000 homes in New York alone, devastated businesses, and crippled infrastructure along the East Coast. You managed the storm with a steady hand. And I also sincerely appreciate your updating Members frequently so we could communicate important updates to our local partners on the ground and get the resources quickly into hard-hit communities.

It has now been nearly 5 months since this catastrophic storm, yet many families are still struggling to rebuild their homes and many businesses are wondering whether they will be able to survive the year. You and I know that rebuilding cannot be a decade-long path. Our communities must begin rebuilding without delay. Earlier this week, I attended meetings between local elected officials and FEMA representatives in my district to discuss Sandy recovery and updated flood maps. One of the common concerns I heard is that as families and businesses start to rebuild, there is uncertainty regarding what standards should be used to comply with Advisory Base Flood Elevation maps. My constituents, who are acting in good faith, are attempting to rebuild structures to withstand future disasters, do not know with certainty what the standards will be or how they will impact their flood insurance rates. This uncertainty is standing in the way of rebuilding. I look forward to discussing this more.

I am also concerned that the sequester could impede this disaster response. As you know, the sequester is expected to take a billion-dollar bite, as my ranking member said, out of the Disaster Relief Fund. While funds should be available for those who suffered damage in Sandy, FEMA continues to play an active role in the recovery of other areas devastated by natural disasters. These weather events are not a coincidence. Hurricanes, flooding, droughts are becoming more frequent and more severe. I am concerned that the sequester could limit future funding as the year progresses. Victims of natural disasters should not be victims of political consequence, and we cannot allow the sequester to neglect those most in need.

Again, I would like to thank you for coming before the subcommittee today. I would also like to thank Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price for holding this important hearing and for their important support to New York, New Jersey, and the surrounding States as we rebuild.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The information follows:]

Lowey Statement at Hearing on FEMA Response to Sandy

Welcome, Administrator Fugate. It has been my pleasure working with you over the past four years, particularly with your efforts to return the Urban Areas Security Initiative to its congressional intent and your support for our first responders.

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Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mrs. Lowey. We are pleased you are here.

We will now, Mr. Fugate, ask you to give your presentation to the committee.

OPENING STATEMENT: ADMINISTRATOR FUGATE

Mr. FUGATE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Price, Congressmen. The storm that now seems almost painfully obvious it was going to devastate New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut and the Tri-State region actually started out as a storm that was threatening the entire United States East Coast. Early on some of the projections had it threatening Florida. As it moved up the coast, it was almost like dominoes, the Outer Banks of North Carolina. First time in my career I have ever seen the National Hurricane Center talking about a tropical system with a blizzard warning for a State included in the statement. To give you some idea of the area we were planning for, it was literally from the Carolinas all the way to West Virginia, north through the Ohio Valley to Vermont, up toward the East Coast, all the way to Maine. We were deploying teams and personnel based upon potential impacts.

As the storm began moving closer to the northeast, the concern was now focused on some of the most densely populated areas in the United States. From New York to Boston, you know, 30-plus million people were potentially in the path of impacts, and there was not yet certainty over who and how bad this would be. And if we remember Hurricane Irene, much of the damages occurred well inland from flooding. So that was what we were prepared to respond to and began mobilizing resources. Those resources would not have been available without the work that Congress had done to ensure FEMA had the resources and the tools in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. But in the aftermath of Sandy, Sandy Improvement Act, you have given us additional tools.

Mr. Chairman, it is not often that I have seen people testify and actually address the people who made things happen, but I have to thank your staff. There were several key issues that Congress had addressed in the previous session that were not put into law because Congress adjourned. Your staff worked tirelessly to get things back into the supplemental to give us tools, one of which I think is a landmark decision, and that was to recognize the sovereignty of Federal tribes. To give you an idea how we are acting on that, we have already had two tribal governments request for a presidential disaster declaration that has been declared under that authority you gave us.

There are other tools you are giving us to speed up the response and reduce the overall cost—estimating tools we did not have before and the ability to provide advancements for mitigation dollars we did not have before. Mr. Chairman, this is going to make, I think, substantial improvements over getting recovery faster, and is more cost-effective; your staff played a big part of working with us to support that. I need to recognize them because it is not often that we actually get something that both of us worked so hard to see come into fruition and be able to use.

But back to Sandy. Very complex disaster, more than 8.5 million customers without power. That probably is closer to 25 million peo-

ple without power. And it was not a short-term power outage. Sandy is essentially two disasters. You had those areas that were devastated by the flood and the wind, and you had the rest of the communities devastated by the power outages. I think for a lot of people, the images that when the power came back on, it was not that bad, but those people did not go into the basement of NYU Medical Center, did not go through Bellevue and walk hallways where millions of dollars of equipment were destroyed by saltwater. Go to Coney Island Hospital, which is still, at the time I visited, only able to run a clinic, and they are the primary trauma center in that area. And so we know that the impacts were grievous, it is going to take time to recover, and that in the rebuilding phase it will not just be FEMA.

The other thing that we recognized and we supported was the fact that in the supplemental you chose to fund a variety of agencies that have key programs that will be required for not just the FEMA programs, but the longer-term recovery. We saw too often in Katrina that FEMA would provide temporary housing, and 5 years later displaced people were still in temporary housing because there was never a housing plan. So funds for Community Block Development Grant dollars through HUD [the Department of Housing and Urban Development], funds for the Corps of Engineers to address beach and other issues that they are focused on, funding for Federal transportation to fund transportation infrastructure because they do a much better job at doing those types of programs—

So these are programs that will be required to rebuild. And our goal is not to spend decades rebuilding, but to get the communities back on their feet, get people back into affordable housing, and move this recovery to a point where the communities are able to take over and continue the final work as they rebuild from this storm.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Fugate.

[The information follows:]

Testimony of
W. Craig Fugate
Administrator
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Before
The House Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

March 13, 2013

Introduction

Good Morning, Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price, and other distinguished Members of the Committee. I am Craig Fugate, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and I am grateful for the opportunity to speak here today.

I look forward to discussing the coordinated response that was undertaken in the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Sandy and the ongoing recovery efforts.

Prior to Hurricane Sandy making landfall, FEMA worked with our partners at all levels of government as well as within the private sector to assist our citizens and first responders as they prepared for the storm. As a result of these efforts, at the request of state and local officials the Agency was able to support a prompt, coordinated response that brought to bear the full resources of federal, state and local government, in conjunction with our private sector partners. The multifaceted coordination that took place on the front end provided our team with a keen understanding of the challenges that lay ahead, which allowed for planning for the recovery phase to begin before the storm even made landfall.

Over the past several years, FEMA's regional offices have worked closely with the state, local, and tribal governments across the country – including those directly in Sandy's path – to develop catastrophic, worst-case scenario plans that are flexible and scalable for incidents of all magnitudes. FEMA's ongoing partnership with states allows coordination and collaboration with the whole community to plan and prepare for a range of disaster events.

Immediate Response Operations

On October 28, 2012, the President authorized emergency declarations for Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York. The following day, the President authorized emergency declarations for Delaware, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia. Initially, these declarations authorized FEMA to provide direct federal assistance for emergency protective measures. The President later authorized major disaster declarations for Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia, and West Virginia. These declarations provide declared counties and states assistance with emergency work and debris removal as well as access to FEMA programs, most notably Individual Assistance, Public Assistance, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program which provide assistance to individuals and local and state governments following a disaster.

Hurricane Sandy also represented one of the largest personnel deployments in FEMA's history. By Sunday, October 28, there were 1,032 FEMA personnel deployed in anticipation of Sandy's impacts. Approximately one week after the storm made landfall, there were 5,384 FEMA personnel deployed. Furthermore, at the peak of the response, more than 17,000 federal personnel, and over 11,000 National Guardsmen were on the ground assisting with response efforts. This included the historic activation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Surge Capacity Force totaling 1,100 volunteers.

Before the storm made landfall, FEMA and its emergency management partners facilitated the establishment of shelters, Disaster Recovery Centers, Points of Distribution, and Joint Field Offices in the affected areas. At peak, 716 shelters were open with a population of 26,913 in 16 states. FEMA, in collaboration with our interagency partners, moved to transition survivors out of shelters into long term housing solutions as quickly as possible. As a result of these efforts, there are no disaster survivors remaining in the shelters established in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy.

Disaster Relief Fund and Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013

The Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) provides funding for eligible response and recovery efforts associated with domestic major disasters declarations that overwhelm state, local and tribal resources. Through the DRF, FEMA funds federal disaster support activities as well as eligible state, territorial, tribal, and local actions, such as providing emergency protective measures, individual and housing assistance, and debris removal. The DRF also funds: the repair and rebuilding of qualifying disaster-damaged infrastructure, hazard mitigation initiatives and other assistance to eligible disaster survivors.

FEMA was appropriated \$7.1 billion for the DRF in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 – \$700 million for non-major disaster declaration funding and activities authorized under the Stafford Act, and \$6.4 billion exclusively for major disasters. The FY 2013 Continuing Appropriations Resolution ("CR", P.L. 112-175) sustains this funding level through March 27, 2013. The CR provided FEMA with the resources to assist state, local, territorial and tribal governments to recover from ongoing catastrophic and non-catastrophic events that took place prior to Hurricane Sandy and respond to other major and non-major disasters during FY 2013.

Hurricane Sandy ravaged communities along the east coast from Maine to West Virginia leading to 13 major presidential disaster declarations. Given the scope of the damage wrought by the storm, Congress passed the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013, which the President signed into law on January 29, 2013. The statute provides an additional \$11.49 billion for the DRF along with critical funding for FEMA's interagency partners who will be leading efforts to help rebuild infrastructure, modernize flood control systems and revitalize damaged housing. The appropriation will allow the recovery from Sandy to move forward while ensuring that ongoing operations from previous disasters continue.

As of February 28, approximately \$3.7 billion has been obligated from the DRF for FEMA's response and recovery operations stemming from Sandy.

I want to thank the members of this committee for working to include several key changes to the Stafford Act within the broader Disaster Relief Appropriations Act. The provisions include significant reforms to the Agency's Recovery and Mitigation programs which will help FEMA lower costs while helping improve services to disaster survivors. Furthermore, a provision was also included that allows federally recognized Native American Tribes direct access to federal disaster relief. The President has already used this new authority to issue major disaster declarations for the Navajo Nation on March 5 and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians on March 1. FEMA has strong, long-standing relationships with tribal governments, and they are essential members of the emergency management team. Fully implementing this historic provision will require consultation with tribes and other stakeholders, particularly as FEMA develops the administrative and programmatic requirements and procedures necessary to execute the law.

Given the current discussion in Congress, I will note that if the impacts of sequestration are not addressed, the DRF would be reduced by nearly \$1 billion, potentially affecting survivors recovering from Hurricanes Sandy and Isaac, the tornadoes in Tuscaloosa and Joplin, and other major disasters across the Nation, as well as the economic recoveries of local communities in those regions. Sequestration cuts could also require FEMA to implement Immediate Needs Funding Restrictions during what is historically the season for tornadoes, wild fires, and hurricanes, which would limit funding for new projects in older disasters.

Recovery-Working as a Team

Federal assistance is an important step in helping disaster survivors recover from events like Hurricane Sandy, but is not the only option. State and local governments have robust capabilities to respond to and recover from natural and manmade disasters. In addition, the wide and diverse numbers of nonprofit and voluntary agencies provide an extraordinary amount of disaster relief and recovery resources to affected communities. As I highlight throughout this testimony, FEMA also works with many other federal and state agencies, such as the Small Business Administration (SBA) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), to assist disaster survivors. Finally, we rely on the whole community's participation, including the help of the public to prepare for disasters.

Individual Assistance

In response to the Hurricane Sandy recovery efforts, the Individuals and Households Program (IHP) has provided monetary assistance to over 175,000 disaster survivors in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Assistance available through IHP includes housing assistance, such as temporary housing, repair, and replacement, and assistance for other serious and necessary expenses, such as personal property, medical and funeral needs caused by the disaster.

As of March 4, FEMA, along with our partners at SBA, who assist by providing low cost loans to cover uninsured property losses and for business owners, have approved nearly \$2 billion for Hurricane Sandy survivors in New York. Under IHP, FEMA has approved over \$919 million including more than \$794 million for housing assistance and nearly \$125 million in assistance for other needs.

In New Jersey, disaster survivors from 21 counties have been awarded more than \$365 million including \$318 million for housing assistance and more than \$48 million in assistance for other needs. Our partners at the SBA are also working diligently to help New Jersey businesses and families get back on their feet by approving nearly \$481 million in low interest loans.

Public Assistance

In New York, over 1,800 requests for Public Assistance have been submitted and nearly \$720 million has been obligated. Given the significant structural damage that Sandy left in its wake, debris removal, which is funded under FEMA's Public Assistance program, is a paramount factor in getting hard hit communities on the road to recovery as quickly as possible. In addition to assistance for emergency protective measures and debris removal, Public Assistance provides funding for the repair, restoration, reconstruction, or replacement of infrastructure that is damaged or destroyed by a disaster. Eligible applicants include state, local and tribal governments. Certain private nonprofit organizations that provide governmental services may also receive assistance.

I am pleased to report that debris removal efforts are nearing completion. More than 95 percent of the debris has been removed within 95 days of the storm hitting New York and New Jersey. That includes everything from fallen trees to vehicles, boats, drywall and furniture, washers, dryers and insulation amounting to 5.25 million cubic yards of debris.

In New Jersey, over 1,700 requests for Public Assistance have been submitted and nearly \$188 million has been obligated. FEMA obligated \$29 million to the New Jersey Department of Human Services for providing temporary housing and resources for electrical crews working to restore power. Additionally, FEMA has approved 465 projects to help remove hurricane debris and restore disaster-damaged roads, bridges and other infrastructure. Among the largest grants to date was \$11.2 million to the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission for emergency repairs to a wastewater treatment plant that serves 48 communities and treats 330 million gallons of sewage daily.

FEMA is working closely with its partners to proceed to project formulation and project worksheet preparation to address damage caused by Sandy. Through expedited payments, FEMA can reimburse local governments more quickly in order to help the local communities recover from the disaster. These are commonly referred to as "Expedited PWs." FEMA will obligate a portion of the federal share of the estimated cost of work under Category A (Debris Removal) and Category B (Emergency Protective Measures) as estimated during the preliminary damage assessment.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) assists in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following major disaster declarations. Funding is available to implement projects in accordance with state, tribal, and local priorities. HMGP funds may be used for projects that will reduce or eliminate losses from future disasters. Projects must provide a long-term solution to a problem, for example, elevation of a home to reduce the risk of flood damages as opposed to buying sandbags and pumps to fight the flood. In addition, a project's potential savings must be more than the cost of implementing the project. Funds may be used to protect

either public or private property or to purchase property that has been subjected to, or is in danger of, repetitive damage. Eligible applicants include state, local and tribal governments as well as certain non-profit organizations. Individual homeowners and businesses may not apply directly to the program; however a community may apply on their behalf.

In both New York and New Jersey, FEMA mitigation staff has met and continues to work closely with the State Hazard Mitigation Officers to discuss the states' priorities, types of projects available, and how best to proceed within that framework.

FEMA recognizes that mitigation is an essential component to national preparedness and emergency management. Working closely with the whole community, before, during, and after a disaster allows states and communities to plan and invest wisely into critical projects that save not only money, but, most critically, lives. As I will discuss in an upcoming section on the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), the Agency is urging our state and local partners to take concrete steps to mitigate against future events as they work to help their communities recover from Sandy.

Housing

Housing in many communities was significantly impacted due to the widespread effects of Sandy. FEMA convened the Hurricane Sandy Catastrophic Disaster Housing Task Force on November 6, 2012, to address housing issues in support of state and field operations.

As all disasters are local, each community and state faces different challenges. The state-led Disaster Housing Task Forces in New York and New Jersey involve a collaborative approach to addressing the temporary housing and long-term needs of the disaster survivors, including the collection of available rental resources, projecting housing needs and exploring other options. Task Forces include representatives from state, local, and voluntary agencies, and federal partners including FEMA, HUD, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), SBA, and the Departments of Veterans Affairs (VA) and Agriculture (USDA). The teams are working together to ensure they are making the greatest use of existing housing resources (such as apartments and rental units), enlisting voluntary agencies to make minor repairs so survivors can remain in their homes, and investigating other temporary housing options suitable for the area.

In both New York and New Jersey, FEMA has completed over 99% of all requested housing inspections. If a home cannot be repaired easily to safe and sanitary conditions, then local rental resources are the preferred first choice for housing disaster survivors as they recover. To address the difficulty in finding suitable rental properties at HUD Fair Market Rent (FMR), FEMA temporarily raised the rental assistance amount provided to eligible disaster survivors in New York and New Jersey and Connecticut to 125% of FMR. This increase was implemented immediately after the disaster and will continue as survivors are recertified for temporary housing assistance for up to 18 months. In addition, through the FEMA Housing Portal, eligible individuals and families who have been displaced by Hurricane Sandy can search for available rental units in their area that have been provided by federal agencies such as HUD, USDA, VA, and the Internal Revenue Service, as well as by private organizations and individuals.

As a particularly densely populated area, New York presents FEMA with many housing challenges. FEMA – along with the state, federal partners and voluntary organizations – has been working to implement housing solutions that will best serve Hurricane Sandy survivors in New York. A committee composed of FEMA, HUD, the state and other agencies convened to specifically address long-term housing solutions for survivors in New York. A similar committee was also convened in New Jersey. Both committees discussed the implementation of housing assistance strategies to address the unique needs of disaster survivors in each state.

On November 3, 2012, FEMA activated the Transitional Shelter Assistance Program (TSA) in both New York and New Jersey. The program allows survivors to stay in area hotels while FEMA, the state and voluntary agencies assist them with their long-term housing plans. Since its activation in New York, the TSA program assisted nearly 6,000 survivors. On March 7, FEMA extended the TSA program at the request of the State of New York for an additional 14 days. The extension was approved to help those applicants still eligible for the program to remain in hotels as FEMA and its state and local partners work to identify longer-term housing solutions.

In New Jersey, FEMA and the State temporarily sheltered more than 5,500 individuals and families through TSA, enabling survivors to work on longer-term housing solutions. On March 5, FEMA extended the TSA program at the request of the State of New Jersey for an additional 14 days. FEMA also coordinated a housing mission that included HUD, the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs USACE, which used \$3.3 million to refurbish 115 housing units at Fort Monmouth, NJ.

On November 15, 2012, the President announced that HUD Secretary Shaun Donovan will lead the Sandy Rebuilding Task Force. In this capacity, the Secretary will work closely with governors, mayors and local officials in New Jersey and New York as they begin the process of identifying redevelopment plans for affected communities. HUD is already an integral partner in the Response and Recovery of areas affected by disasters. As I noted, we work closely with HUD to identify housing resources, provide the best housing support to disaster survivors, and serve as a crucial base of knowledge and guidance in disaster housing missions. FEMA looks forward to supporting Secretary Donovan in his mission and HUD's continued support of FEMA as we respond to and recover from Sandy.

National Disaster Recovery Framework

The NDRF is a guide that defines how the whole community will work together following a disaster to best meet the recovery needs of individuals and families, communities and states. The Framework is based on the principle that all of our partners, including the private sector, non-profit organizations and individual citizens, and local, state, tribal, and Federal Government agencies have a role to play in the recovery process.

The NDRF introduces six new Recovery Support Functions (RSF) that are led by designated federal coordinating agencies. In addition to FEMA's established stakeholders, RSFs involve partners in the local, state and tribal governments and private and nonprofit sectors that traditionally have not been involved in emergency support functions but are critical in disaster recovery. Each RSF has a designated coordinating agency along with primary agencies and supporting organizations with programs, resources or focus relevant to the functional area. The

six RSFs and their coordinating agencies are: Community Planning and Capacity Building (DHS/FEMA), Economic (Department of Commerce), Health and Social Services (Department of Health and Human Services), Housing (HUD), Infrastructure Systems (USACE), and Natural and Cultural Resources (Department of Interior).

As the level of response activities declines and recovery activities accelerate, the Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC) will engage with the RSF agencies to organize and coordinate Federal recovery assistance. As we saw in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, during this early recovery phase, the FDRC and the RSF coordinators are working closely with Emergency Support Function leads to share information about impacts and assistance provided and working to foster relationships at all levels.

As we move into the long term recovery phase for areas affected by Hurricane Sandy, the benefits of working collaboratively under the NDRF are being demonstrated. The FDRC for New York initiated a Beach Infrastructure Task Force which brings together stakeholders from the federal, state and local level to identify key damage areas and prioritize recovery efforts. Through a Mission Assignment, the Task Force utilized the technical expertise of USACE to complete assessment of damages for emergency shoreline repair and compile environmental data related the sand sources.

Through the use of the Mitigation Advisor, the NY FDRC convened an Advisory Base Flood Elevation/Mitigation Task Force to ensure senior management and partners at the federal, state and local level had visibility on the development and release of flood advisory data that could significantly influence rebuilding and restoration decisions. Comprised of FEMA program offices that administer Stafford Act programs, representatives across all RSFs, and FDRC staff, the Task Force is working in conjunction with state and local partners to identify and address the impacts of advisory data on insurance rates, building codes, and other intermediate and permanent efforts to recover.

In New Jersey, the FDRC has recruited and hired 10 local Community Recovery Assistance Specialists with local community expertise to provide redevelopment and planning technical assistance in impacted communities. These personnel, who will focus solely on Sandy recovery operations in the state, come from diverse professional backgrounds including community planning, economic development, finance, transportation, architecture, civil engineering, and municipal management.

In support of local disaster leadership, the Community Planning and Capacity Building RSF worked with local philanthropic organizations to identify funding sources for long term recovery planning and capacity building. This culminated in an opportunity to work with the Council of New Jersey Grantmakers, who selected New Jersey Future to receive a \$150,000 MERCK Foundation grant. New Jersey Future is a citizen-based, non-profit, non-partisan group that promotes smart land use policy; they will use the funds to hire a local disaster recovery manager to support recovery in at least three New Jersey communities.

In partnership with the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the Economic RSF in New Jersey developed an economic Data Sharing Task Force and established

three working groups focusing on small business recovery, tourism, and marine and aquaculture industries. In coordination with the New Jersey Department of Economic Development, the Economic RSF sponsored three business forums for over 100 stakeholders to identify financial resources for small business recovery and facilitated “Access to Capital” forums throughout the state to communicate business funding and networking opportunities for struggling businesses. Participants of the forums included lending institutions, Chambers of Commerce, local economic development officials, Freeholders, Mayors, and businesses.

Procurement

Before concluding, I wanted to touch upon the role of FEMA’s Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO) in the context of our disaster operations. OCPO partners with FEMA’s program offices to establish prepositioned disaster response contracts. These contracts, used to provide much needed commodities, resources and services to devastated communities, are put in place well before disaster strikes, ensuring competitively awarded contracts with firm fixed prices, and reduced risk to the government. Presently, there are dozens of prepositioned contracts available to those managing the response to Presidentially-declared disasters and emergencies.

Following Hurricane Sandy’s landfall, FEMA’s Disaster Acquisition Response Team (DART) was deployed to the States of New York and New Jersey. The DART focuses on providing high-level disaster contracting and quality assurance support, contract oversight and quality assurance monitoring and timely closeouts of disaster contracts. The DART provided initial contracting support to Hurricane Sandy in New Jersey and will continue this contracting support through the close of this disaster.

On another note, the Industry Liaison Program (ILP), which includes our Local Business Transition Teams (LBTT), is the single point of entry for vendors seeking to do business with FEMA. Our Industry Liaison also maintains an enterprise-wide repository – used to supplement market research for Contracting Officers – of vendors who contact FEMA. Staffed with a help desk, the program processes and routes vendor profile data to the appropriate FEMA program offices, including the Small Business Office, for follow-up.

To date, the ILP/LBTT has responded to approximately 6,000 phone and e-mail inquiries providing vendors with information on how to do business with FEMA in support of Hurricane Sandy. LBTTs were deployed to Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, where they conducted vendor business outreach and provided acquisition support for acquisitions targeted for local buying.

Conclusion

FEMA will continue to work closely with the whole community, including our state, local, and tribal government partners, Secretary Donovan, HUD and other federal partners as long-term recovery efforts move forward. FEMA recognizes that we must look to local, tribal, and state leaders, as well as the whole community, to ensure we are able to help locally-driven efforts to rebuild impacted communities better and stronger than they were before Sandy made landfall.

Thank you Chairman Carter for providing me this opportunity to appear before you today to discuss our ongoing recovery operations and the work that remains. I look forward to answering questions you or other members of the Committee may have.

Mr. CARTER. And I will say we visited those hospitals, and we know what you are talking about. We will have some questions about that.

Thank you for reminding me. Ms. Lowey has more than she knows what to do with, with this job she has got, and I want to give her a chance to question first so she can rush off to do good work someplace else.

So, Ms. Lowey.

GRANTS: REBUILDING COSTS

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you for your generosity, Mr. Chairman. And I also want to take the opportunity to thank you again for visiting New York. As you know, I had to be on the phone because I could not get out of the driveway, there was so much snow. And thank you again.

The New York metropolitan area is amongst the highest cost-of-living areas in the United States, as well as around the world, and prices for housing, labor, equipment, and parts are higher than in most other areas. Tens of thousands of homeowners along waterways will have to completely rebuild. And for many, insurance will not come close to meeting the basic needs of making their homes habitable. And you know that from visiting New York.

I was concerned to read a recent Wall Street Journal article stating that out of 252,296 FEMA grants issued to New York and New Jersey residents, only 5,485 were for the maximum amount of \$31,900. Given the level of destruction and the costs associated with rebuilding, this rate, which amounts to just over 2 percent, does not match the need I am seeing on the ground. So is FEMA undervaluing the cost to rebuild these damaged homes? And what percent of these homes do you believe accurately describes the amount of those who will need the maximum in order to rebuild their homes and make their homes habitable? And as FEMA continues to work with homeowners, do you expect the number of those receiving the maximum amount will rise? Or what other recommendations do you have? Thank you.

Mr. FUGATE. Thank you, Congresswoman. I think the answer to the first question is all assistance from FEMA is means tested. So the first step would be to look at income insurance and what the uninsured loss is. And that would also explain why the number of people who have received the maximum amount is not that high yet. It is also important to know that much of the assistance provided so far has been in temporary housing assistance and rental assistance. And there are still outgoing claims and processes to look at that, and I would expect that to continue to go up. But I would not think it would go up enough. And it will not go up substantially.

This is part of the reason why, in working in the administration to craft the supplemental request, we put such request emphasis on Community Block Development Grant dollars. As the chairman pointed out and as Congressman Price pointed out, these have been reoccurring events and we have got to build back better. We know that the cost of elevation and buyouts, where appropriate, are two good strategies to ensure that future homes are not damaged in the next storm, but those are very costly. We provide some assistance

with the FEMA mitigation grants, but that has a cost share of 25 percent, which could be higher than what a person could afford. States have been very effective in using block grants to match the cost share.

And so this is part of where Shaun Donovan, Secretary Donovan has been working on the recovery, the long-term Rebuilding Task Force, to match up Federal programs to identify where the gaps are going to occur to support the governors' and locals' mitigation efforts, where we want to do targeted buyouts, where we have flood insurance programs and other things, or elevations where there will not be enough FEMA grant dollars to cover the costs. But we could leverage mitigation, and we can leverage the HUD dollars if that is the priority to do those elevations.

We have already been doing 125 percent of our normal rental rates because of the cost. Something that has impacted all of our decisions is to make sure that we do as much as we can with our programs; we understand the cost of living, the cost of rebuilding is going to be higher in this area.

ADVISORY BASE FLOOD ELEVATION MAPS

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you. And just one other point. As I mentioned earlier, I am concerned about a lack of certainty in the Advisory Base Flood Elevation maps or ABFEs. You should have seen those roundtables yesterday, I had two of them. Communities are being told that if structures are not improved, National Flood Insurance Program rates will significantly increase. Yet some, such as Rockland County, are not yet finalized. Homeowners and business owners are so frustrated. They do not know what improvements should be made, are concerned that even if they raise structures now, years down the line they could be forced to do so again, which is a costly process, or risk paying thousands of dollars more per year in insurance premiums. This uncertainty impedes the economic recovery of the region, and residents of Westchester and Rockland Counties need better information from FEMA so that they can work to mitigate future disasters. So I just want to stress that we need to be honest with homeowners, give them the best information available, and certainty so they can plan accordingly. Could you just share with us when residents of Westchester and Rockland expect to receive an updated ABFE map? And if the maps are finalized, how long will they be in effect?

Mr. FUGATE. Well, the Advisory Base Flood Elevation maps, there are some that are still being updated that will be coming out in the next weeks to the next month. So we know there is a time frame here to get the best information to make decisions. Once the Advisory Base Flood Elevation maps are published, the local communities still will need to adopt them by ordinance to make them an ordinance as part of their National Flood Insurance Program. That adoption period will take more time. But that is why we try to get the Advisory Base Flood data out early so that we have the best available data when we start the rebuilding process.

That will stay into effect until we have new data or things have shown that there are additional risks that were not factored in. And that process, again, will be situationally dependent. Unless we have new data to suggest that the risk is greater, the maps stay

in effect for the time frame of the communities' programs, adjusted only when we either have new data or new storm impacts that suggest that the maps are not correctly forecasting the 100-year risk. And as you point out, it sets the insurance rate, and if you are 1 foot above that base flood elevation, you get preferred risk versus those who are not in that, that are in high risk and have a much higher obligation for insuring their homes.

Mrs. LOWEY. Well, I appreciate that information. And I think it is so very vital, because many of our businesses are making a decision now, should they lift, should they rebuild, or should they relocate? So I appreciate this information. I look forward to continuing to work with you.

And thank you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Ranking Member. Unfortunately, I have to go run. Thank you.

MITIGATION: POST-DISASTER

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Ms. Lowey. We are sure glad you were here.

A lot of what she said is curiosity things that we heard when we were over there about both those subjects. Since Hurricane Sandy struck the East Coast in October of 2012, which seems a long time ago now, FEMA has been working tirelessly in New York and New Jersey for the area to recover from this impact. Here is three questions I want you to answer. What is the status of FEMA's and the impacted States' recovery to Hurricane Sandy? While in New York last week we visited those hospitals. We saw that when that water came over that East River it funneled right in there with all those high-dollar machines that they kept in the basement. What is the status of getting the hospitals operational and mitigating against future threats, and if you have some idea of the thoughts of that mitigation? We heard some things in the conversations we had this week, but I would like to hear your view on it. And what challenges can FEMA and the impacted States anticipate in coming months? And how are you planning on addressing them for both individuals, like Mrs. Lowey was talking about, and public assistance?

Mr. FUGATE. I think where we are at right now in the response and recovery is total payments are a little more than \$1.69 billion in individual assistance. Public assistance that has been obligated is a little more than a billion dollars; \$5.5 billion dollars has been paid out in flood insurance claims just in the immediate area.

I would characterize the response to Sandy very much moving now to permanent work for recovery. And this kind of gets to your second question on the hospitals. Much of what has been done at this point has been the emergency work, cleanup of debris, protective measures, and in the cases of the hospitals, providing very temporary capability. The hospitals themselves have been phasing in getting more and more of their operations back on line. But this is all on an interim and temporary basis because permanent work has yet to begin. And in some of these hospitals, the mitigation is going to be rather substantial.

An example both at Bellevue and at NYU, a lot of decisions are being made about moving various pieces of equipment and other key infrastructure out of the basements. Well, that is going to re-

sult in utilizing space in the hospital that previously was used for providing patient care and administrative offices. So they are going to have to look at not only moving equipment, but also where do we move other operations and how does it impact the overall design?

This is why we were very supportive of the effort to get a cost-estimating tool built into the Sandy supplemental. If you remember Charity, we were over 5 years in an arbitration before we could get to resolution there, and have delayed the rebuilding of that hospital. We would much rather go in with the hospitals and get their experts, their engineers to attest to and give us what the best cost estimates are and build in mitigation so we can get permanent work started.

Now, mitigation is going to be a bit of a challenge, Mr. Chairman, because historically we have looked at mitigation, the return on that, more like you would insurance, in looking at what is the cost to rebuild and what is the cost of the contents? And I think in some cases it has underestimated what it takes to mitigate certain key infrastructure. Obviously, the function of a hospital cannot just be measured in the cost of the building or the cost of the equipment. It is the loss of the services. And with as many hospitals that were impacted and the types of services provided, it is not easy to make those up even in a metropolitan area as big as the New York City area.

So we are asking our staff to go back and look at mitigation not just for the 100-year event, but looking at what are the impacts if this infrastructure is damaged or destroyed in the next storm and does it make sense only to rebuild back for a 100-year risk versus putting more effort into key facilities and building them back, understanding that the impacts to the community are much greater than just the value lost of the replacement cost.

Mr. CARTER. One of the things that, you know, we had exactly the same question that came from the press and others when we had the flood in the medical center in Houston. Everybody had their high-dollar machines down in the basement. And we were told they weigh an awful lot, and it is the safest and best foundation to put them on, put them on the ground, you know, on the foundation. And if you put them on elevated floors, some of those floors are not shored up to the effect they will hold that many MRIs and CAT scans and those things. And from what we were hearing, Mr. Price and I, I think the plan is to move that one or two floors up above the basement and then fill in the basement with other services or uses that we would not lose such high-dollar machines when we would have another incident, God forbid. That is one of the things that their engineers are going to try to get together with you and do.

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Again, as you point out, there will be structural costs that you have to reinforce those floors. There are shielding requirements. There are more things you have to do to isolate against vibrations. But I think they have looked at the loss of this equipment was so great, and the delays in replacing some of this equipment, so it makes sense to elevate it and harden a higher floor.

Mr. Chairman, I did not get to the third question. Could you repeat that?

Mr. CARTER. Oh, those challenges that both FEMA and the impacted States are going to have in the coming months, and how we are going to address them both for the individuals and for the public, for public assistance.

Mr. FUGATE. I can give you an example, and I think our Federal Coordinating Officer, Mike Byrne, may have referred to this. He has identified a little more than a dozen projects that are going to be very complex and very difficult. The tendency has been that we take the hard stuff and we put it aside and do everything we can do fast on the front end. And that just delays. What we are wanting to do and work with the applicants to do is get the complex issues on the front end. So we are working with Governor Christie's team, working with Governor Cuomo's team and going, we know that history tells us, and by the damages we are seeing, these are going to be very complex projects, hospitals, in particular in New York. We have a wastewater pumping station in New Jersey that was totally destroyed that is going to be very complex, to look at how you do that.

And we do not want to just limit ourselves to the way we have always done it. So part of this, the challenge for us will be implementing the new tools you gave us so that we do not delay making decisions to do rebuilding, but we are able to use that to improve the product, speed up the recovery, build it back better, but substantially reduce the overhead cost of managing that.

Again, we are working toward the interim process to start this as early as April, to start briefing the applicants on how we propose to do this. We have already been talking to many of these applicants already about using cost-estimating tools and using a cost estimate. So I think our challenge will be implementing this and getting these complex projects to the front and get answers, and not merely delay, postpone, and be 3 or 4 years later and we have not gotten decisions to rebuild.

Mr. CARTER. All right. Thank you.

Mr. Price.

LESSONS LEARNED

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Administrator, I have often heard you say that you try to learn from each disaster and to apply those lessons to ensuing disasters. And on our visit I think we saw some evidence of that. And you have touched on these matters here today. And I want to ask you to elaborate on lessons learned, both from the past and going forward.

The saga of the FEMA trailers is one we are all familiar with. And of course there was not any place to put FEMA trailers in New York even if you wanted to, or in a lot of the damaged area. But in any event, you elected to take another course. And you have already, in answer to Ms. Lowey, you have talked about some of this, and I wonder if there is anything more you would want to say about that. The CDBG money filling some of the gaps here is going to be part of the solution, obviously. I wonder if there is any downside to this in terms of quickly getting to homeowners and helping

them get back in, in ways that create facts on the ground, so to speak, and may make some of the mitigation solutions more rather than less difficult.

But in any event, you seem to have gotten past some of the obvious dilemmas that come with temporary housing and that drag on and on and make ultimate resolution of the situation of homeowners very difficult.

The second thing we heard a lot about was these upfront agreements you are talking about, the upfront cost estimates, the upfront agreements, not dribbling out payments, as in the Charity Hospital case, but actually coming to an understanding early on as to what FEMA's obligations are going to be. Maybe you could elaborate on that, because that does seem very, very promising in terms of not just cost savings, but also giving assurance to the communities affected that FEMA is going to be there, and giving a definite early indication of what you are going to be able to cover.

So that is my question, generally. What have you learned? What are you applying in the current situation that comes from lessons learned in the past? And then what is the next iteration going to be? What kind of lessons have you learned from the Sandy experience that you can utilize before and when the next disaster strikes?

Mr. FUGATE. Thank you, Congressman. I think one of the things that we have historically done, and it is one of the most visible things you will see us do in the aftermath of a hurricane, is putting tarps on roofs trying to save homes, oftentimes called the Blue Roof program. The goal here was, if we could do minimal repairs to a home, we do not lose the home and people do not require temporary housing or shelter assistance. But in this event, and one of the things that I had asked staff to look at as soon as we got there looking at catastrophic housing, why are we stopping at a blue roof? Why are we just stopping at a tarp? Are there other things we could do that would not be permanent work, but would be enough expedient repairs to allow people to stay in their homes? Wouldn't that be more cost-effective than the cost of setting up temporary housing sites or long-term rental and lease assistance? And in this case, in Sandy, because so much of the damage was flood related, just protecting the exterior of the building would not be enough. We had to ensure they could take power, they would have heat, they would have water. So we authorized a program to work with both States, New Jersey and New York, to do temporary repairs to keep people in their homes. And that allows us to, again, not have people out of their homes, out of their communities, away from their jobs, away from their schools.

Now, this would not work for everybody, but where we could do it, it did allow us to preserve a lot of housing stock that in previous disasters would have probably been abandoned and driven up the cost of recovery because people would not be in their homes and there would be challenges there from the schools, the jobs, the transportation, everything that happens when you displace people away from their communities.

The caveat you point out, though, as we get into the permanent work, will all of those families that have been able to stay in their homes be able to merely rebuild as they were or will there be additional requirements? And I think that will be the challenge. But

the first step was try to provide immediate expedient repairs to get people back in their homes as quickly as we could in order not to exasperate the housing crisis.

The second thing we did, which we have learned and been applying successfully in previous storms, is prior to having a formal cost-estimating tool we would oftentimes delay reimbursement for a lot of the emergency costs on the front end, debris and protective measures. And this causes undue hardships on local communities because they are not budgeted for this, and it is a cashflow issue. We are going to reimburse them, but we would oftentimes wait until all the bills came in. This forced them into having to go into borrowing programs, using community disaster loans and other financial tools, and particularly in New Jersey, the fiscal year for many communities were going to end in December. I mean there was no way for them to wait until we went through and got all the bills to pay them.

So what we did, sir, is we have enough history of looking at this, we can do a pretty good estimate of what the number should look like. And we were advancing numbers of up to 75 percent of what we estimated their costs would be on the front end, figuring that as they got the final bills in we could finish out and close out the rest of the disaster. So rather than waiting until we had all the bills on things we knew they had already spent money on, protective measures and debris, we would advance them that against their claim while we got the final bills in, and then we would adjust that at the very end. And that for a lot of communities in New Jersey meant that they could get to the end of their fiscal year without necessarily going too deep in the hole or having very huge balances of obligations going into the next fiscal year to get reimbursement.

So those were two things we have done, but they are more indicators of what we are trying to drive at FEMA. We are looking at it from the standpoint of how do we get things done faster while maintaining accountability and fiscal controls, but not delaying the process until we have all the answers. Knowing what we know, we can do a lot of this working with the estimates and get money moving and get communities moving faster on their debris pickup and their recovery operations.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Frelinghuysen.

WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for having this hearing. I want to thank you and Mr. Price for this particular focus this morning. And taking a page out of Mr. Fugate's remarks, I also want to thank your staff for the considerable work they did. And, actually, some of the unsung heroes are all the Appropriations staff that came together to put together a bill that was not without controversy, but is focusing on meeting the needs of so many people whose lives have been devastated.

And taking a page out of Ms. Lowey's comments, indeed you have a very steady hand, and not only from other disasters, but particularly in this one. And I want to extend the thanks, I am

sure, for all those in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area for all the professional work that you have done to help our citizens. As you are well aware, and I know Mr. Price mentioned some of the statistics, those statistics are human, there is a heck of a lot of misery out there still. And as you are well aware of, Mr. Fugate, there is still in New Jersey, I do not know the New York figures, there are about 40,000 people that are still displaced, not living in their former abodes, but indeed living with friends and relatives and others that have been helpful to them.

So first of all, I praise you for the work you do, the teams that you assembled. And I have not heard much criticism. I have obviously heard some angst and concerns about flood maps, and there is the issue of claims, which I would like to ask about, but I think there has been some progress there.

I would like to know, could you give me a sense of what your working relationship with the other players are here? At some point in time Mr. Donovan is certainly going to be one of the major gatekeepers, not that you are not. But just how are we putting this together? I know this afternoon in my committee on Energy and Water, we have General Bostick coming in from the Army Corps, Jo-Ellen Darcy, who is the head of the civilian portion of the Army Corps. How are you working and coordinating your efforts? And particularly focusing on those who have an immediate situation. I know we are looking at what you call complex projects, which are of course a high priority. Could you talk a little bit about your working relationship with other agencies? Thank you.

Mr. FUGATE. Thank you, Congressman. Again, my experience in this administration has been, and working on disaster response and now recovery, each agency has its strengths and its inherent weaknesses, often based on our legislative authorities. And by working together, we are able to address issues that individually as agencies we oftentimes could not. And I think that has been really the focus.

One of the recommendations—actually it was not a recommendation, it was a congressional mandate in legislation post-Katrina—was there was not a coordination mechanism for recovery. Long-term recovery was split among a variety of agencies, and local governments and State governments oftentimes had to go through the catalogue of assistance to figure out what could be done by whom. In response to that, the President signed out the National Disaster Recovery Framework, which identifies all of our recovery functions and roles working together. The President, in recognizing that the complexity of Sandy was going to be multiple States and cross-cutting policy issues beyond just program implementation, established a long-term Recovery Task Force. He has asked Secretary Donovan to lead that. But our role in that is very strong in that we are bringing each of our agencies capabilities to look at not only our immediate functions, but what are the longer-term issues that historically individual programs did not address?

So I can say unequivocally, working with General Bostick and his team starts with getting ready for the disaster, responding to the disaster, and now in the recovery. They are an integral part of our team, and we work very closely with them as well as the other Federal agencies.

HOUSING FOR DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Can you say something about the people that are displaced? I mean, I do not have the New York figures, but it is pretty staggering. I think sometimes people, we talked about this informally before the hearing, because while there was loss of life, people do not recognize that actually the leadership of Cuomo, Malloy, and Christie actually kept a lot of people from dying. Can you talk about the issues, the immediate issues—we are looking towards permanent issues—but some of the immediate issues that you are dealing with?

Mr. FUGATE. Well, as you point out, we still have people in what we call transitional shelter assistance, where we are still leasing hotels and motel rooms because there is no other capacity there. We have been extending that incrementally because we continue to do casework to try to find a longer-term solution. And as you point out, I think because so much of the area that people looked at where the power outages were, when the power came back on, they do not see damages; it kind of masked how many homes have been impacted. So we are working case management, where people have registered with us, to look at what available programs are there, financial means, Small Business Administration, whether it is going to be our programs, whether they have a national flood insurance policy to be processed.

And again, we have been working with your office to get you updates. And I have talked with Governor Christie. He wants to have that answer as quickly as he can, because he is looking at now the first obligation of his block grant dollars to some of these people that need immediate help and affordable housing solutions now. And he does not want to wait, you know, another 6 months to make those decisions. And he is going to use who has not gotten assistance or who will not get any more assistance based upon the program's limitations so he can direct where he is going to fund that assistance.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I want to thank you, Director Fugate, Administrator Fugate, for your hard work.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Ms. Roybal-Allard.

FUNDING CUTS' EFFECT ON LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And welcome, Mr. Fugate. At previous hearings you have spoken repeatedly about the critical role your State and local partners play in effectively responding to disasters. And according to the DHS Office of Inspector General, State and local governments have significantly reduced their spending on emergency management as a result of the economic downturn. And on top of that, it has been projected that the sequester will result in cuts of \$120 million to State and local homeland security grants and \$100 million to Department of Justice law enforcement grants.

I am told by your partners in California that these reductions will further degrade the capabilities of our first responders and could even lead to layoffs. What concerns do you have about the cu-

mulative impact of these cuts to emergency management spending at the local level? And what will be the impact on FEMA's ability to respond to emergency situations if local governments lack effective emergency communication systems and are unable to adequately respond to terror attacks and natural disasters?

Mr. FUGATE. Well, the obvious answer is when you reduce funding there is going to be a reduction in some capabilities. And depending upon how governors and local governments choose to make those decisions, it could result in additional layoffs. Those are all potentials. But I also think that there are other tools that we need to look at. If the funding is what it is, and that is what I accept, I work with the tools that we are given, then I think we have to also look at how we mitigate against that. Part of this is we have made substantial improvements and investments across this country in resources. But oftentimes that has been looked at jurisdiction by jurisdiction.

I think, again, through tools such as the States' Emergency Management Assistance Compact, the National Guard being able to utilize more Title 10 forces in support of the National Guard of a dual-status commander where the governor still has the control of his task force and his Guard, I think these are ways that we continue to bring resources to communities rapidly and we can address the specific shortfalls that can occur.

But I think for the Nation we have to look at how we invest in preparedness. And I realize that, having worked State and local and now the Federal Government, there is always a bias to what level you are at as opposed to should be and the direction of who is making the decisions. But it is hard for me to justify building national capabilities with each jurisdiction being funded to certain levels but not being included as, what does it mean as a Nation? Are the priorities national priorities we are investing in? And as we invest in those priorities, are they seen as national assets or are they strictly going to be a local investment?

This will not be easy to do. But I think that through mutual aid, focusing on the capability we built in going to maintenance mode, we have seen most definitively where that capability has sped up the response, allowed the Federal Government to focus more on recovery efforts faster, both in Sandy, but in Isaac, as far back as the tornadoes that hit Alabama and Joplin, Missouri. Again and again it was that local capability to provide that initial response to life-saving activities, allowing us to focus almost exclusively on the recovery and immediate needs of the survivors and their families.

GRANTS: AUDITS

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Now more than ever ensuring that grants are spent effectively and responsibly is one of FEMA's most important tasks. And I was pleased to learn that your agency has made important progress in this area by improving the cooperation with the DHS Chief Financial Officer and issuing a new plan to guide FEMA's financial monitoring efforts. However, because the new plan requires only a random sampling of grants, the DHS Office of Inspector General issued a report expressing concern the new plan does not ensure that all grants at risk of being misspent will be financially monitored by FEMA. Can you please explain your ap-

proach to the financial monitoring of FEMA grants and what protections do you have in place to ensure that Federal tax dollars are spent effectively and appropriately as recommended by DHS' Office of Inspector General?

Mr. FUGATE. Well, the first answer is sometimes I think we spend so much time looking at where people are getting it wrong that we need to make sure on the front end we are providing the right grant guidance so that they do know how to do what they need to do. But the outright people that are abusing the system is always going to be problematic. So we randomly sample statistically significant groups to see if we see trend data. But hopefully if we have abuses of the system, there are a lot of additional controls in the Single Audit Act and other programs and whistleblower programs to go after those that are abusing those funds.

But I think we want to make sure we are giving the best grant guidance on the front end to avoid where they may not intentionally have violated the program, but, through lack of understanding or lack of clarification and guidance, may have funded things that an IG investigation may say would require de-obligation. But to be able to audit every grant is not going to be possible with the resources we have. I think we want to make sure we are putting the focus on using the standard audit tools that are already out there, looking at the financial controls we are putting in on the front end, and then looking for those patterns that suggest we either have a programmatic issue or potential anomaly, whether that is fraud or not, and make it very clear that the abuse of these grants is not tolerated.

And the ability to go and see everything that is happening when we are on a reporting structure, the easy answer would be we will audit everything and we will have somebody in the field look at every single purchase. That is not possible. It would take more money away from the grant's purpose. But we want to have enough controls there that we are able to detect early trends and issues that we can address, and more importantly, if we find abuse in the system, take appropriate and swift action to correct that so that it does not continue and cause a further drain on those resources.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Mr. Chairman, is my time up or do I have time for another question?

Mr. CARTER. I believe it is up.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. I am going to go a little out of order. Mr. Dent has agreed to this. Mr. Latham has something that he has to get to. And I am going to yield the floor to Mr. Latham for his questions. And I want to ask Mr. Dent to take the chair. I have to meet with General Milley, the commander of III Corps and Fort Hood out in the hall. I will be right back as soon as I get through with General Milley.

Mr. Latham.

LEEVE ACCREDITATION

Mr. LATHAM. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you Mr. Dent for being so kind as to give me some time here.

We had the flood on the Missouri River last year, you know, in western Iowa, and we have heard an awful lot from local commu-

nities about the costs, and how complicated the accreditation process is. A lot of these small communities just cannot afford the hundreds of thousands of dollars that it takes to do the studies to be able to get in compliance. Is there anything that we can do, that you can do to help those communities? And is there a way for them to express their concerns? I know in 2010, I think you were directed, along with the Army Corps of Engineers, to come up with better solutions. I do not know where that is. But apparently it is not working yet.

Mr. FUGATE. This is in reference to accreditation of levees?

Mr. LATHAM. Right.

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir. You are exactly right, what we were directed to do—

Mr. LATHAM. Of course.

Mr. FUGATE [continuing]. Was to look at adjusting our current policy in doing mapping, which says unless a levee is fully accredited, we do not factor in the levee, and we map it without the levee being there, even though there are structures there. We have done the preliminary work and are in the process of rulemaking to adjust and change that by rule, but that is not going to be a quick process. We knew that, going in, it was going to take time because it will actually drive how we calculate flood risk and the cost of insurance based upon structures that are not accredited. Our Region 7 administrator works very closely with the State. I will pass this back to our staff to make sure we are doing follow-up with those communities.

But the longer-term solution will be the change in that policy by regulation so that, when we look at earthen structures or other structures that provide protection, we do not give them a value of zero if they are not accredited. We will factor that in and then update the maps based upon that. And I am sure you have got communities where they may be several feet short of being accredited, but it offers substantial protection short of a maximum event, yet they get no credit for that levee structure.

Mr. LATHAM. What is the status of the regulation and the rule? Has it been written yet?

Mr. FUGATE. It has been in draft, and it is getting ready to go to being published as a notice for comment.

Mr. LATHAM. Okay.

Mr. FUGATE. We will get the updates to your office on the status of that.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Mr. LATHAM. Okay. Just one other issue. I chair the Transportation-HUD Subcommittee on Approps here; one item does have some effect on my bill. On March 5, FEMA and the Federal Transit Administration signed a memorandum of agreement as to the roles and responsibilities which you have on funding for transit projects. Based on that, can you tell me what projects will still be funded by FEMA, how any changes the FEMA role will play out and has played for past disasters? And then also apparently you are going to be funding toll projects? Tell me about that.

Mr. FUGATE. The simplest answer, sir, is that roads that are funded by Department of Transportation [USDOT] fall into two cat-

egories. There are Federal aid highways, which they fund, and then there are local highways that generally are not funded with Federal aid dollars. Historically, FEMA has paid for the non-Federal aid dollars; Federal Highway Administration did those that had the Federal assistance. And that history we have dealt with for a long time.

One of the projects involved, though, is a local road, not a Federal aid highway. And, yes, they have a toll process there. So we are working with that applicant because the work is eligible, but they also have a revenue source that has to be factored into that.

The other piece of this is where we had transit. If we have rail involved in that, then USDOT and the agreement will be taking care of the transit piece of this. But this one particular road that has toll does not have any transit on it, does not have rail on it, and is a local highway, not a Federal aid highway, so, under our program, will be eligible. But we also have to work with them on the pieces that involve the toll charges and how that factors into the assistance that is provided.

Mr. LATHAM. So that will be taken into account. Okay. I thank you very much, Mr. Dent, for your indulgence, and I yield back.

Mr. DENT [presiding]. Thank you, Mr. Latham.

At this time the chair recognizes Mr. Cuellar for 5 minutes.

GRANTS: PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Fugate, it is a pleasure seeing you again. And I also really appreciate the experience you come in, working at the State level, and bringing that experience up here.

I want to follow up where Ms. Roybal-Allard left out. A couple years ago, I think it was two years ago, I passed a piece of legislation that called, after it was sent to the President, that called for having you streamline, coming up with performance measures. I never got to see a copy of that plan. I would appreciate if you can send it. But it has to do with the same thing.

And I can understand the frustration not being able to go out there and monitor and audit every single grant that is given. But since at least in 2002, from 2002 to 2010, FEMA had invested \$29 billion in those grants to the States. And at the time, the reports that were coming out was that you all were not doing very well in measuring the performance and the investment and could not answer the basic question is, how secure is the country now after putting \$29 billion, I am sure now it is over \$29 billion.

So, one, I would like to see a copy of that report, and to see if there is anything that has gotten us where now, and I will mention a couple things where grants have been used, and I know you are familiar because they have been mentioned in the media. I think some of the grant money was used to buy 13 snow cone machines in Michigan. I think Project Shield that was used in Cook County in Illinois failed because they could not withstand the Chicago harsh weather. It was used for one thing, but when it was tested out there after \$45 million on this camera surveillance, it stopped working.

The one that gets my attention of course is the, what is it, a Halo counterterrorism summit in San Diego in late October where they

promoted a zombie apocalypse demonstration. I do not know who is a fan of "The Walking Dead," but apparently, whatever the reason was, using those, quote, zombie folks came up.

So I want to know since the legislation was passed what have we done to take into consideration some of the examples I gave you? What are we doing? And I understand your frustration. You cannot go out there and audit everything. But, you know, we cannot say, you know, after we spend over, I am sure it is over \$30 billion now, saying we cannot measure the effectiveness, we cannot measure the performance, we cannot measure this. I mean there has got to be a way, because we've got to provide oversight, and you have a responsibility to the Congress as we provide oversight. But there has got to be an answer to this.

Mr. FUGATE. I took to heart our first meeting we had, and you brought these issues up. And it sounded like a broken record that we could tell you how much we have invested, but we could not quite tell you what it bought. We could give you all kinds of anecdotal data and show you examples. So what we did was, because much of this funding was driven by—there was a broad range of things local and State governments could do, and then they picked among that. It was kind of hard to say where is your baseline, because everyone was approaching it differently. Quite honestly, some investments were not wise. Some investments probably started out as a good idea, but as you got into the complexity of the project management, it did not achieve the outcomes.

And this is where we have been going and looking at prioritizing funding direction, which had changed from, here is the money, this is the range of things to do, to these are the priorities, we need to fund these. Because when we showed the report to you, one of the things we wanted to show was, where have we actually bought down risk or built capability?

Mr. CUELLAR. Right.

Mr. FUGATE. So we took our search and rescue teams. We had the 28 teams that FEMA funds through Congress and our appropriations, but you had a lot of States and local governments that built additional teams that were at least a Type II-type team. We mapped all of our existing Federal teams and said with an 8-hour response time, 4 hours for notification, 4 hours of drive time, how much of the population did we cover? We did not try to do just geographical. We looked at population density and population, and there were huge gaps. And we said, well, because the funding has coming, how many teams do we have, and identify those teams, and using the same criteria—4 hours—notification to get your team together, 4 hours drive time—how much of the country did we reach to show what that now looks like? And so we started looking at not only a capability, but also a response time.

Now, not every capability—an example would be a fusion center—has a response time. But where we could look at deployable teams, we looked at how much capacity had we built and how much of that response covered the populated areas of the risk. Knowing that some of this risk is very diffuse now, it is no longer just a specific area we are concerned about, particularly with some of the threats that are out there that could potentially result in the need for mass casualty, those types of things. And so we have

began that process of quantifying, what capacities do we need as a Nation to respond to catastrophic events? How much of that have we built with the existing funds and what does that look like? Does there need to be increased capability, or more importantly, do we need to emphasize funding to maintain that capability? Because if there are fewer dollars and we start cutting away from these existing teams, that is going to create gaps. And we saw that from the tornadoes several years ago, through Isaac this year, through Sandy, much of the first response where we would have had to deploy substantial Federal resources for search and rescue was often-times met with the local responders with minimal augmentation.

That is what we have bought. But we never quantified it. We could never show you this is what the country looked like before the funding, and this is what it looks like now. Not everything translates into that. But it begins showing that there are certain types of capabilities as a Nation we need to have to respond to catastrophic disasters. It is not cost-effective to build that at the Federal level. We need to build it and leverage the local preexisting capabilities. But we need to look at it as a national capability, not just jurisdiction by jurisdiction hoping it adds up.

Mr. CUELLAR. I want to thank you.

And Mr. Chairman, one of the things that I think we need to look at as a committee is, and Mr. Fugate is doing a great job, I am a big supporter, big fan of him, but if we invested, when you and I used to be in the Oversight Committee in Homeland, was that as of 2 years, and I do not know what the amount is, but if we invested over \$30 billion, what are we getting in the bang for this? I mean, what is the capability? What are we getting this? I mean, that is something that I know it is hard to get a handle of, but I think it is something we need to work with, Mr. Fugate.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Mr. Fugate.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS COSTS

Mr. DENT. Thank you, Mr. Cuellar. At this time the chair recognizes himself for as much time as he may consume.

Administrator Fugate, thank you for your efforts to work with Pennsylvania in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy. Although Pennsylvania was not as gravely impacted as some of our neighbors, many of our communities certainly withstood significant damage.

One issue that I believe Superstorm Sandy that really highlighted and brought attention to, particularly with respect to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is that FEMA placed a huge emphasis on preparedness, insisting that States take all necessary steps to prepare, with assurances of Federal support. But the financial assistance provided after the fact does not line up so much with that directive, in my view. In other words, FEMA's policy documents state that financial assistance for declared emergencies is provided to save lives and to lessen the threat of an impending disaster. My State took very significant steps, made considerable efforts to prepare for the storm.

Fortunately, the impact of the storm was not as consequential in Pennsylvania as all the models had anticipated, and consequently

Pennsylvania was able to provide incredible support to New York and to New Jersey. Our responders, because they were so well positioned, prepositioned, and the consequence in Pennsylvania was not as great as anticipated, were able to respond very quickly into New Jersey, Mr. Frelinghuysen's district, Ms. Maloney's and others, and we are very proud of that. But now as a result, Pennsylvania has not been made whole for the very successful preparedness actions that the State undertook. Do you have any recommendations for addressing this issue going forward?

Mr. FUGATE. An observation, sir. In 2006, working for Governor Bush, we got ready for two storms and expended over \$20 million getting ready. We never got the first dime from the Federal Government. That is the cost of doing business. We ask States to get ready based upon their capabilities, and we look at when they exceed their capabilities for reimbursement. All the teams that went out of state would be eligible for reimbursement under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. We looked at the emergency declarations and we looked at the direct cost. But in our request to get ready, the caveat has always got to be, when it exceeds your financial thresholds that are established by rule, you are going to be eligible.

I have been in several responses where we did that; we did not meet the thresholds, and we were not eligible for reimbursement. And what Governor Bush, his observation at that time was, you know, that is part of our responsibilities. And it is really something that we get direction from you as Congress. What is that threshold between the shared responsibility of State and local governments to prepare for reoccurring threats, and when does it become a Federal shared investment in that. Make sure that is appropriate so that we do not shift that unfairly to the taxpayers, but we also do not put States in a bind. When we are trying to get ready for these large-scale events, there is not some assistance that we can bring financially.

Mr. DENT. Yeah, I mean the challenge for the Commonwealth was that many of the models showed that Pennsylvania was going to be the brunt of the storm. In fact it was not the case. And we had taken preparations, you know, through the emergency protective measures program and later for debris removal. I do not know of any storm that we have ever prepared so much for and incurred so much cost for. So this was an extraordinary event for us. And that is one reason why we have been perhaps more vocal than has ordinarily been the case, because of this tremendous effort that we have expended.

Mr. FUGATE. Mr. Chairman, I understand perfectly. And it is not to sound like I do not acknowledge this is an issue, but it is trying to make sure that we do a shared responsibility here. Knowing that the Commonwealth—Because we were looking at those rainfall forecasts like everybody else, you know, the concern was we were going to have torrential flooding in the Commonwealth. It did not materialize as much as expected. Again, the assistance that left the State will be eligible for reimbursement under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. The question is, and I understand in talking with Director Cannon and others, is the preparing

costs, and why that is not eligible, and the thresholds they have to reach.

HURRICANE SANDY REBUILDING TASK FORCE

Mr. DENT. I understand the after-the-fact support is there. It was really the preparedness measures where we felt we could have done better.

I have another question, too, if we could. In December, the President established the Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Task Force and named the Secretary of HUD, Housing and Urban Development, as the head of the effort. How will the establishment of the task force make response and recovery from Hurricane Sandy different from other disasters?

Mr. FUGATE. I think, Mr. Chairman, the focus is going to be not on the FEMA traditional rebuilding programs, it is the gaps that occur when you look at the types of devastation and preexisting conditions, and knowing that even if you were able to be successful with all the FEMA programs, you are not going to have enough affordable housing available, you are not going to have jobs back, you are going to have eroded tax bases and communities where the repairs will not get them back to where they need to be to be sustainable.

Previously, we kind of approached this, each Federal agency would get funds from their appropriate committees, and we tried to solve that piece by piece. The lesson of Katrina was, in very complex disasters, that gets a little bit haphazard and you miss things. And that is why, again, we knew that long-term housing is not FEMA's authority nor our strong suit. That is HUD's. So if you are not building this looking at what FEMA is doing in the short run tied to is there a housing solution long term, we will have gaps.

So part of this was to bring—In addition to the National Recovery Framework, which has brought a lot of the agencies together, there are certain policy issues that we want to make sure that we are consistently applying across programs. Because if I am a local official, I am talking to the Corps, I am talking to HUD, I am talking to FEMA, and I may be talking about projects side by side, yet all three agencies have different criteria for considering environmental historical reviews, which this committee says we need to do that jointly. If we are using different cost-benefit analysis, it becomes very complex and very confusing for the local officials.

So part of this is to make sure that we have put the policy pieces together to support the governors as they determine their long-term recovery and to make sure the Federal programs are now lined up with the governors' recovery plans, not each of us trying to approach it with what can we do here, but not necessarily sharing that with the other agencies.

Mr. DENT. So is it fair to say that FEMA's role in the task force is playing that of a coordinator in terms of, and how does that impact these FEMA recovery plans?

Mr. FUGATE. It is really looking at, if you took a disaster and you did everything FEMA did and you stopped, we still have everything that FEMA does. It is what is next, particularly in looking at those programs that FEMA does not do that require other Federal programs to ensure that we have solutions that are moving forward.

And an example would be on the Advisory Base Flood Elevation maps. Some of our agencies use whatever the local codes require, and that would be the adopted maps as existing without the new data. Well, could you imagine if you had the same Federal agency talking to you saying we want you to use this standard and another agency comes in on the same project and says we want you to use this standard? And so we want to make sure that we are consistent across the board in applying our policies and guidance through our program areas and giving the flexibility to the local officials to move toward a long-term recovery.

Mr. DENT. My last question. Do you see any potential changes in the roles and responsibilities in the National Disaster Recovery Framework as a result of the findings of this task force?

Mr. FUGATE. That is a possibility. Originally, as we were discussing this, the lead role was oftentimes debated, would that be FEMA, would that be HUD? It was determined that it would be FEMA. We have moved out with that. I think as we get into this, we are going to see refinement in that role. Whether it stays at FEMA or moves, that is a potential discussion. I think what we are probably going to see more likely, though, is a lot of the other Federal agencies are now much more engaged in this response and many of our disasters do not warrant their level of engagement. So it is oftentimes the trilogy of us, HUD, and the Corps of Engineers works most disasters together. We are bringing in a lot more of the Federal family. And so I think what we will see as we do this may be some revisions in those roles as we get greater input of what other Federal programs can do in recovery activities.

Mr. DENT. Thank you, Mr. Fugate. And at this time the chair recognizes Mr. Fleischmann for 5 minutes. And I see the chair is returning, and will relinquish the gavel back to him, though I like the gavel.

Mr. CARTER [presiding]. I was afraid you would. That is why I came back. Thank you for doing that.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Administrator, before I begin my questions, I represent the Third District of Tennessee. And last year and the year before that, in my first 2 years in Congress, unfortunately we had a tremendous rash of tornadoes. I had never seen devastation like that in my life. And I do want to thank you and FEMA. At that time, I was a freshman Congressman, I had just been serving a few months, and FEMA was very responsive, came in and did a very good job. And it happened the next year again. So thank you for all your hard work for the people of East Tennessee in getting us through those disasters, sir.

I have a question or two. The GAO recommended that FEMA implement goals for administrative cost percentages for declaration and monitoring the performance to achieve these goals. What is FEMA doing to address this recommendation?

Mr. FUGATE. The administrative costs, which are the costs that we provide in addition to the grant funds for the State to administer the programs, that adjustment is being based upon a rule that is in process to adjust cost share for management costs. And so

that is a process, we will have our staff update you on that, but it is still in the rulemaking process to adjust management costs.

ASSISTANCE TO IMPACTED FAMILIES

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Okay, sir. Mr. Administrator, in your testimony you mentioned two provisions designed to directly financially assist those who have been affected by Hurricane Sandy, the Individual and Households Program, and the partnership between FEMA and the Small Business Administration to provide low-cost loans. Two-part question, sir. What steps has FEMA taken to ensure that those who need this assistance receive it in a timely and effective manner? And my second question, how is FEMA making sure that tax dollars used for these programs are utilized wisely and only go to those who are in need of the assistance?

Mr. FUGATE. With the number of families that were impacted and number of households, the traditional approach that we had adopted to ensure that only those that are actually impacted get assistance and minimize fraudulent applications was to tie a registration where you have registered with FEMA requesting assistance and a home inspection. We would literally send somebody to your home to look at the damages, determine that you lived there before we would approve any assistance.

That would not have worked in Sandy because so many people were impacted and there was such a great need for immediate assistance. So we had piloted some looks at some technology of using satellite imagery and in some cases Civil Air Patrol flying with a camera with a GPS recorder shooting pictures so that we could see areas and verify that those homes were in an area of impact. So if you called and registered, we would look and verify that your home, that you had something like a driver's license, utility bill, something that verified that was your address, we would use remote sensing, whether it was Civil Air Patrol flying a camera or whether it was a satellite image, we would verify that your home was in the area of damages and that we had reported damages there. And then we would provide a partial advance, primarily for rental assistance, until we could get an inspector there.

That allowed us to get a lot of assistance to people. And again, we put the controls in there to verify that we had some information that we could say you did live there. We had imagery that says, yes, that is an area of impact. And based upon what we are seeing, we feel comfortable that we can advance you a small amount of a total amount that may be eligible until we can get an inspector there. So our goal was to get money, get people some place to stay, but not get away from just blanket go block by block, ZIP Code by ZIP Code that had been done before, because there was not a process to be able to account as each family registered.

And again, we have looked at continued auditing of this and looking for fraud and abuse that has occurred. Our percentages during Katrina were very high. Our more recent experience, including in your State, had been below 1 percent. We are looking again to ensure that, as much as we can, we have eliminated duplication of benefit, we have eliminated fraud. At the same time, we did not want to penalize people by being so egregious to make sure that there was no fraud there that we were holding up.

So as we get through this, I believe this will be hopefully an area that when the IG looks at this, we will get a better sense of whether the controls were adequate? Did we keep this error where we wanted it to be? And again, it is not even a question, if there is absolute fraud committed, we prosecute. We do not tolerate that. A lot of times it is mistakes. But when it is fraud, it is a criminal act, we will refer that to the IG for investigation and prosecution, and we will go for our full recoupment, as well as whatever actions the U.S. Attorney may determine to take in that case.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Administrator.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Mr. CARTER. I guess we are going to start the second round now. Let me start off by saying, you know, if you want to prosecute them, I will hold their coat, because I agree with that 100 percent. Kind of my nature.

You know, we are looking at 2013, you kind of told us what the big cost drivers are going to be. And I am sure you are budgeting and looking at the budget, we have some of your reported numbers. Do you feel like that to finish out what you have to do both here and the other events, and we always have the unforeseen that we do not know about, that you will be able to finish out the 2013 budget? And then as we are looking down to the 2014, to the future requirements, both in this area and in the overall Nation, we need your input in that. So I was just curious about do you feel like you can finish out 2013 effectively? Do you have the funds to do it?

Mr. FUGATE. I think when we are talking about the Disaster Relief Fund, I feel very comfortable that we will not have to slow down, stop, or do anything to impact the individual assistance programs. That will be our first priority. I have no doubts we will be able to fund that out for the rest of the year.

For permanent work, we look at the Disaster Relief Fund as not only for what we are doing with previous disasters, but the ability to respond to the next disaster. So we want to make sure that as we get into payments, it is really going to depend upon how much we obligate and how much these tools speed up things other than we anticipate. We do not see anything before August that would even suggest that the fund balances may get to that point. And a lot of that is going to depend upon where we are in the budget process and what we are looking at for the next fiscal investment.

One tool that you have given us, and Ranking Member Price, when I first got here it was a huge issue of contention, staff, and we have always struggled with how do you fund the relief fund? Historically had been done supplementals, but then that meant that budgetarily we were operating outside of the budget process. Last year, with the comprehensive budget agreement, we saw for the first time that we fully funded the relief fund based upon what we projected with reserves there to allow us to respond to the next event.

If you remember the year before that, Hurricane Irene, we were very close to having to shut down major pieces of our response just to keep going. This year that was never a factor in Sandy. So I think I am very comfortable that the funding levels are there for

individual assistance with no question. I think the only caveat, on public assistance, will be at the rate we draw down, and part of this will be with some of these new tools, if we are obligating on some of these larger projects, do we see a drawdown faster? And I see nothing that would suggest that it would be any time before we would get to the next budget cycle. And so there may be a window there looking at the budget cycle and what we are seeing in the appropriations as to whether we would need to do anything or whether or not we would be able to go into the next budget cycle and continue that work.

There is one area that I am watching, and that is going to be wildfires and some of the other disasters that are emergencies because they are not funded out of the catastrophic funds. So that is one area that is kind of a concern for me. It may not be this year, it could be next year, because usually with Fire Management Grants we will declare them in this fiscal year, but oftentimes there is a delay in getting those reimbursements. But because that comes out of what we call the surge account—it is a separate piece of the relief fund that is designed to respond to the next disaster and deal with emergencies and fire grants—I am concerned that I do not have a good sense of what that looks like. But again, that will be something, as we see, that we will be working with staff and saying if we start seeing trend lines that say we have more fire activity and we are going to have more payouts there than we have anticipated, we will see that before it would become an impact and be something that would adversely impact the budget and our ability to respond.

Mr. CARTER. Fire grants, we are very familiar with wildfires in my State because we are kind of perpetually in a drought, but the country has got a lot of drought in it right now. Yeah, I can see that issue. But even after the impact of sequestration, FEMA estimates that the Disaster Relief Fund will carry over more than \$2.5 billion into fiscal year 2014 based on the March 5 disaster relief monthly report. All things being considered that you just talked about, will you be able to carry that over?

Mr. FUGATE. Mr. Chairman, I feel very good about individual assistance. For the public assistance, the only caveat will be do we see some of these big projects use the estimating tools and get full obligations on the front end where normally they would be reimbursed over a 3- to 5-year period? And it really depends upon, as you point out with some of these hospital stuff, those are going to be very large projects. And that is the unknown. But again, I think—

Mr. CARTER. Right.

Mr. FUGATE [continuing]. If we see that, we will be communicating with staff, we will know that is happening. It will not be something that happens and then we are going to run out of money or we are going to run out of cash flow or we are going to have to look at some controls.

The other thing we have done, Mr. Chairman, to address this is we used to fully obligate every dollar on projects that were going to be reimbursed when we did the project, even though that work may not be done for several years. So what it showed in your balances, we wrote the check but it was not going to be cashed this

year. Well, that meant that we were constantly running into issues about the next disaster.

We have put in financial controls where, if we are doing actual reimbursement, we are reimbursing them as they draw the money down, not obligated on the front end. And so this has allowed us to manage our cash flow much better and avoid having to obligate dollars that may not be expended for several years when the projects improve, but make sure that we have the funding available as they need it.

DEBRIS REMOVAL COSTS

Mr. CARTER. And I know I have run out of time, but I have only got one more thing I just want to address with you. It has been communicated to me that, as usual, New York has stepped up in some things. You got to be proud of the police and the fire department and everybody else. New York, they are the model for the entire world. And in the cleanup, New York City, of course, they have lots of parades, and I guess they are experts on cleanup, but they really did a yeoman's job of cleaning their city up in record time and at a good cost to us. It was a bargain. If you compare it to the cost in Long Island, which the Corps is contracting out, it is an amazing difference, and which I think commends New York City and FEMA for thinking outside the box and upfront, as you pointed out, the funds for them to get started. And they delivered I think very effectively.

Is this going to be a trend you are going to be looking for, trying to get the locals more federally funded and involved rather than contracting with that variation on costs that we see out there?

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. In fact, we had worked with staff previously on previous language that had not been passed in the previous Congress. We took one piece of that, where previously FEMA did not reimburse you for your actual cost of cleanup if you used your crews. We would only pay you for your overtime. That oftentimes put local jurisdictions in the point of saying, well, I am just going to contract out because you will pay me all my contracting costs, but if I use my own folks to pick up the debris we only get overtime.

We had worked with staff, and we saw in the Alabama tornadoes and other places where if we were doing that we would drive down the cost of cleanup and speed it up. So we got from the President guidance that we would do this one time and do this for a 30-day period. And again, what you saw was debris is not there 6 months later in some of those neighborhoods. It got cleaned up. We can move to recovery.

So part of what you gave us in the legislative improvement with the Sandy supplemental is now to do the rules to do this for all disasters going forward so that we speed up the cost, we drive it down, but we also reward communities by doing more work on the front end, because we know the quicker debris gets out of those disaster areas, the better it is for recovery, but we also know that debris can be one of the largest cost factors. And we need to control that cost and drive efficiencies and reward the incentives to not penalize communities for doing their work, but reward them for getting it done faster at lower cost to the taxpayer.

Mr. CARTER. I agree 100 percent. And I believe I have used up my time.

Mr. Price.

MITIGATION: PRE-DISASTER

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to return to the matter you were raising with Chairman Latham about the intersection of FEMA and Transportation Department support for the transportation needs. Just one quick point, though, apropos this last discussion. I did not hear you focus specifically on pre-disaster mitigation, although you stressed it and have stressed it consistently in your presentation. Pre-disaster mitigation is subject to sequestration. True? And we are dealing with appropriated levels there that are a fraction of their past levels. True? Both statements accurate?

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. And what would you say about the emphasis you placed on post-disaster? And post-disaster mitigation of course is a percentage of the relief funds. But the pre-disaster appropriations, what kind of shape is that in and what would be the potential sequestration impact there?

Mr. FUGATE. Even in our requests we have had to reduce that. Initially, there has been a lot of discussion about what role it would play. Here is our challenge. Pre-disaster mitigation, while noble, the greatest benefit we have seen from that is the planning efforts to get plans in place. My question is, if we want to truly drive down the cost of disasters, mitigation dollars that go to individual projects will help that one project, that one community. More systemic adoption of building codes and land use regulation appropriate for hazards would be of greater benefit to the Nation.

And I think this is again where looking at States developing mitigation strategies, looking at how we use the Flood Insurance Program, the more we get communities to adopt and enforce building codes appropriate for their hazards is how we are going to drive down the large-scale cost of disasters. I think the greatest benefit from the pre-disaster mitigation grants, though, was getting local communities and States to talk about mitigation and drafting those plans, because once that conversation started, regardless of whether it was Federal dollars, there was always the potential as projects came up, they were incorporating that in on the front end, not merely looking at if there is no funding, we cannot do something about it. So the planning effort I think is giving us the greatest return on that. Then of course any individual project gives us a return, but that return is based upon that project and its singularity versus what are we seeing systemically that we are changing across the Nation.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION: DELINEATION OF REBUILDING/ REPAIR COSTS

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. This is material for a much longer discussion, because I know that what you say is true. I also know that politically the incentives are often strongest after a disaster, and so the post-disaster mitigation is an important piece of this as well, and how to blend those together into a truly effective and cost-ef-

fective mitigation effort is something that we need to address long term quite apart from what the sequestration impact may be in the near term.

Let me ask you about transportation. You had only a modest amount initially in your request to rebuild transit roads and bridges, some \$390 million. But you did acknowledge that these figures were based on very preliminary assessments. And you assumed that the Federal Transit Administration would bear most of the rebuilding costs. On February 25, you, though, came forth with a much greater cost estimate, \$1.23 billion for transportation projects in New York and New Jersey. That was more than three times your original estimate. And then of course on top of that is what FTA would fund, which at that point was estimated at roughly \$3.7 billion.

We know of course that the transit systems were crippled by storm waters following Sandy. We know this was extensive damage. But still it is an important question I think why your cost estimate grew threefold over a 3-month period. So that is one question.

Secondly, on March 5 you concluded a memorandum of agreement with FTA about the division of labor between your agencies with respect to transit projects. The MOA clearly states that when funding is available, FTA will provide funding to public transportation agencies for eligible costs even if such costs might otherwise be eligible under FEMA's PA program. Now that you have this memorandum, what do you have underway in the way of revising cost estimates so that FTA in fact will make good on its obligations in terms of transit system rebuilding and repair? And what transportation rebuilding needs do you think FEMA would still be responsible for at the end of this process? And how much do you anticipate this will require in the current year?

Mr. FUGATE. Congressman, to speak directly to why it went up threefold I will have to have staff respond in writing.

I do know there were several projects that I think we probably looked at because they were toll roads and others that we assumed were Federal aid or would be transit and that does not appear to be the case. But we are still working those issues.

The most important part of this, though, is to ensure that there is nonduplication of benefits and we do not have applicants going after transit dollars and then coming back and getting FEMA. It is very clear that when you look at the Stafford Act, much of this work is eligible, but we want to make very clear, and that is part of this agreement with DOT, is to make sure that we only fund the project from one pot of money, we do not end up funding the same project twice with duplication of benefits. And so we are working very closely.

And the delineation, as you point out, is those transit authorities that DOT Federal transit would fund, and then what we probably find ourselves still funding are those that are non-Federal aid highways that do not have a rail component, we would still be looking at them as eligible because they would be eligible in almost any disaster. They do not directly receive Federal dollars for that. They are not subject to the Federal Highway Act as far as those dollars go. So the clear delineation right now is, are there those that are kind of a blend? So this one toll bridge toll road is a blend. Is it

strictly a Federal aid? Does it have characteristics that would be funded? The initial answer is, this is going to be a local project, it is going to be funded by FEMA, but we are working closely to make sure that that is what will be done.

But if it is not a rail, it is not a Federal aid highway, historically FEMA has always funded that in previous disasters. What we do not want to do is, because a lot of the work that is eligible, we do not want to have applicants coming in twice for the same funds. And so that is going to require that both FTA and us work, and we are doing this in the joint field offices, and looking at these projects. And I think part of what Mike Byrne was referring to when he says he has got several big projects, I believe he calls them his dirty dozen, he is trying to get, for these types of projects where there is complexity and there is overlap, the answers on the front end before we start obligating money and find out we funded something that should have been funded by Federal transit or Federal transit was funding something that ultimately we were going to fund anyway in another program. We need to make sure we do not duplicate that benefit.

Mr. PRICE. You have been very clear about what your obligations on the highway side would be compared to other agencies. I am not quite sure I heard your answer as to on the transit side what those obligations would be. And then your answer points up I think the necessity of making sure the applicants know——

Mr. FUGATE. Yeah.

Mr. PRICE [continuing]. Who to submit their applications to and that you do not have a lot of confusion where one agency is approached and rejects an application and then there has to be a new effort made. So I would hope you are ensuring that this situation is clear to the applicants as well as to your own administrators.

Mr. FUGATE. Part of getting the memorandum signed was to provide that framework so that FTA, working with our folks in the joint field office, are working as one approaching the project so we do not end up working separately. Right now our preliminary view is most of the transit impacts look to be clear Federal transit funded. There may be some things that the transit authorities own that would not be directly tied to the rail or transportation that would still be public, may be eligible. So we are not precluding it, but that is what we are looking for: Is there something that was not the intention of the funding that transit authorities would have that they would still look to FEMA for? And we want to make sure it is clear that that was not eligible for the transit funding. If it is eligible for the transit funding, we want it funded through that mechanism. But we realize there may be outliers because some of the transit authorities may have things that go above and beyond that that were damaged that would be eligible and that is not going to get Federal transit.

I do not know if that is there, but that is what we are looking for. But what we do not want to see is what you point out: applicants getting a mixed message from FEMA and Federal transit over what is eligible and having duplication or have missed opportunities.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Frelinghuysen.

CLAIMS PROCESS

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As we approach high noon, I am sure we would all commend you for the width and breadth of your knowledge. I would just like to say for the record no one has had to come forward to assist the administrator with any supplementary information. So we commend the fact that he retains so much knowledge right at the table.

I would like to sort of take a look at the claims process. I know there was some initial concerns that our governor had—I cannot speak for New York—that there was a backlog. And from what I can understand, there is some pretty good figures here. For New Jersey, correct me if I am wrong, about 52,000 claims have been closed out of a field of about 74,000, which gives us about a 71 percent win record, with about \$2.2 billion in payments. Where do we stand relative to claims generally? There was some confusion in the beginning and now it is somewhat clearer.

Mr. FUGATE. This is what staff has found as we have investigated. We are under the belief now that if you have filed a claim, an adjuster has been there. An initial concern early on was getting adjusters out there fast enough. If you agreed to the adjustment, then the money is being paid out. I do not know New Jersey specifically, but I think overall we are up to 85 percent. New Jersey was a little bit lower, but we were going, why is that? And we are trying to work on that.

One of the things that has been expressly concerned, though, is that the first party payer in many mortgages will be the mortgage lienholder. So even though they may have a settlement, oftentimes the payment goes to the first holder of that, which is your mortgage company. And we were not sure how many were being told that the claim was being held there, how much had been given in advance to the owner to make repairs. Governor Christie is working with his financial regulators to get clarification there. Governor Cuomo had done that in New York.

Our goal is, because this is something Governor Christie has expressed to me directly, that he wants to know as much as he can about who is not going to be made whole or not have all their claim processed so that he can direct where he is going to fund his community block grant dollars for elevations and buyouts. Our goal is in the next weeks to have everything in the known universe processed, paid. There may still be issues as to the claim getting to the owner if it is still being held by the mortgage company, and we are working with the governors on that. The final piece, though, is if you are going to dispute your settlement, which is your right, we are giving up to a year to get that resolved. We have paid out more claims faster than we had done before. But that is not a good answer when I am sitting there not getting money, I had insurance, and I have to make decisions. So our goal is, over the next several weeks, to get all the claims that have been filed serviced, get final determination, allowing people to appeal that, but also wanting to get closure as quickly as we can so that we can provide the assistance.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. How would you characterize your interaction with private insurers?

Mr. FUGATE. Well, the write your owns, again, we work with them very closely because ultimately we own the policies, but they administer that for us. I think early on there was a lot of challenges getting enough adjusters. Again, flood insurance is not like the rest of the homeowner policies where they oftentimes can pull from vast resources. There are a finite number of inspectors who can do flood insurance, and they all tend to share that resource. So what we immediately saw was a bottleneck, because all the write your owns were pulling against the same contractors to service those.

Several companies stepped up. We provided additional training. They trained some of their own agents to service those, and that helped out. But I think that piece of it was the first delay: getting enough adjusters in the field who could do that, who were trained to do it given the limited pool of those. And then the second piece of this has been getting these processed and getting them paid and not always knowing did the money get to the homeowner or did it go to the mortgage company? A lot of times there was a disconnect between that and the person who said, I have had the adjuster, but I have not heard anything, what happened? We go back and look and go we have already paid this claim, but it goes to the first payee, it is the person holding that lien.

HAZARD MITIGATION

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. We commend you for your attention to this in particular. And lastly, on the issue of hazard mitigation, under our package I think we sort of directed that a study be produced, what was it, within 60 days? Where do we stand relative to FEMA's mitigation practices and things of that nature? I think some sort of a study was called for.

Mr. FUGATE. Well, going back through the legislation there are some things.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Yeah.

Mr. FUGATE. The one thing I know specifically the mitigation was the ability to advance up to 25 percent of approved projects without going through the formal reimbursement process. That would help get projects moving faster. I will have to get back to you.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Yeah, I think the funds were to be sort of combined with Community Development Block Grant funding from HUD depending on sort of what we would call I guess municipal proposals. So you will get back to us on that.

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Mr. Administrator.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Frelinghuysen.

I do not intend to go to a third round unless somebody has something that is really pressing. If you do, I will recognize either one of you at this time.

Mr. Administrator, you have done an excellent job here today. And by the way, thank you for commending the staff of this sub-

committee. We appreciate that. They deserve compliments. Both the majority and minority work hard on this committee.

Mr. FUGATE. Mr. Chairman, we and the staff will agree to disagree, but when they knock it out of the park, I have to recognize them. There was a lot of things they were working on. I asked them to do something. If you will indulge me, sir, I asked for something I was told not to ask for. I asked to put the tribal language back into the supplemental. I was told that is a bad idea. Your staff heard me out, they made me no promise. And when the law got passed, we corrected an injustice to the tribal governments and we recognized their sovereignty. Your staff got that done.

Mr. CARTER. I am aware of that, and I am proud of them. Thank you. And thanks for your testimony here today. And thanks for your organizational skills and administrative skills. I think we got a lot of compliments on FEMA when we were on our little short trip, and they were well deserved. Thank you for being here.

Mr. FUGATE. Thank you, sir.

Mr. CARTER. We are adjourned.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE John Carter

**Administrator Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency Management
Administration**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Hurricane Sandy Recovery Efforts, FEMA Budget

March 13, 2013

DRF Current Funding

Question 1: The \$7.1 billion for disaster relief included in the current Continuing Resolution, combined with the additional \$11.5 billion provided in the Hurricane Sandy Supplemental fully funds all known requirements, including new, non-catastrophic events based on a ten-year average of obligations. Is FEMA sufficiently funded to address Hurricane Sandy needs and other ongoing disaster requirements?

ANSWER: Yes, FEMA is sufficiently funded to address Hurricane Sandy needs and other ongoing disaster requirements. In addition to what's outlined above, the President's 2014 Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) request funds:

- Estimates for the known catastrophic disasters, such as Hurricane Sandy, that encompass bottom-up cost estimates developed by FEMA staff working with State and local governments;
- Anticipated recoveries estimated at \$800 million, a decline of \$400 million from the previous year's estimate. This is a result of a lower potential of available recoveries due to a shrinking pool of unliquidated obligations from prior catastrophic events and tighter funds control practices implemented by the agency.
- A reserve of \$500 million for a no-notice event at any time during the fiscal year.
- Based on current spend plans for all disasters, including Sandy, FEMA anticipates having a carryover balance of \$2.4 billion in the DRF at the end of the fiscal year.
- The 2014 request does not include funding for new catastrophic events that could occur during FY 2014. For budgeting purposes only, FEMA defines a catastrophic event to be a disaster or a grouping of disasters (i.e., a disaster event) resulting in a total projected cost to the Federal Government in excess of \$500 million. As in prior years, the Budget assumes that future catastrophic events during the budget year will require supplemental funding.

- Estimates for the non-catastrophic costs which are based on a rolling average - in this case, a 10-year average of prior-year non-catastrophic obligations

Question 2: For the remainder of FY13, what are FEMA's largest cost drivers? And what mechanisms have been put in place to ensure appropriate budgeting for these large cost items?

ANSWER: The largest cost driver for the remainder of FY 13 is Public Assistance grants related to Hurricane Sandy. To ensure appropriate budgeting for these large cost items, FEMA prepares yearly spend plans for each catastrophic disaster. These spend plans are updated each month to reflect future resource needs based on the most recent information available.

Question 3: Please provide the current dollar estimates for Hurricane Sandy for FY13 as well as future requirements.

ANSWER: As projected in the April 2013 DRF Report, the current dollar estimate for Hurricane Sandy for FY13 is \$10.009 Billion. For FY14 and beyond, FEMA estimates total Sandy requirements to be approximately \$2 billion dollars.

Question 4: For the remainder of FY13, what are FEMA's largest cost drivers? And what mechanisms have been put in place to ensure appropriate budgeting for these large cost items?

ANSWER: The largest cost driver for the remainder of FY 13 is Public Assistance grants related to Hurricane Sandy. FEMA prepares yearly spend plans for each catastrophic disaster. The spend plans are updated each month to reflect future resource needs based on the most recent information available.

Question 5: Please provide the current dollar estimates for Hurricane Sandy for FY13 as well as future requirements.

ANSWER: According to the April 2013 DRF Report, the current dollar estimate for Hurricane Sandy for FY13 is \$10.009 Billion. For FY14 and beyond, FEMA estimates total Sandy requirements to be approximately 2 billion dollars.

Fiscal Year 2014 Salaries and Expenses Budget

Question 6: The fiscal year 2014 budget includes a significant increase in the Preparedness and Protection PPA. Please explain.

ANSWER: The President's FY 2014 request would shift funding for three programs from the State and Local Programs appropriation to the Preparedness and Protection PPA in the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. Those programs are: the Emergency Management Institute, the

National Exercise Program and the Center for Domestic Preparedness. The increase in the Preparedness and Protection PPA is solely attributed to this shift.

Public Assistance Cost Estimates

Question 7: Prior to the passage of the Hurricane Sandy Supplemental, FEMA public assistance grants were reimbursed to the states based on actual expenditures. This process created significant delays in projects, which led to expensive and prolonged recovery efforts. Therefore, the Hurricane Sandy Supplemental included additional authorities to provide alternative procedures for public assistance programs to include cost estimates for public assistance grants as opposed to cost reimbursable basis. How will the ability to provide public assistance grants based on cost estimates be difference than the way funding was previously provided? And what are the cost and time savings associated to this method?

ANSWER: The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 (SRIA) included several provisions that authorized significant changes in the way FEMA may deliver disaster assistance. Among those provisions is the authority for FEMA to establish Alternative Procedures for the Public Assistance (PA) Program with the goals of reducing the costs of providing disaster assistance, increasing applicant flexibility, expediting the provision of assistance, and incentivizing the cost effective and timely completion of PA Projects. In addition, FEMA's Administrator is authorized to waive notice and comment rulemaking in order to expeditiously implement these procedures as a pilot program. FEMA is currently analyzing the provision and developing guidance to clearly articulate the methods by which these provisions will be implemented. FEMA plans to issue the guidance later this spring or early summer.

Currently, grant amounts are based on the actual, eligible cost of the disaster related-work in instances where Public Assistance applicants are requesting assistance for work that has already been completed. However, for work that has not been completed at the time of request, a cost estimate must be used to outline full cost of the project. Final payments are based on documentation of payroll information, equipment logs, receipts, or work orders prepared by the applicant and eligible cost. SRIA will allow payments to be made on the basis of a FEMA approved cost estimate using an approved cost estimating methodology. As we are developing guidance designed to implement this provision of SRIA and have not begun to use the new process in disaster operations, a definitive estimate of the time or cost saving is presently being derived. After the provision is fully implemented in disaster operations and a thorough review of the process is conducted and analyzed could such data be provided.

Question 8: What mechanisms are in place to ensure that fraud and waste are avoided and to guarantee cost estimates are legitimate?

ANSWER: FEMA has developed the Cost Estimating Format that provides a sound methodology for cost estimating that meets industry standards and the recommendations of a previously-convened expert panel on cost estimating. Under the SRIA Alternative Procedures, there will be three options for establishing a cost estimate for a project:

1. An applicant may submit their own certified estimate prepared by professionally licensed engineers. FEMA will validate such estimates to ensure that they are reasonable estimates that meet industry standards.
2. If an applicant does not submit its own estimate, FEMA may develop an estimate using the Cost Estimating Format.
3. SRIA provides FEMA the authority to establish an expert panel to review projects with a Federal share over \$5 million.

Currently, Quality Assurance and Quality Review procedures will remain in place to ensure that fraud and waste are not involved in this process. In addition, projects that are paid on the basis of estimates are still subject to all audit requirements and can be reviewed by the Office of Inspector General at their discretion.

Question 9: How will this new authority impact current obligation and spend plans?

ANSWER: FEMA has not yet issued the guidance to implement the new alternate procedures authorized in the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act. Initial discussions have occurred between FEMA and stakeholders; however, following the completion of the implementation guidance, FEMA will conduct an effort to inform all stakeholders of the new alternate procedures and the potential impact such procedures may have on current or future disaster operations. Once the guidance is released, we will work with states and applicants to determine interest in these new provisions, and assess potential impacts of the new legislation to disaster funding in general, current obligations, and spend plans.

Debris Removal Authorities

Question 10: A February 2011 report by the DHS Inspector General found that FEMA's Public Assistance program has expended more than \$8 billion over the past 11 years through reimbursement to primarily cities and counties for removing debris from natural disasters. In general, the report notes that this has been a successful effort: vast amounts of debris have been removed and disposed of, allowing communities to proceed toward recovery, unencumbered by piles of debris. However, the cost of debris removal is concerning for the lack of planning by communities to plan for debris removal leads to the use of expensive contracted labor after disasters. The Hurricane Sandy Supplemental proves for new authorities that will encourage communities to plan ahead for debris removal. How much will the public assistance program save if communities plan for a debris removal plan in advance?

ANSWER: The Sandy Recovery Improvement Act authorizes alternative procedures for the Public Assistance (PA) Program. It also authorizes the Federal Emergency Management Agency

(FEMA) to implement the alternative procedures through a pilot program, until FEMA revises existing regulations. Alternative procedures for debris removal will be included in the pilot program, to include incentives for debris removal planning. We are in the early stages of developing the implementation guidance for the debris removal alternate procedures. Once the guidance and implementation of the alternate procedures in disaster operations is complete, FEMA should be better prepared to properly determine what potential savings to the PA program would occur.

Question 11: How is FEMA planning on using the new debris removal planning authority to encourage communities to plan ahead and be better prepared for future disasters?

ANSWER: Following the approval and implementation of the debris removal alternate procedures, FEMA will begin meeting with stakeholders to discuss the benefits of participating in the debris alternative procedures pilot program. Final details of the alternative procedures for debris removal will be included in the guidance that FEMA will issue in the near future to implement the new authorities on a pilot basis.

State and Local Grants

Question 12: Please provide how the proposed new grant program will be implemented and how will it be competitive?

ANSWER: Federal investments in state, local and tribal preparedness capabilities have contributed to the development of a significant national-level capacity to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from disasters of all kinds. As we look ahead, to address evolving threats and make the most of limited resources, the National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP) will focus on building and sustaining core capabilities associated with the five mission areas within the National Preparedness Goal (NPG) that are readily deployable and cross-jurisdictional, helping to elevate nationwide preparedness.

The Administration's FY 2014 Budget re-proposes the NPGP, originally presented in the FY 2013 President's Budget, to create a robust national preparedness capability, with some adjustments made to respond to broad stakeholder feedback solicited and received during 2012. In particular, the FY 2014 NPGP provides grantees and other stakeholders greater certainty regarding the sources and uses of available funding while maintaining the core priorities of the Administration's FY 2013 grants vision.

Similar to the FY 2013 NPGP, the FY 2014 proposal consolidates current state and local preparedness grant programs into one overarching program (excluding Emergency Management Performance Grants and fire grants) to enable grantees to build and sustain core capabilities outlined in the NPG collaboratively. As a single, comprehensive grant program, the NPGP eliminates the redundancies and requirements placed on both the Federal Government and the grantees resulting from the current system of multiple individual, and often disconnected, grant programs.

The FY 2014 NPGP prioritizes the development and sustainment of core capabilities as outlined in the NPG. Particular emphasis will be placed on building and sustaining capabilities that address high consequence events that pose the greatest risk to the security and resilience of the United States and can be utilized to address multiple threats and hazards. The NPGP continues to utilize a comprehensive process for assessing regional and national capability requirements through the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and capability estimation processes, prioritize capability needs and invest in critical national capabilities.

The NPGP draws upon and strengthens existing grants processes, procedures and structures, emphasizing the need for greater collaboration and unity among Federal, state, local and tribal partners. This is particularly important as stakeholders work together to make smarter investment decisions, develop shared or deployable capabilities, and share resources through Emergency Management Assistance Compacts (EMAC) or other mutual aid/assistance agreements. In many ways, the NPGP structure mirrors the collaboration and decision making process that occurs during disasters, when various stakeholders and jurisdictions come together to plan, build, and execute capabilities together.

NPGP grantees will be required to align their proposed investments to core capabilities, incorporate effectiveness measures, and regularly report progress on the acquisition and development of identified capabilities. These measures will enable all levels of government to collectively demonstrate how the proposed investment will build and sustain core capabilities necessary to strengthen the Nation's preparedness.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact

Question 13: What level of funding is in the FEMA base budget for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)? What level of funding has been provided for EMAC from FY08-13?

ANSWER: In FY14, FEMA has requested for EMAC. In FY08, EMAC was funded at \$1.6M. In FY09, EMAC received no funding because it had sufficient remaining funds from FY08 and FY'07 (when it received \$3.5M). In FY10, EMAC received \$4M for a 2-year period of performance, which funded EMAC through FY11. In FY12, FEMA returned to a one year period of performance and funded EMAC at \$2M. In FY13, FEMA is funding EMAC at \$2M.

Disaster Support

Question 14: Please provide a spend plan for the disaster support account for FY12 and estimate spend plan for FY13.

ANSWER: The FY12 spend plan is provided in attachment 14. The FY13 estimate spend plan is currently under review.

Reception and Representation

Question 15: How does FEMA plan to utilize its reception and representation expenses in 2014? To date, how much has been spent in 2013 and what is the plan for the remainder of the fiscal year? Please provide details on each expenditure.

ANSWER: In FY 2014, FEMA will continue to utilize the Official Reception and Representation (ORR) funds, in accordance with applicable guidance, for mementos of nominal value and refreshments for visiting foreign dignitaries. In FY 2012, ORR expenditures included the following:

- Emblazoned with Agency and/or Department logos;
- Medallions/coins;
- Coffee mugs;
- Leather portfolios;
- Clocks;
- On one occasion, FEMA provided a foreign delegation with refreshments/box lunches.

Thus far in FY 2013, we have spent \$950 hosting International Search and Rescue dignitaries. We plan to host an Australian delegation (refreshments - \$200.00) and the remainder will be spent on the purchase of DHS gift boxes and emblazoned mementos for other international visitors.

Hiring

Question 16: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all FEMA employees hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2012 and explain why this was necessary.

ANSWER: Please see attachment 16 for data.

FEMA hired 1,229 individuals non-competitively in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012. Ninety-one percent (91%) of those employees were hired under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended (Stafford Act). Employees hired under the streamlined process afforded by the Stafford Act represent the backbone of FEMA's response and recovery operations, and as such are a fundamental component of the Agency's success and the overall accomplishment of the DHS mission.

FEMA also utilized other non-competitive hiring authorities in FY 2012 supportive of Federal Government-wide initiatives. These included temporary and term appointments of 30% or more

disabled veterans, student appointments, veterans' recruitment appointments (VRA), and appointments of individuals with disabilities.

Contracts

Question 17: Please provide for the record, the number of noncompetitive contracts FEMA has entered into in fiscal year 2012, what is anticipated in 2013 and 2012, and an explanation as to why a non-competitive contract was chosen. As part of this response, please clearly delineate other transactional agreements and those purchases made from the GSA approved listings.

ANSWER: Please see attachment 17 for data.

Question 18: In total, how much of your awards are competitive? Please answer in dollar amount and percentage.

ANSWER: Please see attachment 18 for data.

Note: FPDS-NG is the official database for contract reporting, and is used whenever possible in generating reports for Congress. However, there is information that is not reportable in FPDS-NG that is sometimes required for a more meaningful analysis. In those instances, FEMA uses information from the contract writing system (AAMS) to accommodate the need for additional information. The AAMS information has also been provided in the attachment on the second tab.

Question 19: Update and submit, through the most recent month available, the list provided in last year's hearing record regarding Sole Source Contracts. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: Please see attachment 19 for data.

Question 20: Please provide for the record a list of all FEMA contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: Please see attachment 20 for data.

Bonuses:

Question 21: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2012 budget for bonuses for FEMA political employees, FEMA SES employees, and FEMA non-SES employees. FEMA sets aside one percent of its annual salary allocation to pay out awards, in accordance with OMB guidance.

ANSWER: Presidential memorandum (Insert OMB Memo 12-X) dated August 3, 2010, prohibits Executive Branch Agencies from paying bonuses to political appointees, therefore, FEMA did not request funding in the 2012 budget to pay bonuses to political appointees. Additionally, FEMA does not make a separate budget request to pay bonuses for any other category of employee.

Question 22: Please list all FEMA SES bonuses provided in 2012 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: Please see attachment 22 for data.

1. Presidential memorandum dated August 3, 2010, prohibits Executive Branch Agencies from paying bonuses to political appointees, therefore, FEMA did not request funding for this purpose in the 2012 budget.
2. Career Senior Executive Service bonuses paid for 2012 was \$394,704
3. Career Non-SES awards paid for FY2012 was \$7,936,057

Question 23: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2012, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER: Please see attachments 23 Parts 1&2.

Travel

Question 24: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by FEMA political employees for travel in 2012. Include name of individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

ANSWER: Please see attachment 24 for data.

Unobligated Balances

Question 25: Please provide unobligated balances within FEMA, by appropriation account, and when you anticipate that they will be expended.

ANSWER: Please see attachment 25 for data.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE David Price

**Administrator Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency Management
Administration**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Hurricane Sandy Recovery Efforts, FEMA Budget

March 13, 2013

Rebuilding the Transportation System Following Hurricane Sandy

Question 26: In January, 2013, Congress allocated \$10.9 billion to the Federal Transit Administration for the Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program as part of the Sandy supplemental. This funding was to cover a significant portion of the disaster-related damages to the public transportation systems (rail, bus, ferry, etc.) of FEMA public assistance applicants, especially the Metropolitan Transit Authority and the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey. However, in the March 5th FEMA Disaster Relief Fund report, FEMA has \$500 million set aside for FTA projects. What is this funding for? And how is it different than the projects FTA will be funding with their supplemental appropriations?

ANSWER: The Federal Transit Administration will reimburse all costs eligible under FTA's governing authorities for entities which qualify for assistance through the FTA grant program. In circumstances where eligible damages cannot be covered under the authorities of FTA, and the damage is determined to be eligible under the FEMA Public Assistance Program, FEMA will reimburse the cost associated with the repair and restoration of damaged facilities. The \$545 million line item contained in the Congressional Monthly report is to cover additional funding requirements FEMA anticipates that the agency may have to address as a result of sequestration cuts to the FTA's budget.

CDBG Funding for Housing Rebuilding and Repairs

Question 27: The Disaster Relief Appropriations Act (Sandy supplemental) included \$16 billion for Community Development Block Grants (CDBG). As you know, usage of these funds is incredibly flexible. In general, the funds are intended for the restoration of housing and infrastructure as well as economic revitalization in disaster-impacted areas. The funds are to meet recovery needs that are not otherwise covered by insurance, FEMA, SBA, or other sources.

On February 6th, HUD allocated \$5.4 billion in CDBG Disaster Recovery funding to five states and New York City. The allocations represent 34 percent of the \$16 billion in CDBG funding as was distributed as follows:

- New York City – \$1.77 billion
- State of New York – \$1.71 billion
- New Jersey – \$1.83 billion
- Connecticut - \$71.8 million
- Maryland - \$8.6 million
- Rhode Island – \$3.2 million

According to press releases, this is the fastest HUD has ever allocated CDBG funding to grantees following the passage of a funding bill. These funds will be used to rebuild and repair homes and help small businesses get back on their feet. Additional guidance was released on February 19th stressing rebuilding “green”. However, HUD is still finalizing criteria, which will be published in the Federal Register, so no supplemental funds have been spent yet. After the Federal Register criteria is released, States and local governments will submit an action plan describing how funds will be used and HUD will conduct an expedited review to enable funds to be accessed as quickly as possible.

Because CDBG is incredibly flexible, how is FEMA working with HUD to make sure that these funds complement, not conflict with, other disaster recovery activities? Is there any mechanism in place that requires consultation between FEMA, HUD, and local entities or is this cooperation just based on good faith?

ANSWER: The Sandy Rebuilding Task Force has established the Program Management Office (PMO) which is coordinating with OMB and the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board (RATB) to ensure transparency of information between funding agencies as well as the public. This includes an effort to collect award-level information from agencies, which will allow for geographic and recipient-based analyses of spending. The new Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) established through the National Disaster Recovery Framework are a tool that FEMA, HUD, and other interagency partners are using to coordinate programs with states and communities. The RSF member agencies meet regularly to share information and strategize how to enhance support and coordination to help communities maximize available resources. Through the RSFs, and also at senior levels, FEMA and HUD are in frequent communication about how CDBG assistance and FEMA Stafford Act programs can best work together to support community needs. The Sandy Rebuilding Task Force is an additional venue for Department and Agency representatives to discuss policy-level and regional coordination. Both the efforts of the PMO and the coordination among the RSF agencies will provide communications channels to reduce the potential for duplication of activities among programs.

Housing Questions in General

Question 28: Over 340,000 houses were damaged or destroyed after Hurricane Sandy. This was particularly problematic in New York due to its dense population and extremely limited availability of housing. FEMA undertook a new plan to try to resolve this housing problem--Sheltering & Temporary Essential Power (STEP). STEP allowed homeowners to return to safe homes where temporary electrical, heat, and hot water repairs could be made to meet basic life sustaining needs. While living at home, and not in a shelter or hotel, people could then make plans for permanent repairs. STEP helped 7,000 New York and New Jersey families stay in their homes and have greater control over their recovery.

However, not every survivor could participate in the STEP program. For example, more than 4 months afterwards, New York and New Jersey have over 1,300 individuals utilizing the Transitional Sheltering Assistance program, which allows eligible survivors from Hurricane Sandy who cannot return to their homes to stay in participating hotels or motels until more suitable housing accommodations are available. In addition, New Jersey also has 58 households in trailers, and 114 households at a temporary facility at Fort Monmouth. And thousands of people are living with relatives or friends.

Administrator Fugate, as you will recall, following Hurricane Katrina, some households remained in temporary housing for years. While a lot has changed since 2005, including your innovative STEP program, this creative housing assistance cannot be used by everyone. How long do you estimate people will remain in temporary housing, such as hotels, motels, trailers, or with relatives?

ANSWER: FEMA's Transitional Sheltering Assistance (TSA) program was implemented in both New York and New Jersey. The TSA program has ended in New Jersey, and the current extension of the TSA program in New York is set to expire May 28th. In addition, FEMA assists survivors with rental assistance for up to 18-months from the disaster declaration. Those receiving rental assistance are reevaluated for eligibility for extensions on a regular basis, thereby reducing the number of disaster survivors receiving assistance. The end of this 18-month period will be April 30, 2014, for New York and New Jersey. As disaster survivors establish permanent housing solutions, they transition out of these programs.

Estimates for how long those who are staying with friends, relatives, or other forms of housing outside of FEMA programs are dependent upon other factors and therefore would be purely speculation.

FEMA and HUD have also entered into an interagency agreement to implement the Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DHAP) which provides temporary rental payments to families displaced in New York by Hurricane Sandy. The new program will help eligible families find intermediate housing as they rebuild their lives. This program was successfully implemented following Hurricanes Ike and Katrina and provided temporary housing to thousands of disaster survivors in the states of Louisiana and Texas.

Question 29: What have you spent, in total, on housing following Hurricane Sandy, and how much, if you did not have the STEP program, do you estimate you would have had to spend on housing?

ANSWER: Approximately \$1.18 billion has been approved for housing assistance (repair/replacement) for all Hurricane Sandy Individual Assistance disasters, \$1.16 billion of which was approved in New York and New Jersey.

Approximately \$168 million has been approved for the STEP program in New York and New Jersey. The 75% Federal cost share of that is approximately \$126 million. FEMA is currently conducting an evaluation of the STEP program, to include an analysis of costs avoided by utilizing the program.

Flood Elevation/Flood Maps

Question 30: “Advisory Based Flood Elevation” (ABFE) is FEMA’s new terminology to determine whether or not your property is in a flood zone. ABFEs reflect water levels for storms with a 1 percent chance of being exceeded or equaled each year (what used to be called the “100 year flood zone”). ABFE’s are being updated for coastal areas in New York and New Jersey affected by Hurricane Sandy and will be used to update the Flood Insurance Rate Maps. Preliminary release of ABFE information is planned for mid-2013 but flood insurance rates would not change until at least this fall because they are based on regulatory NFIP maps. What has been controversial is that under the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (aka Biggert-Waters), flood insurance premiums increase dramatically if your property is in an ABFE. For example, if you rebuild your property as is and it is 4 feet below base flood elevation, your flood insurance premium would be \$9,500 per year for \$250,000 building coverage. Current costs are about \$425. Based on your ongoing flood elevation reviews, how many properties may move into the flood hazard coastal zone, which would require homeowners to buy flood insurance and undertake mitigation efforts, such as elevating properties or filling in basements?

ANSWER: Before Sandy made landfall, FEMA was engaged in performing new coastal flood hazard studies for the coastal regions of New Jersey and New York. The coastal storm surge portion of the analysis had been successfully completed and reviewed when Sandy struck, but the overland wave portion of the analysis was incomplete.

At this time, it is undetermined how many properties may be designated in a coastal Special Flood Hazard Areas on the new Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

Question 31: Rebuilding and repairing storm damaged housing is a monumental task. In places like the Far Rockaways and Breezy Point, it may be wise to undertake numerous mitigation efforts (i.e. making some of these areas green space or elevating properties) to prevent or reduce damages from future hurricanes. Whereas in Manhattan or Hoboken, it may make sense for state and locals to revise building codes so that boilers and electrical equipment are not placed in basements susceptible to flooding. Administrator Fugate, can you discuss local efforts to revise

building codes following hurricane Sandy so that our housing stock is more resilient and the role FEMA is playing in these efforts?

ANSWER: Disaster-resilient building codes play an important role in rebuilding stronger and safer following disasters and in protecting communities in future events. At our Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA) we emphasize the following in our strategic plan:

- FEMA will promote adoption and enforcement of disaster-resilient building codes, as well as coordination and integration of disaster resilience techniques to support local capacity to build truly mitigated and sustainable communities.

And beyond just FEMA, throughout the National Disaster Recovery Framework, the importance of codes is equally stressed in the following excerpts from pre and post disaster activities:

- Community input should consider building codes, flood plain management, proposed developments and environmental and natural resources rule making initiatives.

- Incorporate hazard mitigation in design and construction and promote to community members through adoption and enforcement of appropriate building codes and standards.

- Identify and encourage the use of specific standards and building codes to be used during reconstruction.

With regard to codes, the NDRF includes the following among the factors of successful recovery:

- Communities incorporating stronger building codes and land use ordinances. Vulnerable structures being retrofitted, elevated or removed from harm.

- Timely construction of housing that complies with local, State and national model building codes, including accessibility standards, is facilitated.

The FEMA Building Science Branch worked to ensure that comprehensive flood damage-resistant provisions are included in today's International Building Code and International Residential Code; the most widely used voluntary private sector consensus codes used in the US. Since these model codes are updated every three years, it's best for recovering states/communities to look at the latest codes available (these happen to be 2012 IBC and IRC). In some areas affected by Sandy the codes were based on older versions of IBC dating back to 2003 (this was the case in NYC).

Communities that participate in the NFIP adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations and building codes that have requirements for buildings in flood hazard areas. Decades of experience demonstrated that buildings that are designed and constructed in compliance with those rules experience less damage when exposed to flooding. FEMA has long endorsed adoption of higher standards by communities and states. The single most significant higher

standard is to require homes and other buildings to be elevated one foot or more above the minimum flood elevation shown on FIRMs – a factor of safety called “freeboard.” Building codes also require building service equipment to be elevated or protected against flooding. When new residential buildings are designed, boilers, electrical equipment and other service equipment also have to be elevated or protected against flooding. New and reconstructed buildings -- by virtue of the fact that they must comply with modern building codes and local/State freeboard requirements that are tied to current flood maps -- will be elevated above most older buildings. This makes the new buildings less vulnerable than the old. Also, FEMA Building Science has worked over the years to identify and implement building code improvements and to promote freeboard above the BFE, both of which translate directly into higher and stronger new construction and reconstruction. FEMA's soon-to-be-released flood studies and flood insurance rate maps will further increase the flood resistance of new construction and reconstruction, by updating much older existing flood maps to reflect the true base flood hazard.

By producing the Advisory Base Flood Elevation Maps for areas in New York and New Jersey affected by Sandy, those communities now have best available information to build housing or retrofit housing and mechanical equipment to proper flood elevations.

New York States Building Code already required a two foot freeboard for housing and this protected a lot of buildings from being damaged. New York City has recently added this two foot freeboard to its building code.

New Jersey already required a one foot freeboard in its statewide building code.

Further opportunities exist as these governments are in various stages of considering additional updates to their building code in flood hazard areas. As part of our Sandy recovery effort, FEMA Building Science has reviewed the flood provisions of the New York, New Jersey and New York City building codes. Suggestions for revisions are being considered by each jurisdiction. In line with our thinking, The Sandy Rebuilding Task Force on April 4, 2013 established an uniform flood risk reduction standard for Sandy rebuilding projects which mandated “elevating or otherwise flood-proofing to one foot above the elevation recommended by the most recent available federal flood guidance,” to receive any federal funds.

Addressing existing housing buildings is more difficult than new buildings, both because existing buildings are often low and because the number of flood prone existing buildings is so great. However, FEMA Mitigation has spent considerable effort in developing guidance for retrofitting existing buildings to improve disaster resistance. This guidance is maintained and updated regularly, and includes content specific to the types of buildings affected by Hurricane Sandy, from single family homes, to townhouses and brownstones, to mid- and high-rise apartment buildings. This guidance goes into detail on how buildings and mechanical/electrical systems can be modified to improve their resistance to flooding. The published Sandy Recovery Advisories (RA) that address housing includes:

- RA 1 - Improving Connections in Elevated Coastal Residential Buildings
- RA 2 - Reducing Flood Effects in Critical Facilities

- RA 3 - Restoring Mechanical, Electrical, and Plumbing Systems
- RA 4 - Reducing Interruptions to Mid- and High-Rise Buildings During Floods
- RA 5 - Designing for Flood Levels Above the BFE After Hurricane Sandy
- RA 6 - Protecting Building Fuel Systems from Flood Damage

They can be found at <http://www.fema.gov/building-science/hurricane-sandy-building-science-activities-resources>

Sequestration

Question 32: After sequestration took place, OMB provided a final list of all agency's appropriations that would be cut by sequester and the amount to be cut. In FEMA's case, all of its appropriations were reduced by 5 percent. This equates to a reduction of \$928 million from Disaster Relief (from a base of \$18.565 billion from both the 2013 CR and Sandy supplemental) and \$15 million the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program (from \$300 million provided in the Sandy supplemental). Based on the latest monthly Disaster Relief report (March 5th), FEMA will carryover about \$1.067 billion into fiscal year 2014 and keep \$1 billion in reserve for a "no notice event". Sequestration will eat up almost all of this carryover (\$928 million). While I recognize that public assistance grants can be spread out over many years as rebuilding is finalized, in the case of Disaster Relief, will the sequester cuts only be felt in future years or in future disasters? Or will you be delaying public assistance awards late in 2013?

ANSWER: The projected carryover in the most recent Disaster Relief report (April) has been reduced for the effect of the sequestration. Including sequestration, the carryover would be approximately \$2 billion. Based on our current projections, including our FY 14 request and absent any new catastrophic disasters, we do not expect the sequestration to significantly affect any continuing disaster recovery activities.

Question 33: What will the impact of sequestration and the DRF reduction be on long-term rebuilding in places like Joplin?

ANSWER: Based on our current projections, including our FY 14 request and absent any new catastrophic disasters, we do not expect the sequestration to significantly affect any continuing disaster recovery activities.

Question 34: How do you plan to handle the cut to the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program supplemental funding? How many loan applications do you currently have pending? If sequestration funding is taken "off the top", will you have enough funding to cover all the communities in need?

ANSWER: FEMA's Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program is a loan program for the State's cost share of federal grants. States are required to repay these loans with interest. If a State defaults, the delinquent amount could be offset by withholding disaster assistance. FEMA did

not request funds for this program as states are not utilizing the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program, nor was such funding provided in the supplemental appropriation.

However, Congress did appropriate supplemental funding for the Community Disaster Loan (CDL) program. The CDL program has been initiated for local jurisdictions in both New York and New Jersey impacted by Hurricane Sandy. FEMA currently has \$285 million appropriated (post-sequester) in FY 2013, plus available carryover funds for the CDL program. FEMA has received 86 requests from communities in New Jersey. We are working with State officials to process those requests. New York's request was recently approved; FEMA is working to identify those communities potentially needing a loan.

Disaster Declarations

Question 35: In 2011, we had 99 Presidential declared disasters. Thankfully we only had about half that amount in 2012, with 47. However, some of the requests for disaster declarations seem to be for routine weather events, such as snowstorms in the Northeast or cold weather causing pipes to freeze in Arizona. In a CRS report from last year which analyzed FEMA's disaster statistics, they determined that the federal government declared major disasters for 816 events in the 35 years before the Stafford Act was passed. In the 23 years since, disasters have been declared 1,234 times. Winter storms were the cause of 15 major disaster declarations before the Stafford Act and of 207 since. And declaring a severe freeze, resulting in freezing pipes, as a Presidential disaster is a rarity. Administrator Fugate, while I recognize that you and the President receive thousands of disaster declaration requests each year, many of which you do not concur with, do you find that states and tribes are now asking for declarations for more routine weather occurrences? What outreach and guidance are you providing to communities so that they understand disaster declarations are not for a routine event that a city or state should be prepared for, such as freezing pipes?

ANSWER: In an attempt to provide more information and transparency on the declaration process, FEMA offers training to assist Governors and their staff with the preparation of emergency and major disaster requests. The training explains it is imperative that any request for federal assistance indicate why the incident is beyond the capabilities of the State and impacted local governments to respond and recover. In addition, FEMA's Regional Administrators and their staff are available to provide assistance in developing a declaration request and to answer any questions that State, territory, tribal, and local emergency managers may have.

FEMA also maintains a dedicated webpage (http://www.fema.gov/rebuild/recover/dec_guide.shtm) to inform and assist State, territory, tribal, and local emergency managers in navigating the requirements for a federal disaster declaration and to inform interested parties of the declaration process.

Question 36: Do you believe that your current declarations are only for those items that communities and states cannot reasonably handle by themselves? Or have we moved away from that standard?

ANSWER: Pursuant to Section 401 of the Stafford Act, a major disaster declaration is based on a finding that the disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments and that Federal assistance is necessary. FEMA evaluates a number of factors when determining whether a disaster is beyond the capacity of State, territory, tribal, and affected local governments to respond and recover, including:

- Amount and type of damage;
- Impact on the infrastructure of the affected areas or critical facilities;
- Imminent threats to public health and safety;
- Impacts to essential government services and functions;
- Dispersion or concentration of damage;
- Level of insurance coverage in place for homeowners and public facilities;
- Assistance available from other sources (federal, state, territory, tribal, and local governments and voluntary organizations);
- State, territory, tribal, and local resource commitments from previous, undeclared events; and
- Frequency of disaster events over recent period of time.

FEMA evaluates all declaration requests using these factors regardless of the size of the disaster.

State and Local Grants

Question 37: Since the Republicans took control of the House, State and Local grants – including the State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Areas Security Initiative – have been reduced by 55 percent. The House-passed CR would lock into place a total of \$1.3 billion for State and Local grants, \$875 million below even the FY11 level and continue the allocation for state homeland security grants, urban area security grants, port security, transit security, and emergency operations centers solely at the discretion of the Secretary. Administrator Fugate, FEMA grants to State and Local governments for preparedness and anti-terror programs have faced a precipitous drop in the last two fiscal years. How difficult will it be for major population centers like New York to prepare for and respond to disasters, man-made or otherwise, if these funding streams continue to drop?

ANSWER: Funding through the FEMA preparedness grant programs plays an important role in the implementation of the National Preparedness System (NPS) by supporting the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities. Core capabilities are essential for the execution of critical tasks for each of the five mission areas outlined in the Goal (prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery).

The highest priority of the preparedness grant funding is to build and sustain the core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal (NPG). Particular emphasis is placed on capabilities that address the greatest risks to the security and resilience of the United States. Grant funding supports deployable assets that can be utilized anywhere in the Nation through automatic assistance and mutual aid agreements, including but not limited to the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

FEMA has been challenging States, territories, local and Tribal governments to make more-informed investment decisions and to work collaboratively to maintain capabilities. The proposed National Preparedness Grant Programs (NPGP) would enable grantees at all levels of government to address their requirements collaboratively and holistically in order to allocate their grant dollars where they will do the most good.

Question 38: At a time when your DHS partners at CBP and TSA are being forced to furlough officers and airport screeners respectively, increasing the strain on personnel responsible for keeping terrorists and dangerous materials out of the country, how important is it to maintain robust funding for programs like the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), which provides security funding to the highest-threat urban areas?

ANSWER: National preparedness is a shared responsibility of the whole community. Every member must be given the opportunity to contribute. To that end, it is vital that funding remain available for security purposes in high-risk urban areas. State and local first responders are our partners in the protection and security of our nation. The UASI program addresses the unique risk-driven and capabilities-based planning, organization, equipment, training, exercise needs, of high-threat, high-density Urban Areas based on Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) generated capability targets and associated capability estimation efforts. UASI assists these Urban Areas in building an enhanced and sustainable capacity to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. Maintaining robust funding for programs such as this is a key component of the Agency's success and the overall accomplishment of the DHS mission.

Regional Disaster Response:

Question 39: In May 2011, FEMA issued a solicitation for southeast regional incident response and logistics management capabilities. It is my understanding, that despite 8 additional amendments to the original solicitation, there were no responses due to the requirement that bidding entities making significant up-front investments, with no guarantee of reimbursement until a large-scale mobilization of these assets was required. Although overland transportation-specific agreements have since been reached, is FEMA still studying the effectiveness of a regional approach to total asset management that would provide multi-state availability of assets, logistics management and training capabilities in the Southeast utilizing multiple logistics/operations hubs?

ANSWER: FEMA Region IV has no knowledge of an all inclusive solicitation for the southeast that would encompass the various logistical requirements as described in **Question 39**. FEMA Region IV has explored opportunities to solicit and award Region level contracts for specific transportation and terminal services that facilitate the distribution of disaster resources but not beyond. Total asset management, multi-State coordination, training and operational hubs for staging is still managed by FEMA personnel and organic capabilities within the Response Division specifically the Regional Logistics Branch.

Question 40: In your view, would the ideal agreement for such a regional approach involve only state or local officials or could a public-private partnership meet the same goals?

ANSWER: FEMA employs a Whole Community approach to emergency management. This approach has been instituted across the Agency and within FEMA's Regional Offices. The Regional Logistics mission requirements are met by way of a synergistic effort which includes FEMA led and managed public-private sector partnerships. In the southeast region, FEMA's Region IV Logistic response effort is well organized and socialized with the State and local officials we support under FEMA's "All Hazard Planning" campaign.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Harold Rogers

**Administrator Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency Management
Administration**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Hurricane Sandy Recovery Efforts, FEMA Budget

March 13, 2013

Timing of Public Assistance to Affected Communities

Question 41: One of the issues that recovering communities in Kentucky have been confronted with is the actual time it takes for FEMA to work through and process the funding assistance that Congress provides to FEMA. When Congress approves emergency funding, those dollars are intended to reach those communities as quickly as possible in order to fulfill the emergency need. I understand that in a FEMA meeting with public officials in one county last year, FEMA representatives indicated that public assistance and the mitigation grant process funding routinely takes up to two years to approve. Several communities in eastern KY are still waiting for FEMA grant assistance from disasters in 2011.

1. In terms of timing, what is FEMA's goal for getting public assistance funding to affected areas to repair community and public buildings?
2. What is the average time, from disaster to funding, that it takes for communities to receive public assistance?

ANSWER: FEMA does not agree with the assertion that Public Assistance (PA) grants process routinely takes up to two years. In fiscal years 2010, 2011, and 2012 it has taken an average of approximately 62 days from the date of project submission to FEMA's obligations of funds. Following a presidentially declared disaster or emergency for which the Public Assistance Grant Program is authorized, the State conducts the Applicant's Briefing which is a meeting for all potential applicants for PA Grants. This meeting addresses application procedures, administrative requirements, funding and program eligibility criteria. The Applicant's Briefing is the prelude to the Kickoff Meeting, which is a substantive, project-oriented meeting for the Applicant, the State, and FEMA. The Kickoff Meeting is conducted by FEMA specifically for the Applicant in order to provide a much more detailed review of the PA Program and the Applicant's specific needs.

At the conclusion of the Kickoff Meeting, FEMA begins to work with the State and Applicant to identify and formulate projects to include a complete damage description and scope of work. Upon completion of this process, projects are submitted to FEMA for final review, approval, and obligation to the grantee.

Public Assistance Appeals Process

Question 42: Under the public assistance program, it is my understanding that FEMA provides assistance to cover the difference between what insurance provides and the actual cost of reconstruction. Yet some communities have faced frustrating roadblocks to receiving assistance. In Morgan County Kentucky, which was nearly completely destroyed by a tornado last year, the Atlanta office informed county officials that they were eligible for only twenty nine dollars of FEMA assistance because it was determined that the county's insurance was a blanket policy and that the policy ceiling had not been reached. Upon appeal, the county attempted to prove through their insurance documents that the insurance of the county was on a building-by-building basis rather than a blanket policy. FEMA still ruled that there was a blanket policy even though the county's insurer said otherwise. This ruling, which denied public assistance to the county, will cost the county approximately \$1.5 million in funding.

1. What is the avenue for further appeal and FEMA review when a dispute arises between FEMA representatives, the claimant, and the insurance provider over the scope of coverage?
2. To what degree do government contractors play a role in the decision to approve or deny public assistance for devastated communities?
3. If government contractors do assist in processing numerous claims to FEMA, at what level do FEMA officials become involved in the approval process?

ANSWER:

1. The appeals process, authorized under section 423 of the Stafford Act, is the opportunity for applicants to request reconsideration of decisions regarding the provision of assistance. There are two levels of appeals. The first level appeal is to the FEMA Regional Administrator and the second level appeal is to the Assistant Administrator, Recovery at FEMA Headquarters. The applicant must file an appeal with the grantee within 60 days of receipt of notice of the action or decision being appealed. The determination on second appeal is the final administrative decision of that matter.
2. FEMA uses contractors to assist with the development and processing of Public Assistance Project Worksheets and to provide technical expertise. Such contractors may provide recommendations to FEMA; however, FEMA officials are responsible for the final review and approval of all grants awarded under the PA Program.
3. FEMA officials are involved at every level of the PA process. As mentioned above, FEMA officials are ultimately responsible for the review and approval of all project worksheets and the final approval on all grants awarded under the PA program.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Nita M. Lowey

**Administrator W. Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency Management
Agency**

Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Disaster Relief
March 13, 2013

Public Assistance Reimbursement Rates

Question 43: When do you expect New York to cross the 90% reimbursement threshold? How quickly will FEMA be able to distribute these additional funds to New York?

ANSWER: FEMA will recommend an increase in the Federal Cost Share from seventy-five percent (75%) to not more than ninety percent (90%) of the eligible cost of permanent work under section 406, and of emergency work under section 407, whenever a disaster is so extraordinary that actual Federal obligations under the Stafford Act, excluding FEMA administrative costs, meet or exceed a qualifying threshold. That threshold is set at \$131 per capita for disasters declared in 2012.

As of May 1, 2013, the total eligible federal obligation for this major disaster declaration, less administrative expenses, is \$2,628,565,370. Based on the State of New York's population of 19,378,102 for the year 2010, the statewide per capita impact for this disaster is \$135.65. For calendar year 2012, the qualifying indicator for cost share adjustments is \$131 per capita. The State is currently preparing their request for adjustment of the cost share. Once that is received and reviewed, FEMA will make its recommendation to the President, who makes the final determination regarding whether requests for cost share increases are granted.

National Flood Insurance Program Payouts

Question 44: Over 11,000 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) claims out of 57,000 filed remain unresolved. Impacted homeowners need these claims paid out as the initial six month mortgage forbearance granted by banks is expiring or has expired for many homeowners. What steps are FEMA taking to force banks to expedite NFIP payouts?

ANSWER: As of April 30th, of the 56,808 claims filed in New York for Super Storm Sandy only 1,396 remain open. Most if not all of these have received an advance payment so that

rebuilding could begin while the rest of the claim is finalized. By law, the check for payment must be made out to the policyholder and the bank holding the mortgage. FEMA has no jurisdiction over the processes that a bank follows regarding the release of funds to repair these properties.

Individual and Public Assistance for Greene County

Question 45: Governor Cuomo requested Individual Assistance and Public Assistance for Greene County but this declaration is yet to be made. Will FEMA declare Greene County eligible for assistance as a result of Hurricane Sandy?

ANSWER: On December 4, 2012, the State of New York requested the addition of Greene County for Individual Assistance and Public Assistance under FEMA-4085-DR. Based on the results of the joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) conducted in Greene County, FEMA designated Greene County eligible for Public Assistance (all categories) and direct federal assistance on December 18, 2012. However, based on the information obtained during the PDA for Greene County, it was determined that the damage to the dwellings was not of the severity and magnitude to warrant its inclusion under the Individual Assistance program for FEMA-4085-DR. As a result, Greene County was denied for Individual Assistance on January 28, 2013. The State of New York appealed the denial on March 1, 2013. FEMA reaffirmed its original finding and denied the State of New York's appeal for Individual Assistance for Greene County on March 13, 2013. This was the final action.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Robert Aderholt

**Administrator Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency Management
Administration**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Hurricane Sandy Recovery Efforts, FEMA Budget

March 13, 2013

Debt Removal Program Enhancements

Question 46: In response to the high costs of debris removal for local communities & the taxpayer, FEMA has been in the process of considering some debris removal program enhancements as part of the recommendations resulting from the Public Assistance Bottom Up Review. What specifically is FEMA prepared to adopt to make more efficient use of limited recourses while still providing the necessary services?

ANSWER: During the Public Assistance Bottom-Up-Review, FEMA considered options to enhance the debris removal program. Many of those enhancements are now being implemented under the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2013 that was signed into law on January 29, 2013. The law authorizes alternative procedures for the Public Assistance (PA) Program. It also authorizes FEMA to implement the alternative procedures through a pilot program, until FEMA revises regulations. Alternative Procedures for debris removal will be included in the pilot program. FEMA is currently developing the implementation guidance for the debris removal alternate procedures.

Documentation

Question 47: What kind of documentation do FEMA personnel use during the debris removal process while communicating with private contractors in regard to what is eligible to be removed?

ANSWER: The Grantee or subgrantee is responsible for communicating eligibility criteria to private contractors hired by the Grantee or subgrantee to perform debris removal operations. FEMA communicates with the Grantee or subgrantee the eligibility criteria via documents such

as the Debris Management Guide, the Public Assistance Guide, Public Assistance Policy Digest and numerous policies relating to debris operations which can be accessed via the FEMA.gov site, as well as individual interaction in meetings with the Grantee and subgrantee.

Comprehensive Planning Guidance

Question 48: How does the new comprehensive planning guidance outlined in the new National Planning Frameworks as well as the Federal Interagency Operational Plans make it easier for the private sector- both businesses and non-profits- to become more integrated throughout the various mission areas?

ANSWER: The National Planning Frameworks and associated Federal Interagency Operational Plans represent the spectrum of national preparedness activities and relevant coordinating structures across the whole community – which includes the private sector and non-profit organizations. The five mission areas addressed in those documents (Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery) acknowledge the importance of effective partnerships and the critical role the private and non-profit sectors have in those arenas.

President Obama’s National Preparedness Goal identifies 31 core capabilities, which are the distinct critical elements needed to achieve the preparedness goal. For example, the core capabilities address coordination in public health services, search and rescue operations, and economic recovery, amongst other capabilities. The National Planning Frameworks and Federal Interagency Operational Plans describe the key roles, responsibilities, and coordinating structures necessary for the whole community to build, sustain, and deliver those thirty-one core capabilities, along with describing how to organize services (such as mass care and housing) and resources (such as emergency power).

Collectively, the frameworks and operational plans provide the private sector with a better understanding of how to coordinate with other sectors of the community in a disaster scenario. This holistic approach facilitates improved communication, coordination, and information sharing across all sectors and levels of government.

National Preparedness Grant Program

Question 49: Concerning the new National Preparedness Grant Program, has a final decision been made on whether you will provide funding to high-risk urban areas, port authorities, and transit agencies as you have in the past... or will funding be provided solely to the states for distribution?

ANSWER: The Administration will be providing a detailed legislative proposal for the National Preparedness Grant Program to the Congress in the near future. However, as envisioned, states,

territories, and other eligible recipients will receive funding to enhance terrorism prevention and protection activities and to build and sustain core capabilities. Funding allocations will be determined by consideration of threat, vulnerability, and consequence factors, as well as the presence of fusion centers, border security threats, and other known Federal priorities to address all-hazards. These entities will submit investment justifications (IJ) for that funding that are aligned with the state, territory, and/or Urban Area (UA) Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and capability estimations.

Competitive funding for states, territories and UAs will be based on regional capability gaps and the FEMA regional THIRAs and through an assessment of the State Preparedness Reports and the National Preparedness Report. The State will submit one application to FEMA that will cover competitive requests for the entire state/territory and any eligible competitive funding for port and transit projects may be included in this proposal. Port authorities and transit agencies will not receive direct funding in the manner they have in the past. Tribal nations will continue to apply directly to FEMA under a competitive process. FEMA will ensure a portion of the overall funding is dedicated to the tribal nations.

Risk Allocation Formula

Question 50: Do FEMA's risk allocation formulas for the states change based on new data? Such as storms?

ANSWER: The risk methodology used to inform eligibility and allocation decisions for many of the FEMA preparedness grant programs is prescribed by the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as amended by the "Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007" (9/11 Act). Each year, FEMA assesses the relative risk of all States and territories, and the top 100 most populous Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The data that informs the risk formula is refreshed each year so that we are using the most recent data available. The 9/11 Act also requires that the risk assessment focus on the potential of acts of terrorism. As a result, a storm does not factor into the current risk methodology. However, other events that are related to terrorism may be considered as part of the overall risk assessment of a State, territory or Urban Area.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Tom Latham

**Administrator Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency Management
Administration**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Hurricane Sandy Recovery Efforts, FEMA Budget

March 13, 2013

National Flood Insurance Program

Question 51: The GAO has, in the past, pointed out a number of deficiencies in the National Flood Insurance Program, including high staff turnover and poor oversight of contractors. More recently, inaccurate risk assessments have been noted by GAO.

Please tell me what improvements FEMA has undertaken, or is undertaking, to enhance flood risk assessments in ways that will lead to more accurate premiums.

ANSWER: FEMA has instituted a number of internal controls, strategic planning, and process improvements to address GAO's concerns related to staffing and contractor oversight. Feedback from GAO indicates progress in FEMA's internal processes. We will continue to work with GAO to demonstrate improvements. Staff turnover and contractor oversight has not been a challenge for FEMA's mapping initiative. FEMA has improved the precision of its flood hazard maps by developing new mapping procedures to more accurately depict flood hazards behind de-accredited levees, by implementing GAO recommendations to improve map quality, and by acquiring high-precision topographic data.

In response to stakeholder concern over how FEMA depicts hazards of de-accredited levees, FEMA is developing a new Levee Analysis and Mapping Approach. This approach draws on technological advances in data collection and in hydrologic and hydraulic modeling. It provides for more precise mapping of flood hazards in areas landward of levees and will better meet the needs of the public.

FEMA is in the process of implementing the GAO's recommendations to improve map quality. In particular, FEMA has created more meaningful performance measures, improved its Independent Verification & Validation process, and its process for evaluating the mapping inventory for compliance with existing standards.

In 2009, The National Academies study on improving flood map accuracy found that improved topographic information is the most important factor in the accuracy of flood maps in riverine

areas. In response, FEMA has placed greater emphasis on identifying and acquiring improved topographic information to improve the precision of identifying flood hazards.

Question 52: As FEMA has moved through its Flood Map Modernization efforts, there have been complaints about the accreditation process, other than about the costs of complying. Can you tell us the most frequent local complaints other than those related to costs?

ANSWER: FEMA understands the accreditation process (meeting 44 CFR 65.10) may be expensive to undertake. However, the risk to human life and property if these levee systems fail or are overtopped remains great. Therefore, residents and business owners who live and work landward of levee systems must be aware of the flood risk living near levees. For reference, please see the FEMA website below, which includes related information on living with levees:

<http://www.fema.gov/living-levees-its-shared-responsibility>

Below are some other challenges described in the three comments, and the accompanying response for each:

***Comment:** Because certification is based primarily on analytical methods, historical performance of the system should be a key consideration.*

Response: In determining whether a levee system can meet the requirements of 44 CFR 65.10, among other things, we fully anticipate that the certifying engineers will give full consideration to the levee system's historical performance; they will also consider any potential damage the levee system may have incurred during flood conditions. Like the other components of our nation's infrastructure, levee systems degrade over time. This weakening can be the result of erosion, animal burrowing, flood damage, seismic activity, subsidence, or other forms of physical damage. So that communities can more precisely identify their flood hazards, our new analysis and mapping approach will provide additional guidance to our mapping partners on how to use these critical pieces of information to properly analyze and map leveed areas.

***Comment:** Where a system is at risk from multiple flooding sources, certification, accreditation and mapping procedures should be done independently for each source.*

Response: When looking at certification, accreditation, or the mapping of a levee system, consideration should be given to all the potential flood risks that the levee system could encounter. The suite of methodologies in our new analysis and mapping approach allows for flooding sources to be examined independently where appropriate. The flood hazards associated with each flooding source will still be considered in mapping the leveed areas.

***Comment:** Where special consideration was afforded in previous Flood Insurance Studies, FEMA should acknowledge and repeat accreditation and mapping protocols to the extent practical.*

Response: We agree that, where appropriate, previous special considerations should be considered during remapping efforts. However, the dynamic nature of river systems and the

degradation of levee systems over time may make these special considerations no longer appropriate. With our new, more collaborative mapping approach, we will work as a team of Federal, local, and private partners to determine the best approach to analyze and map flood hazards in each area with a levee system.

It is imperative that citizens understand the inherent risk in living or working near a levee system and know the steps they can take to protect themselves, their families, and their communities.

We agree that the accreditation status of a levee system should not directly impact the economics of a community. Flood risk, and the understanding of that risk, is what should drive local economic decisions. As such, we are hopeful that the ongoing changes in the NFIP and the ways we analyze levee systems and map leveed areas will help us assist communities to change the dialogue about flood risk. Our goal is to provide the necessary flood risk tools to facilitate healthy conversations at the local level about how to manage social, environmental, and economic issues.

As requested by Members of both the Senate and the House, Administrator Fugate is committed to finding a solution to replace the “without levee” approach with a suite of options that are feasible, flexible, and collaborative. The new process is designed to more thoroughly meet the needs of our citizens through increasing local involvement in the mapping process, increasing public awareness, and encouraging actions that reduce the risk to life and property.

As you are aware, FEMA has been engaged in a comprehensive review of the NFIP to identify reforms designed to enable FEMA to better address the flood risks faced by the American public. We recognize that our approach to mapping the flood risk associated with levees that do not meet Federal accreditation requirements has been a concern for many. As such, FEMA is revising the approach for analyzing and mapping non-accredited levee systems. We are continuing the process to finalize the approach and procedures.

Our short-term solution does not include any regulatory changes; therefore, community officials and levee system owners will still need to meet the requirements outlined in 44 CFR 65.10 to demonstrate that a levee system can be shown on an NFIP map as accredited. However, we believe that by replacing the former approach with a suite of methodologies that more precisely identify the flood hazards for each non-accredited levee system, we will be able to help local community officials and levee system owners to manage their flood risks and minimize the social, environmental, and economic impacts associated with the accreditation status, while we continue to work on a more holistic long-term solution.

This initiative to revise how we analyze non-accredited levee systems and map leveed areas will resolve some of the existing concerns with our former approach; however, we recognize that a holistic approach is needed to more fully address all concerns.

Question 53: What actions have you taken on ways to improve the levee accreditation process and lighten the burden on small local communities?

ANSWER: An accreditation determination by FEMA is based on engineering and maintenance data provided by the levee owner or operator. An accredited levee system will be shown on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) as meeting the design, operation and maintenance, and other standards established in Section 65.10 of the Code of Federal Regulations Title 44 -*Emergency Management and Assistance* (44 CFR 65.1 0). Obtaining levee accreditation is voluntary on the part of the levee owner. FEMA does not require accreditation but provides communities with information regarding the levee accreditation process so that they can determine whether accreditation is in the best interest of the citizens.

FEMA understands some communities face the challenge of either accepting higher flood insurance rates based on the increased flood risk or the expense of mitigating those risks through changes in building codes and practices, land use, flood infrastructure improvements, or other investments. An important component of the flood hazard mapping process is the partnership between local communities and FEMA. FEMA collaborates with communities to identify areas of concern and leverage locally available data at the beginning of a mapping project. The new levee analysis and mapping approach for non-accredited levees emphasizes this community partnership through the Local Levee Partnership Team, a critical component of the new approach for mapping non-accredited levee systems.

The new levee analysis and mapping approach for non-accredited levee systems better incorporates some degree of flood hazard reduction, compared to the former “without” levee approach. This new approach will better meet the needs of residents while providing results that more accurately reflect the flood risk in areas impacted by levees. However, it will not replace the need for levee owners or the associated communities to remain engaged in flood risk management activities or change the existing requirements to provide the levee accreditation information outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations.

FEMA-USACE Collaboration (Flood Protection Structure Accreditation Task Force)

Enacted on July 6, 2012, Section 100226 of P.L. 112-141, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) requires the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in cooperation with the National Committee on Levee Safety (NCLS) to establish a Flood Protection Structure Accreditation Task Force (Task Force). The purpose of this Task Force is to “develop a process to better align the information and data collected by or for the USACE under its Inspection of Completed Works (ICW) Program with the flood protection structure accreditation requirements” of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) so that:

- Information and data collected for either the USACE ICW program or NFIP levee accreditation process can be used interchangeably.
- Information and data collected by or for the USACE ICW program is sufficient to satisfy NFIP flood protection structure accreditation requirements.

As you may know, the Flood Protection Structure Accreditation Task Force submitted an Interim Report to Congress. The report discusses efforts by a FEMA-USACE task force formed in FY 2012 to better align the levee accreditation requirements for the National Flood Insurance

Program (NFIP) with the USACE levee inspections and data. Through this task force, FEMA and the USACE will continue to explore ways to improve our processes and align our resources.

The NFIP was created to reduce flood damages by identifying flood risk, encouraging sound community floodplain management, and providing flood insurance to lessen the financial impact of flood damage. The FEMA-USACE levee task force will continue its coordination to better communicate the flood risks associated with levees across the Nation.

Question 54: What mechanisms does FEMA have, in-place, to allow local officials to suggest ways that might lead to better or more accurate assessments?

ANSWER: FEMA has many mechanisms in place that allow for local officials as well as the public to improve their Flood Insurance Rate Maps. During the mapping process, FEMA conducts a Discovery meeting with local officials to collect data and understand mapping needs. Additionally, FEMA conducts a Flood Risk Review Meeting prior to the release of Preliminary flood maps so that local officials can understand the new product and provide input. FEMA also conducts a comment period and an appeal period so that communities and the public can submit new data to FEMA to improve the engineering and mapping product. Outside of the mapping process, FEMA has mechanisms to collect data and improve flood hazard data. FEMA developed the Coordinated Needs Management System as a means for data-driven planning and study selection processes that allows communities to identify and report mapping needs information to FEMA. And finally, FEMA has the Letter of Map Change process which allows communities and individuals to submit data at any time to FEMA to produce small scale revisions and amendments to the flood hazard maps.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Henry Cuellar

**Administrator William Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency
Management Agency (FEMA)**
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Hurricane Sandy
March 13, 2013

Report on Grant Efficiency

Question 55: H.R. 3980, Redundancy Elimination and Enhanced Performance for Preparedness Grants Act, amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and directs the Administrator of FEMA to submit to Congress a report that includes: (1) the status of efforts to eliminate any redundant and unnecessary reporting requirements; (2) the status of efforts to develop quantifiable performance measures and metrics; and (3) a performance assessment of each covered grant program. Please provide a copy of FEMA's most recent report on grant efficiencies.

ANSWER: The Redundancy Elimination and Enhanced Performance for Preparedness Grants Act 2012 (Public Law 111-271) Biennial Report to Congress, submitted on August 20, 2012, is attached. It details FEMA's progress in eliminating redundant and unnecessary reporting requirements imposed on SHSP and UASI grant recipients, updates the status of our efforts to develop quantifiable performance measures and metrics to assess these programs' effectiveness, and provides an assessment of the performance of these grant programs.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Bill Owens

**Administrator Craig Fugate, Federal Emergency Management
Administration**

Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
FEMA Disaster Relief
March 13, 2013

FEMA Disaster Relief Resource Allocation

Question 56: Given New York State's many different types of communities, from New York City to Jay, do you feel that FEMA's current policies reflect varying demographics in allocating disaster assistance resources?

ANSWER: Yes. Every disaster is unique to the people it affects, and the needs of every community will be different. FEMA assistance is just one resource in an individual's and community's recovery process. Partner agencies and organizations can help fill in gaps that FEMA assistance will not cover.

Question 57: Do you believe that FEMA's existing formula for allocating federal resources between "large" and "small" states is appropriate, given a wide variety of local economic conditions within large states?

ANSWER: There is no formula for the allocation of federal disaster resources. FEMA considers a combination of factors when evaluating a Governor's request for a major disaster declaration and in making a recommendation to the President regarding the declaration of a major disaster or emergency. These factors include issues which revolve around the specific needs of different communities, including those States with small populations or unique circumstances. The different needs of all States are carefully considered through the declaration process, irrespective of the size of the State's population and FEMA does not use an arithmetical formula as a sole determining factor.

FEMA regulations outline the factors the Agency considers when evaluating a Governor's request for Federal assistance. While these factors include assessments of damage and impact, the Stafford Act prohibits the denial of assistance solely on the basis of arithmetic formulas or sliding scales based on income or population (Section 320). One factor for the Public Assistance (PA) Program is an estimation of the impact of a disaster based on a per capita estimation of eligible costs. The same per capita indicator is applied to all States and territories regardless of overall size of the population. There is no per capita indicator established as a factor for the consideration of Individual Assistance (IA).

Below is a more detailed discussion of the factors considered when determining a State's need for IA and PA following a disaster. Once an area is designated for assistance, the allocation of that assistance is dependent on the location and extent of the damage.

The PA Program provides supplemental assistance to State, local and tribal governments, as well as certain private non-profit organizations, for emergency measures to protect public health and safety and for the repair and restoration of facilities damaged in major disasters. FEMA considers multiple factors when making a recommendation to the President regarding the provision of PA under a Presidential disaster declaration. As outlined in FEMA regulations, these factors include:

1. Estimated cost of the assistance. FEMA evaluates the estimated cost of Federal and non-Federal public assistance against the statewide population to give some measure of the per capita impact within the State. FEMA uses a per capita amount as an indicator that the disaster is of such size and magnitude that it might warrant Federal assistance, and adjusts this figure annually, based on the Consumer Price Index. For Fiscal Year 2010, the State per capita amount is \$1.29. FEMA has also established a per capita of \$3.23 as a county threshold.

2. Localized impacts. FEMA evaluates the impact of the disaster at the county and local government levels, as well as at the American Indian and Alaskan Native Tribal Government levels, because, at times, there are extraordinary concentrations of damages that might warrant Federal assistance even if the statewide per capita is not met. This is particularly true where critical facilities (such as major roadways, bridges, public buildings, etc.) are affected or where localized per capita impacts are extremely high. For example, localized damages may be in the tens or even hundreds of dollars per capita, even though the overall statewide per capita impact is low.

3. Insurance coverage in force. FEMA considers the amount of insurance coverage that is in force or should have been in force as required by law and regulation at the time of the disaster, and reduces the amount of anticipated assistance by that amount.

4. Hazard mitigation. To recognize and encourage mitigation, FEMA considers the extent to which State and local government measures contributed to the reduction of disaster damages. For example, if a State can demonstrate in its disaster request that State-wide building codes or other mitigation measures are likely to have reduced the damages from a particular disaster, FEMA considers that in the evaluation of the request. This could be especially significant in those disasters where, because of mitigation, the estimated public assistance damages fell below the per capita indicator.

5. Recent multiple disasters. FEMA also considers the disaster history within the last twelve-month period to better evaluate the overall impact on the State or locality. FEMA considers declarations under the Stafford Act as well as declarations by the Governor and the extent to which the State has spent its own funds.

6. Programs of other Federal assistance. FEMA also considers programs of other Federal agencies (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Federal Highway Administration, etc.) because at times their assistance programs more appropriately meet the needs created by the disaster.

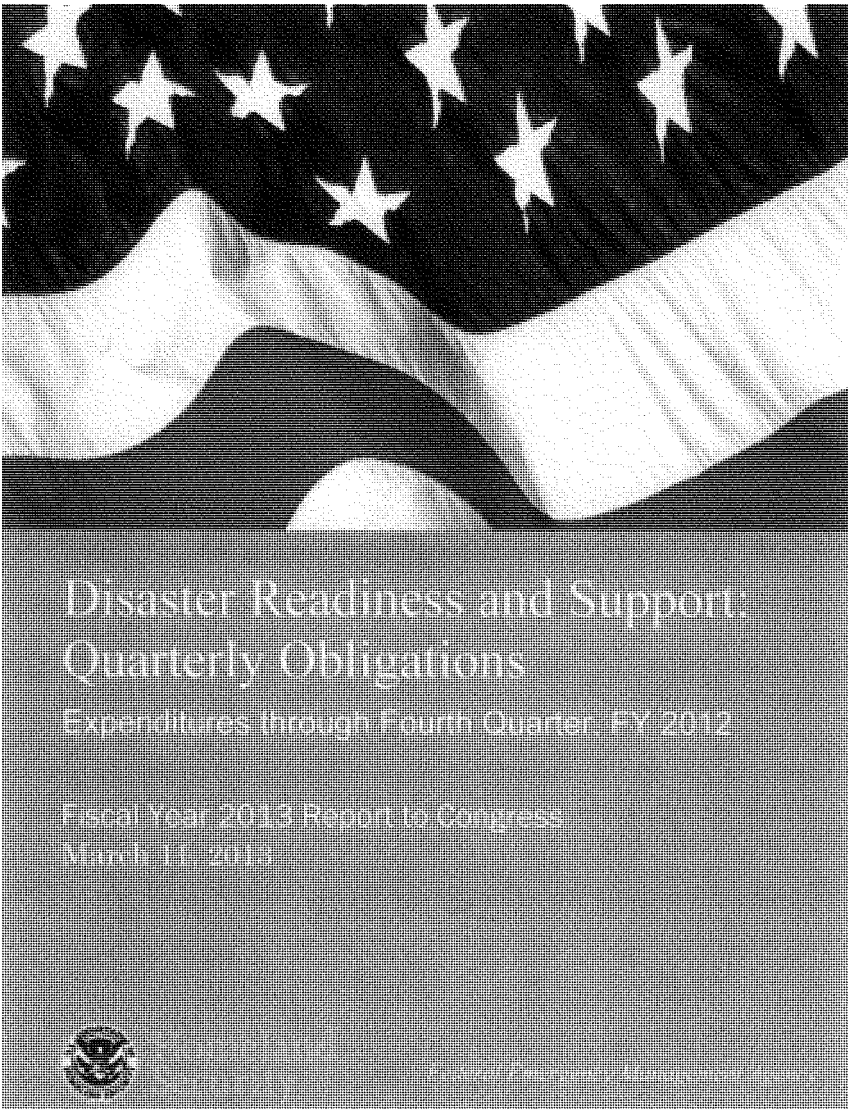
Individual Assistance

Through Individual Assistance (IA) programs, FEMA provides assistance to individuals and households who have suffered losses and have outstanding needs as the result of a major disaster. These programs can provide eligible disaster victims with assistance for home repairs, temporary housing, and other outstanding needs such as medical, dental and funeral expenses resulting from the disaster. Other IA programs include crisis counseling and disaster unemployment assistance. FEMA considers multiple factors when making a recommendation to the President regarding the provision of IA under a Presidential disaster declaration. As outlined in FEMA regulations, these factors include:

- 1. Concentration of damages to individuals.** High concentrations of damages to individuals, such as destroyed and damaged housing, may indicate a greater need for Federal assistance than widespread and scattered damages throughout a State.
- 2. Trauma.** The degree of trauma to the State and communities is considered, with special attention to large numbers of injuries and deaths, large scale disruptions to normal community functions and services, and emergency needs, such as extended or widespread losses of power or water.
- 3. Special Populations.** FEMA considers the impact of the disaster on special populations, such as the low-income, the elderly, and the unemployed. Special consideration is also given to the effect of the disaster on American Indian and Alaskan Native tribal populations.
- 4. Voluntary agency assistance.** The capabilities of local and State voluntary, faith, and community-based organizations are taken into consideration, as these entities play an important role in meeting both the emergency and recovery needs of individuals impacted by disasters.
- 5. Insurance.** Stafford Act assistance is supplemental in nature, and therefore the level of insurance coverage is taken into account; primarily to qualify the scope of necessary assistance.
- 6. Average amount of individual assistance by State size.** While there is no set threshold for recommending individual assistance, the average amount of assistance historically provided to individuals and households is published in FEMA regulations¹, and may be useful to States and voluntary agencies as they develop plans and programs to help disaster victims. It includes an indication of the number of homes that were destroyed or received major damage in previously declared disasters. The impact to housing is a primary factor when evaluating a request for Individual Assistance. When

¹ FEMA regulations at 44 CFR Part 206, Subpart B

conducting joint Preliminary Damage Assessments with an affected State, FEMA evaluates the total number of homes destroyed and damaged, as well as evaluates the accessibility and habitability of the dwellings and the community.

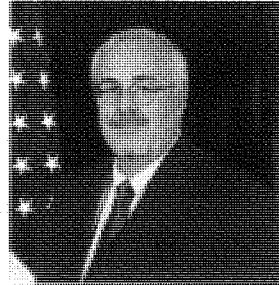


Message from the Administrator

March 11, 2013

I am pleased to present the following report, "Disaster Readiness and Support: Quarterly Obligations" Expenditures through the fourth quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, which has been prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

This report has been compiled in response to language in the *FY 2012 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act* (P.L. 112-74) and its accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement, House Report 112-91, and Senate Report 112-74.



Pursuant to congressional requirements, this report is being provided to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable John C. Carter
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable David E. Price
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Mary L. Landrieu
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Daniel Coats
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Inquiries relating to this report may be directed to me at (202) 646-3900 or to the Department's Chief Financial Officer, Peggy Sherry, at (202) 447-5751.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. Craig Fugate".

W. Craig Fugate
Administrator
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Executive Summary

The following is the FY 2012 Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) Quarterly Obligations Report. This submission meets the requirement for a quarterly expenditure (cumulative costs through fourth quarter) submission. The quarterly data are based on obligations through September 30, 2012.



Disaster Readiness and Support: Quarterly Obligations

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I. Legislative Language

This document responds to legislative language set forth in the *FY 2012 DHS Appropriations Act* (P.L. 112-74) and its accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement, House Report 112-91, and Senate Report 112-74.

P.L. 112-74 states:

DISASTER RELIEF

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$700,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$24,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit an expenditure plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives detailing the use of the funds made available in this or any other Act for disaster readiness and support not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to such Committees a quarterly report detailing obligations against the expenditure plan and a justification for any changes from the initial plan...

The Joint Explanatory Statement includes the following provision:

A report on the expenditure of funds for disaster readiness and support, including quarterly updates, is required, as in previous years.

Further, House Report 112-91 states:

FEMA spends approximately \$300,000,000 annually on disaster readiness and support costs from the DRF. FEMA shall submit an expenditure plan to the Committees detailing the use of funds for disaster readiness and support costs not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act. FEMA shall provide a quarterly report detailing obligations against the expenditure plan and a justification for any changes in spending.

Finally, Senate Report 112-74 states:

The Committee also includes bill language requiring an expenditure plan and quarterly reports for disaster readiness and support costs; and a monthly report and a quarterly report on the disaster relief expenditures.

II. Disaster Readiness and Support Obligations

The following data relate DRS obligations through September 30, 2012, based on FEMA's proposed spend plan.

ITEM #	OFF / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spend Plan	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr (as of 10/15/2012)
1	Office of Response & Recovery (ORR)	FCO	Federal Coordinating Officers (FCOs) (Salaries and Benefits (S&B) Only)	The mission of the Office of FCO Operations is to lead, train, equip, and manage FEMA's FCOs to ensure their availability for rapid deployment in response to any disaster; to deliver training to develop and sustain FCO professional competencies; and to coordinate FCO assignments to meet the on-scene needs of FEMA and its emergency management partners. The FCO program consists of 45 officers and is administered by a 5-person support staff in Washington, DC. The primary program costs are the travel requirements to attend the training necessary to maintain credentialing and qualifications, and the communication equipment to administer disaster relief effectively from the field.	\$3,653,207	\$3,678,220	\$4,391,889
1A	ORR	FCO	FCOs (Program Operations)	The mission of the Office of FCO Operations is to lead, train, equip, and manage FEMA's FCOs to ensure their availability for rapid deployment in response to any disaster; to deliver training to develop and sustain FCO professional competencies; and to coordinate FCO assignments to meet the on-scene needs of FEMA and its emergency management partners. The FCO program consists of 45 officers and is administered by a 5-person support staff in Washington, DC. The primary program costs are the travel requirements to attend the training necessary to maintain credentialing and qualifications, and the communication equipment to administer disaster relief effectively from the field.	\$488,954	\$688,513	\$285,968
2	ORR	FDRC	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators (FDRCs)	Funds will support 10 FDRCs in support of the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). Funds will be used for S&B and program expenses to provide technical assistance to states and communities for pre-disaster recovery planning in support of the NDRF. (Includes Program and S&B)	\$0	\$913,200	\$173,678
	ORR Total				\$4,142,161	\$5,279,933	\$4,851,535

ITEM #	OFF/PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals* (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Special Pmts	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr (as of 10/15/2012)
3	Logistics Management Directorate (LMD)	LMD	Logistics Supply Chain Management System (LSCMS), formerly Total Asset Visibility	LSCMS addresses Section 636 of the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA), which mandates that FEMA Logistics provide "an efficient, transparent, and flexible logistics system for procurement and delivery of goods and services necessary for an effective and timely response to natural disasters." LSCMS also supports Recommendation 38 from the President's report on Hurricane Katrina to provide full disaster logistics supply chain visibility to FEMA and its partners. LSCMS supports FEMA's mission of responding to all hazards expeditiously and efficiently by managing the Nation's end-to-end supply chain of critical disaster assets and commodities. LSCMS manages the supply chain process, including initial requests for assets and commodities, orders to FEMA and partners, transportation, inventory management at FEMA locations, and shipment and receipt by the states. LSCMS provides situational awareness and in-transit visibility through reporting and Geographic Information System mapping capabilities. Through these actions LSCMS supports LMD's mission as the National Logistics Coordinator. Funding provides for all contracts and initiatives: operations and maintenance; training; provisions for surge support personnel; and program office support. Without LSCMS FEMA would have to revert back to a manual process causing a severe negative impact on Readiness.	\$27,982,820	\$26,337,223	\$27,183,208
4	LMD	LMD	Temporary Housing Units (THUs) National Sites	The THU budget includes the following: travel to support readiness; rent/leases/utilities for two enduring sites; work force, grounds maintenance, and other miscellaneous expenses; telecommunication expenses and information technology (IT) equipment purchase/rental; and contract services. For security, contracts for our two readiness sites are funded through the Headquarters Security Office. Return of investment for FEMA's readiness cost falls into one area, a fleet of ready-for-dispatch units capable of rapid deployment until such a time as vendor production can ramp up to meet disaster housing requirements.	\$2,924,688	\$3,565,738	\$3,399,966
5	LMD	LMD	Emergency Evacuation Contracts (Air, Rail, Bus, and Ambulance Readiness)	The Major Readiness Contracts (Ambulance, Motor Coach, etc.) have been transferred to the Response Directorate. LMD is funding the two Telecom Specialists and all related services associated with tracking assets. This includes: GPS Telephone Service, Transportation of Things, Replacement Batteries, Charging Towers, and Travel.	\$1,116,103	\$982,500	\$847,904

ITEM #	OFF / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals* (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spend Plan	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/15/2012)
6	LMD	LMD	Lifecycle Commodities at Distribution Centers (DCs)	The FY 2013 is required for the replenishment of expiring perishable disaster response supplies, i.e., meals and water needed for immediate response to emergency events. Funding in the amount of \$428,000 is budgeted for Commonly Used Sheltering Items such as infant and toddler kits, and consumable medical supplies. This funding allows for the positioning of FEMA's meals, water, and infant and toddler kits for disaster survivors and is a key component of LMD readiness. This is an IAA that allows GSA to purchase numerous types of commodities on behalf of FEMA (such as cots, blankets, tarps, Joint Field Office (JFO) kits, administrative items, computers, and printers) during and after an event. Maintaining funding on this IAA offers FEMA the ability to maintain stock levels and respond to disaster requirements long before surge funds are in place or an official declaration is made.	\$3,657,076	\$4,140,000	\$3,932,267
7	LMD	LMD	Interagency Agreement (IAA) with General Services Administration (GSA)	Funds for the National Generator Maintenance Contract are to cover the cost of maintaining 750 generators at the continental U.S. DCs. Funding for the National Generator Maintenance Contract will allow for more efficient management and oversight of a critical operational aspect of LMD readiness, which will include preventive maintenance and services.	\$2,249,802	\$2,500,000	\$2,438,216
8	LMD	LMD	Generator Contract	The Vehicle Maintenance Contract is for vehicle and equipment maintenance on a wide variety of organic FEMA equipment. Approximately 1,635 FEMA-owned vehicles (includes ISB caches) will be inspected, repaired, and maintained to a safe and serviceable condition in accordance with manufacturer's specifications within the DCs, regions, and a mobile maintenance capability. The eventual degradation of these assets would be much more costly in repair or pre-mature life-cycle replacement than maintaining a safe and viable fleet that is afforded by this contract. This funding ensures that the LMD fleet of vehicles is available at all times at its highest operating capability and is prepared to provide fast and efficient disaster response.	\$34,350	\$1,746,266	\$1,855,903
9	LMD	LMD	Preposition Disaster Assets-Vehicle maintenance contract		\$967,906	\$3,135,553	\$3,028,796

ITEM #	OFF / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Amount (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spent FTE	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/5/2012)
10	LMD	LMD	DC Caribbean Relo Atlanta DC DC DISC DC Frederick DC Caribbean DC Hawaii DC Ft. Worth DC Guam DC Moffett Field	<p>LMD DC Caribbean has transitioned to a new location in Puerto Rico. Previously the DC was located in a sub-standard, inadequate facility in dire need of upgrading. Meals temporarily were stored in a facility donated by the Navy Commissary. FEMA property was thus spread out to two separate facilities, which requires staff to travel between locations. The Navy requested FEMA find an alternate solution to the storing of meals at its commissary. GSA awarded a lease on a new 82,135-square foot facility located in San Juan in close proximity to the international airport, supports, and major interstate highways. Costs includes IT engineering contract, networking equipment, circuits, power switches, wireless telephones, computers, laptops, printers, audiovisual equipment, shipping/transportation costs, and security costs. The rent and tenant improvements for this site currently are included in the facilities budget.</p> <p>LMD DC Atlanta, DC Frederick, DC Fort Worth, DC Guam, DC Moffett, and DC Hawaii support LMD's strategic goals through the pre-staging, storing, maintaining, inventorying, shipping, and receiving of critical disaster response and recovery assets, and to provide logistical support.</p> <p>LMD DC Disaster Information Systems Clearinghouse (DISC). The mission of the DISC is to provide centralized accountability, storage, and maintenance of Fund Code 611 equipment, which allows for faster response times and efficiencies by the use of "recycled" equipment. The DISC provides equipment to an average of 60 declared disasters per year.</p>	\$2,148,203	\$2,833,491	\$3,282,966
11	LMD	LMD	IAA with Defense Logistics Agency	<p>Funding of a contract that the Defense Energy Support Center has with Foster Fuels. These funds are for two practice drills each year. This funding does not purchase any fuel. Maintaining funding in this IAA offers FEMA the ability to train for and exercise fuel response, which allows for greater efficiencies in response time.</p> <p>The annual VETCOM contract is designed to provide FEMA LMD with the capability for an independent outside agency to inspect 3-year "Shelf Stable Meals" to determine whether they can be extended beyond their original shelf-life date. If the meals can be extended, pre-positioning costs are decreased; if not, new meals will have to be purchased. This results in a more efficient strategy for restocking DCs and regional preposition sites.</p>	\$0	\$25,000	\$274,999
12	LMD	LMD	IAA with U.S. Army Veterinary Command (VETCOM)		\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000

ITEM #	OFF / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals** (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spend Plan	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/15/2012)
13	LMD	LMD	Stafford Act Employee (SAE) Training & Exercises	Funding is to support non-FEMA Qualification System (FQS) training, travel, and other operational requirements for SAEs. This funding provides essential, non-FQS training to LMD employees better preparing them for disaster response duties.	\$136,969	\$175,000	\$138,710
14	LMD	LMD	Preposition Disaster Assets - Responder Support Camps (RSCs)	RSCs provide federal, state, and local disaster responders a facility that provides shelter, food, and additional basic needs. The RSC program is managed by LMD. The key component of the RSC program is the National RSC contract, which currently has four pre-selected vendors that compete for disaster task orders. This contract includes, but is not limited to, providing site preparation and camp setup; camp management and operation; and camp tear-down and returning site to original condition. The spend plan funds indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity retention of these vendors and annual training/exercises conferences with these vendors. Actual RSC task orders are funded using Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) funds. A new RSC contract is expected to be awarded July 25, 2012. The new contract will improve FEMA's capabilities to provide an RSC for 100 people in 36 hours.	\$102,863	\$128,123	\$128,123
15	LMD	LMD	Preposition Disaster Assets-Fleet Management (IAA - Unicorn)	This funding supports the implementation and management of a comprehensive Fleet Management software program and database administration utilizing the DHS-endorsed program Vehicle Management Information System. This IAA manages information and data on preventive maintenance, repair, life-cycle cost, and usage of approximately 900 pieces of equipment owned by FEMA and utilized by the LMD. The overall cost will cover the management responsibilities as outlined in this report and database maintenance, as well as provide training to LMD personnel and its supporting contractors/users. Funding for this IAA supports a fleet management software tool that increases LMD's efficiency and effectiveness in providing disaster response.	\$0	\$75,000	\$75,000
16	LMD Total	REC	Damage Assessments & Validation Inspections	Housing Inspection Services (HIS) is a readiness contract that is the basis for FEMA providing customer service to disaster survivors. Upon registering for disaster assistance, an inspection of the applicant's dwelling is necessary to document and validate reported damages. The results of the inspection are utilized to make final eligibility determinations.	\$41,319,882 \$32,415,480	\$45,870,894 \$22,650,000	\$46,651,058 \$10,407,359

ITEM#	OBJ / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals* (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spnd Plan	Obligations & pending through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/5/2012)
17	Recovery	REC	Developers for Individual Assistance (IA) Program Updates	The National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS) is FEMA's system of record for registrations and applicant processing. Because of the significant NEMIS changes that are required to support GovBenefits, post-Katrina legislation, and other critical upgrades to NEMIS that support catastrophic disasters, developers to maintain the system and consistently address ever-changing business process development are required. Development needs will include updates and releases of the following: ACE Integration, Production Support, NEMIS Web, DARAC/HOMES, PowerBuilder, and HIS Module.	\$6,530,305	\$7,607,305	\$7,603,369
18	Recovery	REC	National Processing Service Centers (NPSCs) DRS	NPSCs are FEMA disaster assistance processing facilities located in Hyattsville, Maryland; Denton, Texas; and Winchester, Virginia. The NPSCs administer FEMA's Individuals and Households Programs by registering applicants for disaster assistance (Internet and telephone-based registration service); verifying losses through on-site inspections; processing applications to determine assistance eligibility; and responding to applicant inquiries. Funds are utilized to maintain the operation and management for the three NPSCs. Specifically, funding is used for, but not limited to, contracts to maintain mission-critical systems such as the Advanced Contact Center Network, Electronic Workforce Management, and Technology Improvement. Funding also is used for other contracts and services including: facility maintenance services; building modifications, utilities and leases; and travel, training, equipment upgrades, and supplies.	\$2,341,161	\$2,247,499	\$1,722,039
19	Recovery	REC	IA DRS*	Funding was included as part of the "National Processing Service Centers (NPSCs) Disaster Readiness Support" line item in FY 2009, FY 2010, and FY 2011. This funding is utilized to support disaster readiness contracts, planning, travel, and equipment needed to ensure the delivery of IA programs under Emergency Support Function #6. This includes costs for all hazard disaster planning with state, local, regional, federal, non-governmental, and voluntary agency partners; recovery program evaluations; travel and salaries to support Disaster Assistance. Employees engaged in readiness planning, training, and delivery, and program closeout.	\$128,497	\$165,500	\$90,444

ITEM #	OFF / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals* (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spend Plan	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr: (as of 10/15/2012)
20	Recovery	REC	NPSC Technical Support Under Enterprise Applications Development Integration and Sustainment (EADIS)	This funding is used to support the VA-NPSC Enterprise Coordination & Information Management (ECIM) section in its mission to support the NPSC Technical Support Project under the EADIS contract. ECIM works closely with the Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) and Operational Data Store (ODS) teams through EADIS Work Orders 5 and 6. The ODS currently serves as the centralized staging area for source system data feeds into the EDW and other select systems. The intended goal for the ODS is to have all FEMA source systems synchronizing to the ODS in order to keep the data in one central location. The ECIM section utilizes the ODS for day-to-day reporting needs in order to support requests from customers. The Technical Support Project provides EDW and ODS sustainment releases deployed quarterly or semiannually. These releases incorporate new functionality within the Business Objects reporting platform utilized by ECIM, as well as within the ODS and EDW to further enhance the reporting ability within the ECIM section and assist in meeting the day-to-day reporting needs.	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,396,818
21	Recovery	REC	Recovery Management Tools	Funding was included as part of the "NPSC Technical Support Under EADIS" line item in FY 2009, FY 2010, and FY 2011. The Recovery Information Management System (RIMS) contract maintains 12 unique applications and their associated infrastructure, including applications mandated by PREMRA and the National Disaster Housing Strategy. These applications meet the information management needs of various FEMA program areas, including the Individuals and Households Program, Community Services, and Disaster Housing Operations. RIMS contractors also house Recovery's vital ability for rapid development of custom applications to meet unforeseen, urgent needs during disaster recovery efforts.	\$1,682,456	\$2,430,000	\$2,103,488
22	Recovery	REC	IA-Technical Assistance Contract (TAC) III	The IA-TAC contract maintains a steady state of readiness within its assigned sector, to provide technical assistance to program areas and to meet agency requirements. The types of services available include, but are not limited to, Mass Care Sheltering, Feeding, and Logistic Support; Temporary Housing and Group Site Planning, Installation, Maintenance, and Removal; and other services such as DRC Staffing and Logistics Support, General Construction Services, Base Camp Development and Operations, and Permanent Construction.	\$4,934,755	\$5,064,974	\$5,012,938

ITEM #	OFF / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals (as of 5/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spent P.A.s	Obligations Extended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/5/2012)
23	Recovery	REC	Public Assistance (PA)-TAC II	The PA TACs provide architect-engineer and other professional services in support of the PA Program. For example, the PA TACs provide technical specialists (e.g., architects, engineers, and other technically qualified professionals) to evaluate damaged public facilities after presidentially declared major disasters, and to work with FEMA and state and local officials on the development of a scope of work and cost estimate for the repair, replacement, or relocation of the facilities. The information collected is used to make eligibility determinations and process grants for PA applicants.	\$2,869,606	\$5,083,192	\$5,249,395
24	Recovery	REC	Mail Operations	The NPSC Mail Operations consists of managing inbound and outbound mail contracts for the Individuals and Households Program. Outbound mail includes copies of applications for all applicants who register, including the Applicant Guide, notification letters regarding eligibility determinations, and special mailings resulting from specific conditions/events (e.g., formaldehyde). Inbound mail consists of receipts, insurance documents, estimates for repairs, requests for additional rental assistance, etc., from applicants. This incoming mail is received via hard mail and faxes, which feed into the virtual environment that is used to process casework. The inbound mail contract also translates all foreign language documents received from applicants into English before transmitting into the virtual environment.	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000
25	Recovery	REC	Emergency Management Mission Integrated Environment (EMMIE)	EMMIE sustainment provides the Public Assistance Division with the technical expertise required for maintenance and system development life cycle of EMMIE E-Grants Module. Through the use of the Clear Quest tracking system, EADIS addresses system change request and defects.	\$2,868,217	\$2,993,139	\$2,993,139
26	Recovery	REC	IAAs: Crisis Counseling and Training Program (CCP); Disaster Unemployment Program (DUS); & Disaster Legal Services (DLS)	Funds are used for annual contracts and IAAs with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the American Bar Association to deliver technical assistance, training, and program materials to support the implementation of the following Stafford Act programs on presidentially declared disasters: CCP, DUS, and DLS.	\$2,236,374	\$2,305,484	\$2,305,484

ITEM #	OFF / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals* (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spent Plan	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/15/2012)
27	Recovery	REC	Corporate Lodging Consultants (CLC) Payments to Landlords/Hotel Authorization Code Intake	This readiness contract allows FEMA to use the services of CLC to manage the placement of disaster victims into hotels in the event of mass evacuations. The data exchange provided under the contract addresses the concerns about potential waste, fraud, and abuse in hotel programs that were raised by the Office of the Inspector General and the U.S. Government Accountability Office during their audits of Katrina and Rita activities. Additionally, this contract allows CLC to make direct payments to landlords for rental assistance, which ensures that applicants actually use the funds for their intended purposes, and will significantly reduce the paperwork required for processing and providing rental assistance. Readiness costs are based on CLC's administrative costs to pay for up to 42,000 hotel room nights with a rapid response time due to CLC's ability to contact virtually every hotel in the United States via blast faxes and email.	\$1,240,000	\$1,240,000	\$1,240,000
28	Recovery	REC	NPSC Equipment Life Cycle Maintenance and Updates	The NPSC's function is to administer the IA program by providing direct assistance to individuals affected by disasters. Total staffing across the enterprise can reach 2,600 staff members working two shifts at full capacity, but generally the total number of staff is about 1,350. All locations take registrations and helpline calls and process applications. The ability to quickly register disaster survivors, process applications in an appropriate and timely manner, and provide high-level Helpline support depends on the quality of technology and equipment throughout the Enterprise. Funding would be used to update equipment essential to maintaining level of service. In prior years funds were used to allow for the annual refresh of one NPSC on a rotational basis. Beginning in FY 2012, all three NPSCs will refresh annually at a third of their total equipment requirement. Refreshing equipment yearly increases capacity to match current technology and assists with normalizing the budgeting of this requirement.	\$1,072,583	\$1,106,674	\$1,105,620
29	Recovery	REC	IAA/Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Surge Staffing	Annual AT&T Service fee for six Point-to-Point Circuits. IRS has supported FEMA during disasters for many years. In 2010 FEMA and IRS agreed to utilize the IRS site in Austin, Texas, as a support call center for FEMA if disaster volume required. Because this building is not used as a call center by IRS, telephone connectivity had to be installed to accommodate the 124 workstations. AT&T installed six point-to-point circuits. However, AT&T does not sell, but instead leases, these circuits. As stated in the IRS/FEMA IAA, FEMA must reimburse IRS \$20,000 annually for costs incurred for the six point-to-point circuits.	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000

JITEM #	OBJ / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals* (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spent YTD	Obligation Extended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/15/2012)
30	Recovery	1A	Registration Intake	Continued funding for the Disaster Assistance Improvement Program (DAIP) is critical to meet the requirements of Executive Order 13411, which mandates the improvement of delivery of federal disaster assistance. DAIP is a response to disaster victims' confusion and frustration with conflicting information and misdirected referrals as they sought disaster assistance from multiple federal programs in the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. When Hurricane Katrina struck, more than 800,000 individuals needed immediate emergency assistance (housing, food, and clothing). In 2005, FEMA received more than 2.7 million applications for assistance; and other federal agencies received many millions more for other forms of assistance (FOAs). Historically, FEMA averages more than 50 presidentially declared disasters per year. Executive Order 13411 mandates that DAIP ease the burden of victims by creating a single access point for more than 40 federally funded FOAs. DAIP will consolidate benefit information, application intake, and status information into a unified system.	\$10,800,298	\$17,990,000	\$20,140,854
	Recovery Total				\$73,119,732	\$74,903,767	\$63,790,947
31	Response	RESP	Communication Integration	The Disaster Emergency Communications Division provides and leads integrated federal communications support to emergency responders at all levels of government. It has a leading national role in the oversight and development of Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Groups. The division develops and delivers the capability to provide tactical voice, data, and video communications services before, during, and immediately after an incident to support emergency managers at all levels of governments.	\$2,675,734	\$2,915,000	\$2,677,890

ITEM #	OFF /PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals* (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spend Plan	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/5/2012)
32	Response	RESP	Mobile Communications Office Vehicles (MCOVs)	The MCOVs provide communications for command and control during response operations. The fleet consists of 60 Mobile Disaster Recovery Centers and 10 Mobile Registration Intake Center support vehicles strategically located in Atlanta, Georgia; Cumberland, Maryland; Ft. Worth, Texas; Moffett Field, California; Denver, Colorado; Bothell, Washington; and Holliston, Massachusetts. The ability of the fleet to respond to disasters requires maintenance of both vehicle and satellite systems and an immediately available cache system. The rapid response of the units is necessary to provide communications and registration capability to both victims and operational disaster personnel. Funding is required for fleet vehicle maintenance, satellite system maintenance, operator training, communications (SATCOM frequencies and maintenance), and consistent branding of the fleet. Chassis maintenance is covered under the Ranger contract; SATCOM maintenance is covered under a separate contract with On-Call Systems.	\$1,099,827	\$3,654,000	\$3,095,025
33	Response	RESP	FQS Program	FQS establishes the system for qualification and certification of the FEMA workforce through experience, training, and demonstrated performance; ensures a qualified workforce based on performance standards; establishes minimum, consistent, and fair qualification requirements for all workforce positions regardless of employment status; and works to strengthen the training and qualification standards for all workforce positions by implementing improvements based on analysis.	\$3,000,325	\$12,712,148	\$9,837,732
34	Response	RESP	New Incident Workforce Management Office (IWMO)	IWMO develops, deploys, and supports a professional disaster workforce of personnel ready to support the national all-hazard response needs of FEMA headquarters and regional leadership and assist in the deployment of responders from FEMA's full-time workforce and the DHS-supported surge capacity force when required.	\$104,632	\$12,293,130	\$14,143,507
35	Response	RESP	National Evacuation Support	The National Evacuation Contracts provide FEMA with the ability to plan, execute, and exercise multi-modal evacuation capability in the event of catastrophic disasters. Program activities address evacuation capabilities by motor coach and ambulance. Within Response, this will be a Directorate-wide program relying on a cooperative effort among the Operations Division, the Planning Division, and the Training, Exercise, and Doctrine (TED) Office.	\$970,256	\$5,100,000	\$4,325,597

ITEM #	OFF /PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals* (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spend Plan	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/5/2012)
36	Response	RESP	FEMA Corps Program	Through the National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) FEMA/Corps, the Corporation for National and Community Service will provide up to 1,600 service members at a flat rate of approximately \$34,000 per member annually, which includes the amount of a living allowance and educational award per member, and a pro rata share of other administrative and overhead costs. By statute, members must complete a minimum of 1,700 direct service hours. By the most conservative estimates, the approximate total cost of salary, per diem, and certain other travel and overhead costs of an intermittent SAE for exactly 1,700 hours of work is \$91,760 per employee; this cost increases to \$100,270 if the calculation includes an average of 265 hours of overtime. Therefore, the projected annual unit cost of an NCCC FEMA/Corps member at the \$34,000 per-member rate is approximately 66 percent less than the unit cost of an intermittent SAE performing the same tasks.	\$0	\$40,226,534	\$39,234,056
36A	Response	RESP	Response Operations — Mgmt. & Admin	IAA with the Treasury Department to access their "Monster.com" contract to solicit and process applications for restructuring the Reserve Workforce	\$0	\$0	\$890,999
	Response Total				\$7,850,774	\$76,900,612	\$74,224,806
37	Mission Support Bureau (MSB)	AQ	Acquisition Oversight and Strategic Support — Pro Trac	The Automated Acquisition Management System (AAMS) is FEMA's official contract writing system. It allows contracting personnel to generate and modify contract documents, as well as track and report on procurement actions and expenditures. AAMS is interfaced with the Integrated Financial Management Information System (FEMA's financial system that sends and receives data on funding commitments and funding obligations). The Office of the Chief Procurement Officer's (OCPO's) contract for the AAMS system—which includes the renewal of subscription licenses, the helpdesk, user training sessions, and system upgrades—is funded with a combination of Management and Administration and DRF appropriations.	\$719,008	\$718,008	\$718,008
38	MSB	AQ	Manage Procurement Operations-Contract Close Out	The requests allow OCPO to close out an estimated 200 additional disaster support contracts within pre-determined timelines. Contract closeout provides a substantial return on investment. Historically, for every \$1 spent on contract closeout, \$58 is made available for immediate mission needs.	\$543,000	\$543,000	\$544,049

ITEM #	OFF / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals* (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spend Plan	Obligations Expected through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/15/2012)
39	MSB	AQ	Manage Procurement Operations-Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART)	This team is responsible for traveling to the disaster and assisting the regions in administering disaster-related contracts. When not deployed in a disaster, these DART members are responsible for assisting in contract administration and contract close out.	\$0	\$36,600	\$18,505
40	MSB	FM	Mail Equipment and Delivery Services	This is funding for the mail equipment kits and a contract for domestic and ground delivery services.	\$67,979	\$101,979	\$699,191
41	MSB	FM	Cadre of On-call Response Employees (CORE)	In accordance with a determination made by the FEMA Office of the General Counsel, transit subsidy benefits now are payable to COREs.	\$678,000	\$504,000	\$226,280
42	MSB	FM	Transit Subsidy Centrally Managed-Postage	Postage to U.S. Postal Service	\$3,500,000	\$2,750,000	\$2,062,499
43	MSB	FM	Centrally Managed-Printing	This activity funds printing of copies of the Office of Chief Counsel (OCC) regulations in Title 44 CFR, which are shipped to disaster locations. OCC is mandated to provide multiple copies of 44 CFR to all active disaster JFOs, Area Field Offices, Long-Term Recovery Offices, and disaster support activities, such as Mobile Emergency Response Support, Incident Management Assistance Teams, and DCs.	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
44	MSB	FM	Facilities GSA Rent: GSA Leases	The proposed FY 2012 amounts reflect GSA rent. The supporting backup lists projected rent by location.	\$27,906,400	\$27,906,400	\$27,859,483
45	MSB	FM	Facilities GSA Rent: Non-GSA Leases	The proposed FY 2012 amounts reflect non-GSA rent locations. The supporting backup lists projected rent by location.	\$4,583,717	\$4,583,717	\$4,583,717

ITEM #	OFF / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spend Plan	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/15/2012)
46	MSB	HC	Management Oversight	General support costs for the Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer (OCHCO). Management's direct support to all SAEs, more than 10,000 disaster employees working in the field locations. The OCHCO Field Operations Division (FOD), one of four divisions in OCHCO, provides consulting and processing services for recruitment (to include coordinating with the FEMA Chief Security Officer on required background and fingerprinting processing), staffing, classification, and position management for all of FEMA's large field disaster workforce positions. FOD conducts new employee orientations; and manages and processes all personnel and payroll actions including employee benefits, retirement, and survivor benefits for the field disaster operations. FOD also manages Disaster Outreach and Recruitment and provides advisory and consultative services for the 'Workers' Compensation program. The Unemployment Compensation benefit payments and coordination program is administered centrally at FEMA Headquarters.	\$141,545	\$141,545	\$128,929
47	MSB	OSHE	Occupational Safety & Health	IAA with Federal Occupational Health to include health units, vaccinations, Automated External Defibrillator program, respirator medical clearance and support, sanitation services, and third-party technical reviews. Maintain disaster go-kits for National Disaster Safety Officer Cadre. Maintain analytical equipment including annual calibration of indoor air quality monitors, moisture meters, sound-level meters, and Volatile Organic Compound monitors. Temporary health units, vaccinations, and other medical-related supplies. Annual maintenance of analytical equipment. Annual professional qualification and certification training for Disaster Safety Officers.	\$557,714	\$557,714	\$428,655
48	MSB	RM	Disaster Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Processing	FEMA is required to respond to requests for federal records under FOIA. The majority of the FOIA request workload is for disaster-related records (92 percent in FY 2011). Provides for contractor, equipment, and systems augmentation to program offices to review, extend, redact, and release records to the public in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 and the OPEN Government Act of 2007.	\$731,752	\$731,752	\$946,706
49	MSB	SEC	Security: Guard Services-Disaster Support Facilities	Federal Protective Service Contract guard services for fixed disaster support facilities. There may be other facilities added throughout the fiscal year. As facilities come on line from specific disaster to disaster, support status funding will be requested from the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO).	\$9,826,156	\$9,826,153	\$9,821,041

ITEM #	OFF / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals* (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spend Plan	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/15/2012)
50	MSB	SEC	OPM Background Investigations (BIs)	In accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-12, all FEMA employees and contractors must have a BI. Funds cover BIs for new hire CORE and non-specific disaster employees and periodic reinvestigations of CORE and non-specific disaster employees.	\$1,948,471	\$1,948,471	\$1,948,471
51	MSB	SEC	Federal Bureau of Investigation Fingerprints	In accordance with HSPD-12, all FEMA employees and contractors must have a BI. FEMA processes fingerprints for all employees and contractors before employment.	\$279,563	\$279,563	\$279,563
52	MSB	SEC	ADT National Maintenance Contract	The purpose of the National Maintenance Contract is for maintenance and inspection of FEMA fixed facilities, which are based on a 4 hour response and maintenance charge. ADT National Contract/NCR control access equipment/NCR/CIPP Equipment	\$0	\$553,000	\$552,162
53	MSB	SEC	X-Ray Machines	Maintenance contract with AS&E to provide scheduled Preventative Maintenance on 30 X-Ray machines semi-annually during the contract period.	\$0	\$65,000	\$92,879
54	MSB	OCIO	Business Systems Investment	Make investments to improve the performance and capabilities of FEMA's Business Systems	\$1,245,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,738,535
55	MSB	OCIO	Software Dev. & Integration	Develop, test, integrate, and sustain agency IT software solutions to support mission, business, and IT enterprise capabilities for modules of NEMIS to include Document Management and Records Tracking System, DAT DGSC, Integrated Security Access and Control, General Financial Interface, ECAPS, HGM&P and other systems	\$8,819,000	\$7,304,000	\$6,654,715
56	MSB	OCIO	Architecture, Engineering and Enterprise Services Branch	Design and implement agency IT hardware solutions for network, video, and teleconferencing, and provide enterprise-level services, including license agreements, Geographic Information Systems, and application testing	\$14,104,643	\$12,785,000	\$12,290,553
57	MSB	OCIO	National Warning System (NAWAS)/ Washington Area Warning System	NAWAS is a 24-hour continuous private-line telephone system used to convey warnings to federal, state, and local governments as well as the military and civilian populations. Additional users included police, fire and rescue centers, 911 communications centers, and emergency operation centers. NAWAS was formerly funded, but not broken out, in OCIO activities.	\$5,741,912	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
58	MSB	OCIO	Independent Verification & Validation	Develop and implement the agency's Quality Assurance Program for enterprise-wide IT systems and other select systems	\$0	\$306,000	\$306,000
59	MSB	OCIO	IT Security Branch	Certify and accredit agency infrastructure and applications, and provide IT security programmatic services for agency staff and program offices	\$0	\$1,502,000	\$1,284,005

ITEM #	OFF /PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spent Plan	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/5/2012)
60	MSB	OCIO	Operations	Operate and maintain agency IT infrastructure, including the network, video teleconferencing, telephones, and applications. Network refers to the hardware, software, and communication services that allow two or more computers or other devices to exchange data. Examples of costs included in "networks services" are communication lines/bandwidth, routers, switches, firewalls, intrusion detection and other security infrastructure, lease/purchase/operation of devices to transport data electronically, and all devices, staff, and software to manage the same. This includes network operations centers, security operations centers, and associated activities for LAN, WAN, and Internet connections. Network includes LAN/WAN upgrade, NNOC, operations, NETC LAN support, satellite service, land mobile radio, FSN transfer, CISCO router, and related software maintenance and Tier II network support and 24x7 help desk at the NNOC. This is the Fund 6 portion of the cost.	\$6,720,680	\$6,086,000	\$6,010,033
61	MSB	OCIO	Business Operations	Provide IT financial, human resource, acquisition, audit, and policy services to OCIO and the IT Division's operational branches	\$415,000	\$398,000	\$377,263
62	MSB	OCIO	OCIO	Provide executive leadership and oversight to ensure IT operations support agency and departmental strategic goals and objectives. Operate and maintain agency IT infrastructure. Also includes the DRS portion of the Long Haul Circuit and Telecom (wireless, wireline, satellite, and related Program Management Office (PMO)) costs based on the enterprise methodology allocation.	\$493,137	\$2,552,000	\$1,942,597
63	MSB	OCIO	Communication & Long Haul Circuits	DRS portion of the Long Haul Circuit and Telecom (wireless, wireline, satellite, and related PMO) costs based on the enterprise methodology allocation	\$6,936,921	\$7,495,498	\$9,483,036
	MSB Total				\$96,309,598	\$97,225,400	\$97,336,875
64	OCFO	OCFO	OCFO Disaster Support Activities	Provides for operations, maintenance, and updates to the accounting systems used to disburse, record, and report on disaster assistance payments. Funds remediation efforts on internal controls as required by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-123, Management Accountability and Control. Continue development and professionalization of Comptroller Cadre to manage and account for DRF's.	\$2,182,410	\$2,750,000	\$2,676,629
	OCFO Total				\$2,182,410	\$2,750,000	\$2,676,629

ITEM #	OFF / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals* (as of 9/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spend Plan	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/15/2012)
	Emergency Management Institute (EMI) Total		EMI Training	EMI is responsible for training FEMA's Disaster Workforce to perform the tasks as defined in their cadre's FQS plans. The foundation for the disaster workforce FQS plans is the individual position qualification sheets. These qualification sheets reflect the work to be accomplished for each FEMA disaster position. These positions are performed at the JFO, National Response Coordination Center, Regional Response Coordination Center, as well as in the field (shaging areas, command centers, emergency operation centers, etc.). EMI works in partnership with FEMA's IWMO and the TED Office to ensure that the curriculum development and deliveries are in sync to ensure the readiness of FEMA's disaster workforce.	\$7,229,168	\$0	\$0
65	ER		Non-Disaster Specific Investigations	The non-disaster specific investigations are those investigations that result from complaints that do not originate from a specific disaster declaration, i.e., NPSCs, logistics centers, applicants for employment under Fund 6, non-selections, and terminations.	\$66,057	\$100,000	\$97,283
	ER Total				\$66,057	\$100,000	\$97,283
66	Mitigation Directorate (MT)		Mitigation - Disaster Support; Printing	Surge Printing for: (1) reprint mitigation publications depleted by disaster activities; (2) reduce cost of printing mitigation publications that support disaster operations; (3) stock mitigation publications in quantities to support disaster operations; (4) replenish mitigation publications used by routine disasters; and (5) reduce administrative costs of maintaining mitigation publication inventories. Per FEMA's 2007 Distribution Facility report, shipped 283,516 disaster publications to 46 disasters. Current stocks meet demand for a limited number of months or disasters. Based on existing stock levels, demand for popular publications would quickly exhaust the supply so cannot fill orders from the JFOs. This would result in each JFO submitting emergency printing requests to area vendors. This allows these publications to be printed in the most cost-effective manner. Without funding, printing costs would double.	\$212,800	\$180,000	\$180,007
	MT Total				\$212,800	\$180,000	\$180,007

ITEM #	OFF / PROG	PROG	PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	FY 2011 Actuals (as of 5/30/2012)	FY 2012 Spent Plus	Obligations Expended through 4th Qtr. (as of 10/5/2012)
67	EA		External Affairs	Support services and equipment for emergency public information activities during response and recovery operations. Requirements include the disaster-related portion of the annual media monitoring and analysis service, the media contact management and distribution service, and the stakeholder contact management and distribution service. It also provides funding for communications go-kits required for social media, Web, and visual imagery operations for use in readiness, response, and recovery operations as well as development and deployment of an upgraded community-relations reporting system to support effective information flow to disaster survivors and to improve situational awareness.	\$271,396	\$494,298	\$491,262
	EA Total				\$271,396	\$494,298	\$491,262
68	OCC		Field Training for CORE Employees	To support the 57 non-disaster specific COREs. Funds to be used for COREs' training/travel, equipment, and supplies. Of these funds, \$10,000 will be used to print the agency's Stafford Act Manual.	\$0	\$0	\$60,219
	OCCO Total				\$0	\$0	\$60,219
69	Centrally Managed (CM)		Rent - Mt. Weather	Mt. Weather Emergency Operations Center - includes the FEMA Finance Center	\$6,185,884	\$4,761,602	\$4,761,602
70	CM		Disaster Assistance Employee Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment	The Compensation Act provides for the payment of worker's compensation benefits to all federal employees who are injured while performing their duties. The Department of Labor administers the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs; however, FEMA is responsible for all costs associated with the program. The Unemployment Compensation for federal employees program provides benefits for eligible unemployed former civilian employees. The program is administered by the states as agents of the Federal Government.	\$25,204,025	\$23,348,200	\$23,341,424
71	CM		Working Capital Fund (WCF)	Provide cost-effective support services throughout DHS. The WCF provides a mechanism for shared service costs to be distributed and recouped, and facilitates the delivery and oversight of shared services.	\$5,544,100	\$7,867,800	\$7,435,700
	CM Total				\$36,934,009	\$35,977,602	\$35,538,726
	Grand Total				\$269,637,987	\$339,682,596	\$325,899,347

*FY 2011 Actuals reflect the implementation of immediate needs on August 26, 2011, because greater-than-expected storm activity resulted in a need to prioritize funding for ongoing disasters.

III. Appendix—List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAMS	Automated Acquisition Management System
ADAMS	Automated Disaster Assistance Management System
BI	Background Investigation
CCP	Crisis Counseling & Training Program
CLC	Corporate Lodging Consultants
CM	Centrally Managed
CORE	Cadre of On-call Response Employees
DAIP	Disaster Assistance Improvement Program
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DC	Distribution Center
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DISC	Disaster Information Systems Clearinghouse
DLS	Disaster Legal Services
DRF	Disaster Relief Fund
DRS	Disaster Readiness and Support
DUS	Disaster Unemployment Services
EA	External Affairs
EADIS	Enterprise Applications Development Integration and Sustainment
ECIM	Enterprise Coordination & Information Management
EDW	Enterprise Data Warehouse
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMMIE	Emergency Management Mission Integrated Environment
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDRS	Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOA	Form of Assistance
FOD	Field Operations Division
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FQS	FEMA Qualification System
FY	Fiscal Year
GSA	General Services Administration
HIS	Housing Inspection Services
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IA	Individual Assistance
IAA	Interagency Agreement
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
IT	Information Technology
IWMO	Incident Workforce Management Office
JFO	Joint Field Office
LMD	Logistics Management Directorate
LSCMS	Logistics Supply Chain Management System (formerly Total Asset Visibility)
MCOV	Mobile Communications Office Vehicle
MSB	Mission Support Bureau

MT	Mitigation Directorate
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCCC	National Civilian Community Corps
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NEMIS	National Emergency Management Information System
NNOC	National Network Operations Center
NPSC	National Processing Service Center
OCC	Office of Chief Counsel
OCCHCO	Office of the Chief Component Human Capital Officer
OCFO	Office of the Chief Financial Officer
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer
OCPO	Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
ODS	Operational Data Store
ORR	Office of Response & Recovery
PA	Public Assistance
PKEMRA	Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act
PMO	Program Management Office
RIMS	Recovery Information Management System
RSC	Responder Support Camp
S&B	Salaries and Benefits
SAE	Stafford Act Employee
TAC	Technical Assistance Contract
TED	Training, Exercise, and Doctrine [Office]
THU	Temporary Housing Unit
VETCOM	U.S. Army Veterinary Command
WCF	Working Capital Fund

QUESTION 16 DATA

GRADE LEVEL	OFFICE
Administrator	2
05	1
14	1
Chief Financial Ofcr	1
05	1
Equal Rights	1
00	1
External Affairs	40
00	37
05	1
09	1
12	1
FIMA - Insurance	1
09	1
General Counsel	35
00	4
07	1
09	2
11	1
12	6
13	16
14	4
15	1
MSB - CAO	5
00	3
12	2
MSB - CHCO	1
05	1
MSB - CIO	15
04	1
07	1
09	3
12	2
13	7
15	1
MSB - CPO	17
00	5
04	1
05	1
07	3
09	2

QUESTION 16 DATA

12	1
13	3
14	1
M5B - CSO	43
00	11
02	1
07	8
09	9
11	4
12	2
13	8
M5BCFO-NPD	22
00	4
04	1
05	7
07	3
09	1
11	1
12	4
14	1
PNP - Nat Prep	14
00	1
05	2
09	3
11	3
12	2
13	3
Policy & Pgm Analysis	1
05	1
Region Eight	32
00	23
08	1
09	1
11	3
12	3
13	1
Region Five	48
00	42
09	1
11	1
12	2
13	2
Region Four	106
00	92
04	1

QUESTION 16 DATA

05	6
08	1
11	4
12	1
13	1

Region Nine **27**

00	20
04	1
05	1
08	1
11	1
12	2
13	1

Region One **59**

00	56
11	1
12	2

Region Seven **52**

00	43
03	1
09	2
11	1
12	3
13	2

Region Six **72**

00	57
04	2
06	2
07	1
09	1
11	7
12	2

Region Ten **40**

00	32
05	1
11	1
12	6

Region Three **148**

00	138
07	1
09	3
11	2
12	2
13	2

Region Two **213**

QUESTION 16 DATA

00	209
05	1
12	1
13	2
RR - Logistics Dir	14
00	4
04	1
11	5
12	1
13	3
RR - Recovery Dir	34
00	10
06	1
07	2
09	5
11	6
12	6
13	2
14	1
15	1
RR - Response Dir	186
00	144
09	3
11	6
12	28
13	5
(blank)	0
(blank)	0
Grand Total	1229

QUESTION 22 DATA

Position Title	Office	2012 Bonus (\$)
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer	\$ 12,523
Director, Financial Management Division (Mt. Weather)	Chief Financial Officer	\$ 7,980
Budget Director	Chief Financial Officer	\$ 7,434
Senior Counselor to the Administrator & International Relations Officer	External Affairs	\$ 8,290
Deputy Associate Administrator for Insurance, Federal Insurance & Mitigation	Federal Insurance & Mitigation	\$ 10,896
Chief, Risk Reduction Branch (Mitigation)	Federal Insurance & Mitigation	\$ 8,851
Director, Business Mgmt. Division	Federal Insurance & Mitigation	\$ 8,185
Deputy Chief Information Officer (EOD: 4/9/12)	Mission Support Bureau	\$ 10,782
Chief Procurement Officer	Mission Support Bureau	\$ 8,478
Chief Administrative Officer	Mission Support Bureau	\$ 8,249
Director, Acquisition Programs & Planning Division	Mission Support Bureau	\$ 8,055
Chief Component Human Capital Officer	Mission Support Bureau	\$ 7,913
Deputy Chief Component Human Capital Officer	Mission Support Bureau	\$ 7,551

AE - Achieved Excellence
EE - Exceeded Expectations

U - Unsatisfactory
1

QUESTION 22 DATA

Position Title	Office	2012 Bonus (\$)
Deputy Chief Counsel, FEMA	Office of General Counsel	\$ 10,584
Regional Administrator (Region IX San Francisco)	Office of the Administrator	\$ 10,782
Regional Administrator (Region III, Philadelphia)	Office of the Administrator	\$ 9,109
Senior Law Enforcement Liaison	Office of the Administrator	\$ 8,985
Regional Administrator (Region IV Atlanta)	Office of the Administrator	\$ 7,672
Executive Administrator, Mt. Weather Emergency Operations Center	Protection & National Preparedness	\$ 10,782
Asst. Administrator for National Preparedness Superintendent, Emergency Mgmt. Institute (EMMI) - HEDD	Protection & National Preparedness	\$ 10,679
Dep. Exec. Admin., Mt. Weathers Emergency Operations Ctr.	Protection & National Preparedness	\$ 10,569
Director, National Preparedness Assessment Division	Protection & National Preparedness	\$ 9,411
Director, National Exercise Division	Protection & National Preparedness	\$ 8,929
Deputy Asst. Administrator, National Continuity Programs	Protection & National Preparedness	\$ 8,903
Associate Administrator, National Training & Education Division	Protection & National Preparedness	\$ 8,510
	Protection & National Preparedness	\$ 8,421

U - Unsatisfactory

AX - Achieved Expectations
MS - Minimally Satisfactory

AE - Achieved Excellence
EE - Exceeded Expectations

QUESTION 22 DATA

Position Title	Office	2012 Bonus (\$)
Director, Technology Hazards Division	Protection & National Preparedness	\$ 8,102
Executive Director for Readiness	Protection & National Preparedness	\$ 8,083
Director, Grants Mgmt Division	Protection & National Preparedness	\$ 6,997
Natl Incident Mgmt Asst. Team Leader, East	Response & Recovery	\$ 12,579
Asst. Administrator, Response	Response & Recovery	\$ 11,914
National Incident Mgmt Assistant Team Leader, West	Response & Recovery	\$ 11,538
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Response	Response & Recovery	\$ 10,327
Director, Operations Division	Response & Recovery	\$ 10,044
Director, Emergency Communications Division	Response & Recovery	\$ 9,089
Deputy Assistant Administrator, Logistics	Response & Recovery	\$ 8,892
Deputy Assistant Administrator for Recovery	Response & Recovery	\$ 8,822
Asst. Administrator for Recovery	Response & Recovery	\$ 8,682
Director, Individual Assistance Division	Response & Recovery	\$ 8,436

AX - Achieved Expectations
MS - Minimally Satisfactory

AE - Achieved Excellence
EE - Exceeded Expectations

U - Unsatisfactory
3

QUESTION 22 DATA

Position Title	Office	2012 Bonus (\$)
Ast. Administrator, Logistics	Response & Recovery	\$ 8,216
Director, Public Assistance Division	Response & Recovery	\$ 8,073
Director, National Processing Service Ctr	Response & Recovery	\$ 7,800
Superintendent, National Fire Academy	U.S. Fire Administration	\$ 10,616
Deputy Assistant Administrator, U.S. Fire Administration	U.S. Fire Administration	\$ 6,120

U - Unsatisfactory

AX - Achieved Expectations
MS - Minimally Satisfactory

AE - Achieved Excellence
EE - Exceeded Expectations

QUESTION 23 DATA, PART 1

Organization	Grade	Grand Total	Total Award	Total Time-off
Administrator	19	30,863.00	0.00	
11	1	1,000.00	0.00	
12	8	14,750.00	0.00	
13	3	5,200.00	0.00	
14	1	2,000.00	0.00	
15	6	8,015.00	0.00	
Chief Financial Ofcr	2	2,750.00	0.00	
00	2	2,750.00	0.00	
Equal Rights	37	29,072.00	0.00	
00	20	7,700.00	0.00	
05	1	600.00	0.00	
11	5	5,298.00	0.00	
12	6	7,294.00	0.00	
13	2	2,598.00	0.00	
14	2	3,582.00	0.00	
15	1	2,000.00	0.00	
External Affairs	398	252,308.00	0.00	
00	315	146,463.00	0.00	
05	3	525.00	0.00	
07	3	2,820.00	0.00	
08	1	1,590.00	0.00	
09	2	2,470.00	0.00	
11	7	7,040.00	0.00	
12	12	12,430.00	0.00	
13	23	28,809.00	0.00	
14	21	26,963.00	0.00	
15	11	23,198.00	0.00	
Fed Ins & Mitigation	6	8,718.00	1,316.45	
14	2	2,500.00	0.00	
15	4	6,218.00	1,316.45	
FEMA	1	1,250.00	0.00	
15	1	1,250.00	0.00	
FIMA - Insurance	74	81,845.00	5,768.60	
06	1	1,800.00	0.00	
07	1	2,100.00	0.00	
09	3	809.00	282.00	
11	1	1,000.00	0.00	
12	7	2,836.00	1,291.52	
13	23	26,875.00	0.00	
14	24	26,564.00	1,633.34	
15	14	19,861.00	2,561.74	

QUESTION 23 DATA, PART 1

FIMA - Mitigation	462	301,136.15	8,111.04
00	354	191,425.00	0.00
07	2	658.00	194.17
08	1	3,000.00	0.00
09	1	500.00	0.00
11	3	3,300.00	0.00
12	11	8,325.00	0.00
13	29	34,769.17	1,996.52
14	44	41,140.98	4,852.96
15	17	18,018.00	1,067.39
Fire Administration	127	92,172.00	15,040.17
07	19	10,925.00	1,738.70
08	4	3,439.00	0.00
09	13	11,656.00	532.67
11	11	11,376.00	0.00
12	31	14,736.00	8,124.49
13	34	23,107.00	4,644.31
14	11	10,847.00	0.00
15	4	6,086.00	0.00
General Counsel	196	125,903.30	18,137.32
00	30	13,293.00	0.00
07	1	180.00	0.00
08	1	395.00	0.00
09	3	1,839.00	0.00
11	5	4,369.00	0.00
12	9	5,059.00	0.00
13	38	17,769.00	3,131.28
14	47	29,561.30	4,423.27
15	62	53,438.00	10,582.77
Grants	1	1,500.00	0.00
13	1	1,500.00	0.00
Mission Support	11	22,341.00	0.00
03	1	929.00	0.00
05	1	850.00	0.00
09	1	2,322.50	0.00
11	1	1,858.00	0.00
13	2	3,950.00	0.00
14	3	6,273.50	0.00
15	2	6,158.00	0.00
Mitigation	2	3,175.00	0.00
14	2	3,175.00	0.00
MSB - CAO	74	101,380.55	11,778.56
00	16	14,578.55	0.00
07	1	1,400.00	0.00
09	2	1,402.00	0.00
11	3	2,052.00	0.00

QUESTION 23 DATA, PART 1

12	18	24,258.00	2,075.99
13	17	19,154.00	1,126.24
14	11	20,096.00	5,888.09
15	6	18,440.00	2,688.24
MSB - CHCO	178	154,939.00	1,487.35
00	51	30,920.00	0.00
05	2	813.00	0.00
06	3	2,439.00	0.00
07	7	5,460.00	0.00
08	12	7,913.00	0.00
09	2	2,328.00	0.00
11	9	8,415.00	0.00
12	18	18,338.00	0.00
13	43	44,480.00	443.67
14	20	23,883.00	0.00
15	11	9,950.00	1,043.68
MSB - CIO	302	437,482.43	11,394.23
00	109	65,328.00	0.00
07	2	6,500.00	0.00
09	5	9,000.00	0.00
11	20	32,569.00	2,449.94
12	35	56,583.00	3,459.30
13	43	73,140.00	2,100.66
14	59	113,962.43	3,384.33
15	29	80,400.00	0.00
MSB - CPO	113	135,303.50	728.08
00	24	12,715.00	0.00
07	3	1,950.00	0.00
09	3	4,272.50	0.00
11	5	5,975.00	0.00
12	7	9,125.00	0.00
13	28	35,816.00	728.08
14	31	43,550.00	0.00
15	12	21,900.00	0.00
MSB - CSO	62	90,443.00	2,308.19
00	31	27,109.00	0.00
07	1	16.00	355.96
08	1	16.00	465.86
09	2	1,600.00	0.00
11	1	800.00	0.00
12	5	6,768.00	667.29
13	10	21,266.00	819.08
14	5	11,511.00	0.00
15	6	21,366.00	0.00
MSB-CFO-NPD	67	121,050.00	0.00
05	1	200.00	0.00
07	1	200.00	0.00

QUESTION 23 DATA, PART 1

09	7	2,750.00	0.00
11	3	2,200.00	0.00
12	4	5,300.00	0.00
13	19	27,500.00	0.00
14	25	60,200.00	0.00
15	7	22,700.00	0.00
Nat Cap Region Coord	3	3,925.00	0.00
13	1	1,300.00	0.00
14	2	2,625.00	0.00
National Continuity	1	1,356.14	0.00
12	1	1,356.14	0.00
National Preparedness	2	4,750.00	0.00
12	1	3,000.00	0.00
15	1	1,750.00	0.00
PNP - Grants	130	170,414.28	23,493.79
04	1	1,230.00	0.00
11	4	5,350.00	0.00
12	20	33,524.00	975.81
13	46	55,191.14	3,887.82
14	29	41,741.00	7,734.88
15	30	33,378.14	10,895.28
PNP - Nat Prep	251	359,348.00	18,058.16
00	23	18,217.00	0.00
05	3	716.00	304.76
06	3	5,130.00	0.00
07	7	6,951.00	490.71
08	4	3,056.00	215.02
09	14	15,192.00	1,270.35
11	19	18,664.00	1,106.86
12	41	50,371.00	5,478.16
13	72	115,299.00	2,499.08
14	48	82,758.00	4,718.55
15	17	42,994.00	1,974.67
PNP - NCP	312	359,484.95	1,618.00
02	1	500.00	0.00
04	15	12,400.00	0.00
06	23	17,527.00	495.80
07	20	15,800.00	0.00
08	17	15,950.00	0.00
09	20	13,332.00	376.00
10	21	17,912.00	0.00
11	71	64,426.66	0.00
12	43	51,470.71	746.20
13	46	75,044.20	0.00
14	17	29,186.68	0.00
15	18	45,935.70	0.00

QUESTION 23 DATA, PART 1

PNP - NCRC	12	16,050.00	0.00
13	6	8,150.00	0.00
14	2	3,100.00	0.00
15	4	4,800.00	0.00
Policy & Pgm Analysis	25	32,269.00	3,036.14
07	1	1,000.00	0.00
11	1	1,500.00	0.00
12	4	4,500.00	0.00
13	3	3,500.00	0.00
14	3	5,000.00	0.00
15	13	16,769.00	3,036.14
Protection & Nat Prep	10	13,429.00	0.00
11	2	2,092.00	0.00
12	3	4,595.00	0.00
14	2	2,092.00	0.00
15	3	4,650.00	0.00
Region Eight	143	161,394.95	8,948.15
00	9	3,582.83	0.00
07	4	2,922.00	984.15
08	1	1,285.00	0.00
09	4	2,559.00	0.00
11	7	6,505.00	0.00
12	54	58,541.12	585.02
13	38	54,434.00	3,209.07
14	21	25,363.00	3,639.62
15	5	6,203.00	530.29
Region Five	96	172,679.00	2,750.49
00	14	10,160.00	0.00
06	1	1,200.00	0.00
07	5	5,609.00	238.32
09	1	1,200.00	0.00
11	3	6,500.00	0.00
12	24	40,254.00	958.64
13	30	64,229.00	0.00
14	16	34,527.00	1,553.53
15	2	9,000.00	0.00
Region Four	443	325,688.00	19,698.44
00	97	20,950.00	0.00
06	4	1,060.00	829.59
07	7	4,562.00	0.00
08	16	11,754.00	1,474.77
09	26	20,379.00	1,475.82
11	32	28,322.00	0.00
12	138	116,719.00	3,906.78
13	82	78,427.00	9,949.18
14	30	28,101.00	2,062.30

QUESTION 23 DATA, PART 1

15	11	15,414.00	0.00
Region Nine	128	205,821.00	1,774.36
00	2	1,350.00	0.00
07	3	3,843.00	0.00
09	7	8,748.00	0.00
11	6	8,328.00	0.00
12	44	57,444.00	0.00
13	31	45,225.00	433.20
14	21	33,865.00	0.00
15	14	47,018.00	1,341.16
Region One	106	142,387.00	1,353.32
00	4	9,250.00	0.00
07	3	2,854.00	0.00
09	6	7,398.00	0.00
11	6	4,805.00	0.00
12	39	48,989.00	987.58
13	26	33,529.00	365.74
14	15	25,570.00	0.00
15	7	9,992.00	0.00
Region Seven	153	146,006.00	15,931.93
06	1	1,020.00	0.00
07	2	2,295.00	0.00
09	8	8,925.00	0.00
11	15	8,977.00	1,897.98
12	45	42,174.00	3,906.93
13	47	47,427.00	4,567.49
14	29	28,568.00	5,559.53
15	6	6,620.00	0.00
Region Six	321	398,896.00	9,236.40
00	16	22,768.00	0.00
04	1	427.00	0.00
07	16	17,596.00	0.00
08	7	7,533.00	0.00
09	16	20,702.00	0.00
11	27	30,918.00	0.00
12	132	153,919.00	4,021.68
13	68	81,050.00	5,214.72
14	33	53,493.00	0.00
15	5	10,490.00	0.00
Region Ten	160	157,218.65	0.00
00	7	5,250.00	0.00
07	12	12,439.00	0.00
09	7	6,466.29	0.00
11	14	18,932.58	0.00
12	57	51,687.64	0.00
13	38	40,867.85	0.00
14	21	17,575.29	0.00

QUESTION 23 DATA, PART 1

15	4	4,000.00	0.00
Region Three	89	100,270.51	5,032.53
00	4	4,182.00	0.00
04	1	16.00	282.33
07	2	1,439.81	0.00
09	3	2,715.93	0.00
11	3	1,137.42	0.00
12	37	45,826.73	168.83
13	28	21,760.05	4,581.37
14	7	12,692.57	0.00
15	4	10,500.00	0.00
Region Two	94	169,231.14	1,761.87
00	11	9,283.00	0.00
07	1	1,748.00	0.00
09	1	874.00	0.00
11	4	5,648.00	0.00
12	34	63,846.00	0.00
13	31	60,256.14	773.66
14	10	24,064.00	0.00
15	2	3,512.00	988.21
Response & Recovery	12	32,334.00	2,688.24
09	1	3,165.00	0.00
13	6	17,084.00	0.00
14	2	5,695.00	0.00
15	3	6,390.00	2,688.24
RR - FCO	58	94,119.00	4,539.75
00	26	25,900.00	0.00
07	1	1,400.00	0.00
09	2	4,500.00	0.00
13	4	4,542.00	2,090.38
15	25	57,777.00	2,449.37
RR - Logistics Dir	485	355,923.20	7,599.92
00	305	196,916.00	0.00
05	1	900.00	0.00
06	20	8,889.00	1,615.36
07	16	9,374.04	1,090.40
08	1	1,850.00	0.00
09	18	11,275.00	0.00
11	32	24,645.00	552.29
12	35	30,635.56	321.55
13	28	23,837.00	1,519.98
14	20	25,093.60	1,962.69
15	9	22,508.00	537.65
RR - Recovery Dir	1079	1,220,548.28	15,102.66
00	589	328,610.28	0.00
06	11	22,508.00	174.71

QUESTION 23 DATA, PART 1

07	12	18,752.00	473.29
08	1	1,468.00	0.00
09	76	138,428.00	4,477.47
11	163	314,777.00	3,276.57
12	123	205,280.00	4,778.04
13	56	87,740.00	1,922.58
14	29	62,135.00	0.00
15	19	40,850.00	0.00
RR - Response Dir	546	571,989.24	23,527.00
00	142	84,610.85	0.00
07	1	500.00	0.00
08	1	1,050.00	0.00
09	22	21,426.00	718.97
11	28	30,766.00	625.46
12	160	149,128.00	11,947.47
13	101	117,400.00	9,181.65
14	54	78,958.39	1,053.45
15	37	88,150.00	0.00
Grand Total	6791	7,209,266.27	242,221.14

QUESTION 23, PART 2

Employee Count (OnBoard & Paid)
As of 12/15/2012

Organization	Total
**PAR-FEMA	1
Administrator	38
ADM - AD - Exec Secretariat	3
ADM - AD - Regional Ops	6
ADM - AD - Law Enforcement	2
ADM - AD - Fth Based & Comm	6
External Affairs Dir	1,813
Chief Financial Ofcr	120
Chief Counsel	186
Policy & Pgm Analysis	31
**PAR-NCRC	2
Equal Rights	74
**PAR-Grants	2
Response & Recovery	26
RR - Response Dir	1,257
RR - Recovery Dir	4,495
RR - Logistics Dir	1,109
RR - FCO	104
Mission Support	37
MSB - CAO	158
MSB - CIO	674
PAR-MSBCFO	232
MSB - CHCO	296
**Exp Org-MSB-CHCO	3
MSB - CPO	253
MSB - CSO	241
Protection & Nat Prep	17
PNP - Nat Prep	384
PNP - Grants	167
PNP - NCP	499
PNP - NCRC	16
**PAR-Mitigation	2
Fed Ins & Mitigation	10
FIMA - Mitigation	916
FIMA - Insurance	83
**PAR-Nat Prep	5
**PAR-NCP	1
Fire Administration	129
Headquarters OnBoard	13,398
Headquarters Paid	10,215

QUESTION 23, PART 2

Note:Manually paid employees are not included in the "Paid" counts. "Paid" totals may exceed "Onboard" totals due to separated employees, i.e., if an employee separates during the payperiod, they are not included in the "Onboard" totals but may be included in the "Paid" totals. PAR equals 'Personnel Action Required'.

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QUESTION 23, PART 2

Employee Count (OnBoard & Paid)
As of 12/15/2012

Organization	Total
Region One	230
Region Two	514
Region Three	302
Region Four	617
Region Five	285
Region Six	697
Region Seven	293
Region Eight	255
Region Nine	249
Region Ten	228
Regions OnBoard	3,670
Regions Paid	2,869

Organization	Total
Total OnBoard	17,068
Total Paid	13,084

Note:Manually paid employees are not included in the "Paid" counts. "Paid" totals may exceed "Onboard" totals due to

QUESTION 23, PART 2

separated employees, i.e., if an employee separates during the pay period, they are not included in the "Onboard" totals but may be included in the "Paid" totals. PAR equals 'Personnel Action Required'.

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QUESTION 24 DATA

Traveler	Period Begin	Period End	Amount	Purpose of Travel	Location Visited
ANDERSON, LARS D	4/16/12	4/18/12	\$ 1,991.31	Site Visit	Louisville, KY
ANDERSON, LARS D	4/28/12	4/28/12	\$ 1,102.64	Information Meeting Travel with the Administrator	Huntsville, AL
ANDERSON, LARS D	5/6/12	5/7/12	\$ 688.19	Mission Travel with the Administrator	Atlanta, GA
ANDERSON, LARS D	5/23/12	5/24/12	\$ 1,114.04	Special Mission Travel with Tim Mann	Miami, FL
ANDERSON, LARS D	6/7/12	6/7/12	\$ 676.70	Special Mission Travel with the Administrator	Houston, TX
ANDERSON, LARS D	6/13/12	6/13/12	\$ 26.43	Local Travel	Local
ANDERSON, LARS D	7/16/12	7/17/12	\$ 960.80	Mission Travel with the Administrator	Philadelphia, PA
ANDERSON, LARS D	9/2/12	9/6/12	\$ 1,171.58	Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
ANDERSON, LARS D	10/1/12	10/4/12	\$ 1,055.31	Information Meeting	Atlanta, GA
ANDERSON, LARS D	12/10/12	12/11/12	\$ 1,102.84	Special Mission Travel with the Administrator	New Orleans, LA
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	1/19/12	3/7/12	\$ 56.76	Local Travel	Local
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	1/30/12	1/31/12	\$ 868.59	Youth Preparedness Workshop Conference	Orlando, FL
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	2/14/12	2/17/12	\$ 1,465.52	Conference	San Francisco, CA
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	2/24/12	2/29/12	\$ 1,047.29	Training Youth Preparedness Workshop	Denver, CO
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	3/19/12	3/21/12	\$ 762.15	Training Youth Preparedness Workshop	Kansas City, MO
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	4/13/12	4/19/12	\$ 1,341.12	Region X-Training Youth Preparedness Workshop	Seattle, WA
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	5/2/12	8/30/12	\$ 53.01	Local Travel	Local
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	5/2/12	5/2/12	\$ 381.53	Training CDC Meetings	Atlanta, GA
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	5/14/12	5/16/12	\$ 1,185.53	CUSEC Meeting and Training	Memphis, TN
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	5/22/12	5/24/12	\$ 854.49	UASI Training	Columbus, OH
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	5/29/12	8/16/12	\$ 104.01	Local Travel	Local
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	6/28/12	6/28/12	\$ 19.51	Local Travel	Local
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	7/10/12	8/16/12	\$ 47.51	Local Travel	Local
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	7/11/12	7/15/12	\$ 867.14	Region I-Training Youth Preparedness Workshop	Boston, MA
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	7/17/12	7/24/12	\$ 1,892.96	Training Public-Private Partnerships Workshop	Denver, CO
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	9/10/12	9/12/12	\$ 658.14	FPC Information Meeting	Boston, MA
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	9/21/12	10/3/12	\$ 116.76	Local Travel	Local
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	11/3/12	11/10/12	\$ 4,641.35	Site Visit	Brooklyn, NY
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	11/12/12	11/20/12	\$ 2,730.31	Site Visit	Brooklyn, NY
ANISKOFF, PAULETTE	12/2/12	12/7/12	\$ 336.73	Harvard Emergency Manager Training	Boston, MA
BECKHAM, STEWART D	1/24/12	2/3/12	\$ 117.56	Local Travel	Local
BECKHAM, STEWART D	4/23/12	4/25/12	\$ 1,113.92	Speaker/Panclist AMA Health Security Card National Rollout	San Antonio, TX
BECKHAM,	5/30/12	6/22/12	\$ 125.82	Local Travel	Local

QUESTION 24 DATA

STEWARD D					
BECKHAM, STEWARD D	8/7/12	8/9/12	\$ 121.71	Local Travel	Local
BECKHAM, STEWARD D	11/4/12	11/17/12	\$ 158.13	Site Visit	New York, NY
BECKHAM, STEWARD D	11/18/12	11/21/12	\$ 156.84	Site Visit	New York, NY
BECKHAM, STEWARD D	12/13/12	12/13/12	\$ 16.00	Local Travel	Local
BOYCE, DON	3/4/12	3/7/12	\$ 659.56	Mission Operation Analysis	Hanover, MD
BOYCE, DON	3/12/12	3/13/12	\$ 738.77	Mission Operation Analysis	Boston, MA
BOYCE, DON	3/26/12	3/29/12	\$ 1,192.24	Mission Operation Analysis	Alexandria, VA
BOYCE, DON	4/9/12	4/12/12	\$ 965.22	Mission Operation Analysis	Mystic, CT
BOYCE, DON	4/24/12	4/24/12	\$ 206.76	Mission Operation Analysis	LOCAL
BOYCE, DON	4/24/12	4/27/12	\$ 972.82	Mission Operation Analysis	Washington, DC
BOYCE, DON	5/8/12	5/8/12	\$ 131.19	Mission Operation Analysis	LOCAL
BOYCE, DON	5/16/12	5/17/12	\$ 203.71	Mission Operation Analysis	Washington, DC
BOYCE, DON	6/1/12	6/7/12	\$ 168.83	Mission Operation Analysis	LOCAL
BOYCE, DON	6/25/12	6/28/12	\$ 1,429.82	Mission Operation Analysis	Burlington, VT
BOYCE, DON	7/9/12	7/9/12	\$ 91.68	Mission Operation Analysis	LOCAL
BOYCE, DON	8/8/12	8/10/12	\$ 1,141.75	Mission Operation Analysis	Arlington, VA
BOYCE, DON	8/15/12	8/15/12	\$ 127.87	Mission Operation Analysis	Arlington, VA
BOYCE, DON	8/21/12	8/23/12	\$ 425.40	Mission Operation Analysis	Williston, VT
CAMP, GWEN M	1/2/12	1/14/12	\$ 3,086.02	Mission Deployment to Region III	Philadelphia, PA
CAMP, GWEN M	1/19/12	1/24/12	\$ 1,444.98	Region III Detail Mission	Philadelphia, PA
CAMP, GWEN M	1/30/12	2/4/12	\$ 1,381.73	Region III Detail Mission	Philadelphia, PA
CAMP, GWEN M	3/1/12	4/6/12	\$ 75.76	Local Travel	Local
CAMP, GWEN M	5/18/12	6/12/12	\$ 156.26	Local Travel	Local
CAMP, GWEN M	6/15/12	6/16/12	\$ 833.58	NACI Conference	Lincoln, NE
CAMP, GWEN M	6/20/12	6/23/12	\$ 373.93	Region III Meeting	Philadelphia, PA
CAMP, GWEN M	7/16/12	7/16/12	\$ 182.54	Local Travel	Local
CAMP, GWEN M	8/7/12	8/20/12	\$ 62.50	Local Travel	Local
CAMP, GWEN M	10/5/12	10/10/12	\$ 1,890.53	NEMA Conference	Seattle, WA
CAMP, GWEN M	11/5/12	11/9/12	\$ 1,944.70	Site Visit	New York, NY
CAMP, GWEN M	11/11/12	11/16/12	\$ 2,528.09	Site Visit	New York, NY
CAMP, GWEN M	11/17/12	11/19/12	\$ 1,329.49	Meeting with Administrator Fugate	San Diego, CA
CAMP, GWEN M	11/19/12	11/30/12	\$ 4,200.80	Site Visit	New York, NY
CAMP, GWEN M	12/10/12	12/11/12	\$ 1,022.84	Informational Meeting	New Orleans, LA
CANTON, LYNN G	2/7/12	2/7/12	\$ 616.79	NYS Emergency Management Association Conference	Syracuse, NY
CANTON, LYNN G	2/20/12	2/24/12	\$ 2,366.17	RISC, RAC, CAD, JFO Meetings	San Juan, PR
CANTON, LYNN G	3/12/12	3/14/12	\$ 1,145.98	RA/FCO Meeting and Eastern Urban Areas Executive Committee Meeting	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	3/19/12	3/23/12	\$ 1,915.50	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	3/26/12	3/30/12	\$ 1,861.77	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	4/2/12	4/7/12	\$ 1,874.74	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	4/9/12	4/13/12	\$ 2,371.07	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC

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CANTON, LYNN G	4/30/12	5/6/12	\$ 2,361.79	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	5/7/12	5/13/12	\$ 2,359.79	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	5/14/12	5/20/12	\$ 2,362.79	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	5/21/12	5/28/12	\$ 2,365.79	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	5/28/12	5/31/12	\$ 1,501.99	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	5/31/12	6/2/12	\$ 1,492.83	Opening of FEMA Distribution Center	San Juan, PR
CANTON, LYNN G	6/4/12	6/10/12	\$ 2,981.79	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	6/11/12	6/17/12	\$ 2,392.79	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	6/18/12	6/24/12	\$ 2,475.79	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	6/25/12	6/29/12	\$ 2,852.79	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	7/2/12	7/8/12	\$ 2,390.36	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	7/9/12	7/15/12	\$ 2,559.79	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	7/16/12	7/22/12	\$ 2,240.79	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	7/23/12	7/29/12	\$ 2,049.31	FEMA COOP Strategic Planning Conference	Rochester, NY
CANTON, LYNN G	7/30/12	8/5/12	\$ 2,029.79	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	8/6/12	8/12/12	\$ 2,284.29	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	8/13/12	8/19/12	\$ 2,209.29	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	8/20/12	8/26/12	\$ 1,980.19	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	8/27/12	9/2/12	\$ 2,195.29	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	9/3/12	9/9/12	\$ 1,786.29	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	9/10/12	9/16/12	\$ 2,029.29	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	9/17/12	9/23/12	\$ 1,916.29	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	9/24/12	9/28/12	\$ 1,653.29	Long Term TDY - Acting AA for MSB	Washington, DC
CANTON, LYNN G	11/4/12	11/9/12	\$ 1,430.35	Site Visit	Wall Township, NJ
CANTON, LYNN G	11/7/12	11/7/12	\$ 158.91	Site Visit	Wall Township, NJ
CANTON, LYNN G	11/29/12	11/29/12	\$ 112.16	Site Visit	Wall Township, NJ
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L	1/17/12	1/18/12	\$ 1,007.80	Site Visit	Joplin, MO
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L	1/26/12	1/26/12	\$ 783.96	Site Visit	Trenton, NJ
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L	1/30/12	1/31/12	\$ 328.28	Site Visit	Harrisburg, PA
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L	2/10/12	2/25/12	\$ 1,167.44	National Advisory Council Conference	San Francisco, CA
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L	2/29/12	3/2/12	\$ 2,099.08	NDRF Region X Conference	Seattle, WA
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L	3/5/12	3/6/12	\$ 343.25	Army War College Annual Strategic Decision Making Exercise	Carlisle, PA
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L	3/28/12	3/30/12	\$ 989.19	Information Meeting	Atlanta, GA
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L	4/4/12	4/6/12	\$ 1,408.28	2012 North Comus Roc Drill	San Antonio, TX

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WILLIAM L.				Attendance	
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	5/16/12	5/17/12	\$ 1,744.23	Site Visit LA Recovery Office	New Orleans, LA
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	5/21/12	5/22/12	\$ 879.50	Speaker at NEMA National Mutual Aid Conference	Des Moines, IA
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	5/28/12	6/2/12	\$ 399.69	U.S. Ascan Emergency Preparedness Workshop	Bangkok, China
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	6/6/12	6/7/12	\$ 1,105.65	Speaker at Gulf State Hurricane Conference	Biloxi, MS
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	6/13/12	6/13/12	\$ 99.24	Speaker at New State Directors Training at EMI	Emmitsburg, MD
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	7/12/12	7/12/12	\$ 656.63	Site Visit JFO	Charlestown, WV
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	7/19/12	7/20/12	\$ 196.72	Speaker at EMI National Fire Academy	Emmitsburg, MD
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	8/15/12	8/16/12	\$ 605.59	Regional Interagency Steering Committee	Chicago, IL
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	8/22/12	8/22/12	\$ 45.00	NDRF Operations at EMI	Emmitsburg, MD
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	9/17/12	9/20/12	\$ 1,993.57	Speaker at RCPGP Conference	Seattle, WA
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	10/5/12	10/15/12	\$ 3,068.64	NEMA Conference	Seattle, WA
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	10/16/12	10/17/12	\$ 1,136.60	Information Meeting with JFO of LA	New Orleans, LA
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L.	11/28/12	11/30/12	\$ 1,777.76	Site Visit	New York, NY
COEN, MICHAEL	1/11/12	1/13/12	\$ 884.25	IND Summit - FEMA Region V	Chicago, IL
COEN, MICHAEL	1/16/12	1/17/12	\$ 1,173.13	IDCE Conference	New Orleans, LA
COEN, MICHAEL	2/14/12	2/17/12	\$ 2,007.78	Conference	San Francisco, CA
COEN, MICHAEL	3/21/12	3/27/12	\$ 1,358.31	National Hurricane Conference	Orlando, FL
COEN, MICHAEL	4/28/12	4/28/12	\$ 820.32	Field Hearing	Huntsville, AL
COEN, MICHAEL	5/6/12	5/7/12	\$ 688.19	Speaker at Atlanta Emergency Preparedness Leadership Institute	Atlanta, GA
COEN, MICHAEL	5/31/12	6/1/12	\$ 839.38	Speech presentation	Miami, FL
COEN, MICHAEL	7/16/12	7/17/12	\$ 749.49	Site Visit	New York, NY
COEN, MICHAEL	7/27/12	8/24/12	\$ 194.32	Local Travel	Local
COEN, MICHAEL	8/26/12	8/29/12	\$ 888.93	Site Visit	Jackson, MS
COEN, MICHAEL	8/26/12	8/31/12	\$ 1,633.71	Site Visit	Baton Rouge, LA
COEN, MICHAEL	9/20/12	10/18/12	\$ 101.20	Local Travel	Local
COEN, MICHAEL	9/24/12	9/25/12	\$ 1,241.43	Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
COEN, MICHAEL	11/9/12	11/9/12	\$ 125.60	Site Visit	Jacksonville, FL
COEN, MICHAEL	11/17/12	11/19/12	\$ 1,086.01	New Governors Meeting	San Diego, CA
COEN, MICHAEL	11/26/12	11/27/12	\$ 905.33	Site Visit	New York, NY
COEN, MICHAEL	12/10/12	12/11/12	\$ 1,030.91	Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
COEN, MICHAEL	12/14/12	12/14/12	\$ 198.60	Site Visit	New York, NY
DAVIS, AARON J	7/18/2012	8/3/2012	\$23.76	Local Travel - Information Meeting	Washington, DC
DAVIS, AARON J	8/15/2012	8/16/2012	\$898.04	Field hearing for House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings and Emergency Management	Tracy, CA
DAVIS, AARON J	8/21/2012	8/23/2012	\$1,441.42	Site Visit	Burlington, VT
DAVIS, AARON J	8/26/2012	8/28/2012	\$796.65	Site Visit	Kansas City, MO
DAVIS, AARON J	9/23/2012	9/28/2012	\$1,697.21	Site Visit	New Orleans, LA

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DAVIS, AARON J	10/1/2012	10/2/2012	\$42.26	Local travel - Information Meeting	Washington, DC
DAVIS, AARON J	10/5/2012	10/9/2012	\$2,449.28	NEMA Conference	Seattle, WA
DAVIS, AARON J	10/27/2012	10/29/2012	\$789.08	IAEM Conference	Orlando, FL
DAVIS, AARON J	11/3/2012	11/4/2012	\$776.52	Site Visit	Trenton Falls, NJ
DAVIS, AARON J	10/17/2012	11/7/2012	\$105.76	Site Visit	Washington, DC
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	1/5/12	1/6/12	\$ 643.86	Site Visit	Pierre, SD
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	1/12/12	1/13/12	\$ 718.75	Site visit	Durango, Co
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	1/17/12	1/19/12	\$ 613.70	Site Visit	Salt Lake City, UT
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	1/25/12	1/25/12	\$ 988.17	Site Visit	Washington, DC
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	2/14/12	2/16/12	\$ 1,190.81	Site Visit	Helena, MT
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	11/22/11	3/6/12	\$ 72.04	Local Travel	Local
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	3/12/12	3/13/12	\$ 888.46	Site Visit	Washington, DC
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	3/14/12	3/14/12	\$ 303.98	Site Visit	Salt Lake City, UT
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	3/25/12	3/30/12	\$ 2,006.20	Site Visit	Washington, DC
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	4/16/12	4/18/12	\$ 783.50	Site Visit	Salt Lake City, UT
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	5/1/12	5/2/12	\$ 590.21	Site Visit	Billings, MT
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	3/19/12	5/4/12	\$ 41.72	Local Travel	Local
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	5/12/12	5/13/12	\$ 1,651.40	Site Visit	Bismarck, ND
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	5/17/12	5/25/12	\$ 50.18	Local Travel	Local
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	5/29/12	5/31/12	\$ 898.93	Site Visit	Billings, MT
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	6/5/12	6/5/12	\$ 41.02	Local Travel	Local
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	6/10/12	6/12/12	\$ 1,253.82	Site Visit	Emmitsburg, MD
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	6/18/12	6/19/12	\$ 1,672.02	Site Visit	Bismarck, ND
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	6/5/12	6/26/12	\$ 72.90	Local Travel	Local
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	7/9/12	7/13/12	\$ 53.28	Site Visit	Colorado Springs, CO
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	8/7/12	8/10/12	\$ 1,643.14	Information Meeting	Washington, DC
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	8/21/12	8/24/12	\$ 1,070.93	Information Meeting	Salt Lake City, UT
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	9/4/12	9/6/12	\$ 2,143.81	Information Meeting	Bismarck, ND
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	9/12/12	9/12/12	\$ 138.50	Local Travel	Local
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	7/24/12	9/13/12	\$ 181.51	Meeting	Grand Lake, CO
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	9/17/12	9/19/12	\$ 241.26	Information Meeting	Grand Lake, CO
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	10/8/12	10/10/12	\$ 968.53	NEMA 2012 Emergency Management Policy & Leadership Forum	Seattle, WA
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	10/15/12	10/18/12	\$ 1,177.93	Training	New Orleans, LA
FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	11/26/12	12/9/12	\$ 6,886.70	Site Visit	New York, NY

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FINEGAN, ROBIN A.	12/10/12	12/20/12	\$ 4,539.41	Site Visit	New York, NY
FREEMAN, BETH A	1/19/12	1/20/12	\$ 170.78	Site Visit	Des Moines, IA
FREEMAN, BETH A	2/8/12	2/9/12	\$ 200.18	Central United States Earthquake Consortium	Little Rock, AR
FREEMAN, BETH A	2/22/12	2/23/12	\$ 1,112.09	Site Visit	Memphis, TN
FREEMAN, BETH A	2/27/12	2/28/12	\$ 199.03	Site Visit	Omaha, NE
FREEMAN, BETH A	3/12/12	3/14/12	\$ 1,127.09	FCO/SCO Meeting	Washington, DC
FREEMAN, BETH A	3/25/12	3/30/12	\$ 1,821.54	NEMA/RA Conference	Washington, DC
FREEMAN, BETH A	5/4/12	5/5/12	\$ 177.52	Special Mission Greensburg 5 Year Anniversary	Greensburg, KS
FREEMAN, BETH A	5/14/12	5/16/12	\$ 287.88	Site Visit	Joplin, MO
FREEMAN, BETH A	5/21/12	5/23/12	\$ 258.32	Site Visit	Joplin, MO
FREEMAN, BETH A	5/23/12	5/24/12	\$ 212.02	Site Visit	Omaha, NE
FREEMAN, BETH A	6/12/12	6/14/12	\$ 306.70	Site Visit	Cedar Rapids, IA
FREEMAN, BETH A	6/25/12	6/27/12	\$ 1,234.34	Regional Administrator Meeting	Philadelphia, PA
FREEMAN, BETH A	7/23/12	7/24/12	\$ 201.03	Site Visit	Omaha, NE
FREEMAN, BETH A	8/14/12	8/16/12	\$ 419.75	National Academy of Science Event	St. Louis, MO
FREEMAN, BETH A	8/23/12	8/24/12	\$ 803.32	Site Visit	Harrisburg, PA
FREEMAN, BETH A	8/28/12	8/31/12	\$ 444.41	Site Visit	Des Moines, IA
FREEMAN, BETH A	7/31/12	8/1/12	\$ 166.10	Site Visit	Cedar Rapids, IA
FREEMAN, BETH A	9/4/12	9/6/12	\$ 1,427.08	Site Visit	Omaha, NE
FREEMAN, BETH A	9/8/12	9/8/12	\$ 206.76	Local Travel	Local
FREEMAN, BETH A	9/23/12	9/24/12	\$ 1,071.21	FEMA/USACE Meeting / Site Visit	Vicksburg, MS
FREEMAN, BETH A	9/28/12	9/29/12	\$ 161.78	FEMA CORP Vinton Induction Ceremony	Vinton, IA
FREEMAN, BETH A	10/6/12	10/11/12	\$ 1,749.30	NEMA Conference	Seattle, WA
FREEMAN, BETH A	10/29/12	10/31/12	\$ 931.70	Speaker at IAEM-USA Annual Conference	Orlando, FL
FREEMAN, BETH A	11/5/12	11/14/12	\$ 4,032.24	Site Visit	New York, NY
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	1/11/12	1/13/12	\$ 2,039.07	IND Summit - FEMA Region V	Chicago, IL
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	1/16/12	1/17/12	\$ 1,221.94	International Disaster Conference & Expo	New Orleans, LA
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	2/14/12	2/17/12	\$ 1,619.37	Town Hall Meeting Denver / NAC Meeting San Francisco	Denver, CO / San Francisco, CA
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	3/19/12	3/19/12	\$ 562.28	Region VII Site Visit and Employee Town Hall	Kansas City, MO
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	3/21/12	3/27/12	\$ 860.46	National Guard Camp / National Hurricane Conference	Orlando, FL
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	4/28/12	4/28/12	\$ 802.72	Field Hearing	Huntsville, AL
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	5/2/12	5/4/12	\$ 976.91	Labor Management Policy Counsel/ Region VI Visit Employee Town Hall	Chicago, IL / Denton, TX
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	5/6/12	5/7/12	\$ 688.19	Speaker Atlanta Emergency Preparedness Leadership/	Atlanta, GA

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				Site Visit to Region IV	
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	5/21/12	5/21/12	\$ 865.29	Special Mission Anniversary of Joplin Tornadoes	Joplin, MO
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	5/31/12	6/4/12	\$ 740.22	Big City Emergency Managers Meeting / National Hurricane Center	Miami, FL / Orlando, FL
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	7/14/12	7/15/12	\$ 428.27	National Governors Association Council of Governors Meeting	Williamsburg, VA
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	7/16/12	7/18/12	\$ 961.92	Senior Staff Meetings Regional Offices I, II, and III	New York, NY / Philadelphia, PA
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	8/16/12	8/17/12	\$ 607.17	Central United States Earthquake Consortium	Hoffman Estates, IL
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	8/27/12	8/28/12	\$ 309.47	Site Visit	Tallahassee, FL
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	8/29/12	9/1/12	\$ 638.79	Site Visit	Baton Rouge, LA
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	9/2/12	9/6/12	\$ 1,333.08	Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	9/24/12	9/25/12	\$ 923.49	Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	10/7/12	10/13/12	\$ 1,655.45	NEMA Conference	Seattle, WA
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	11/17/12	11/19/12	\$ 1,144.59	New Governors Meeting	San Diego, CA
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	12/10/12	12/11/12	\$ 1,010.91	Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	12/14/12	12/14/12	\$ 178.60	Site Visit	New York, NY
FUGATE, WILLIAM CRAIG	1/10/13	1/10/13	\$ 649.80	Site Visit	Newark, NJ
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	01/11/12	01/13/12	\$ 684.77	Improvised Nuclear Device Summit	Chicago, IL
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	03/19/12	03/19/12	\$ 596.54	SITE VISIT	Kansas City, MO
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	03/21/12	03/22/12	\$ 840.37	Florida National Guard	Jacksonville, FL
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	05/02/12	05/04/12	\$ 976.91	Labor Relations meeting / LMPC Meeting	Chicago, IL / Denton, TX
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	05/20/12	05/22/12	\$ 937.71	Anniversary of Joplin Tornadoes	Joplin, MO
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	05/30/12	06/03/12	\$ 1,334.21	Big Managers Meeting	Miami, FL
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	06/07/12	06/07/12	\$ 782.71	Partnership Preparedness Event	Houston, TX
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	07/16/12	07/18/12	\$ 977.50	Meetings & Employee Town Regions I, II, III	Boston, MA / New York, NY / Philadelphia, PA
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	08/16/12	08/17/12	\$ 607.17	Central U.S. Earthquake Consortium	Hoffman Estates, IL
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	08/29/12	09/06/12	\$ 4,292.71	Major disaster declaration	Baton Rouge, LA / New Orleans, LA
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	09/24/12	09/25/12	\$ 963.49	Major disaster declaration	New Orleans, LA
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	11/08/12	11/28/12	\$ 8,440.68	Mission	New York, NY
GEORGE, MICHAEL S	12/14/12	12/23/12	\$ 4,963.36	Mission	New York, NY
HARMAN, ELIZABETH M	01/30/12	01/31/12	\$ 569.89	Informational Meeting	Chicago, IL
HARMAN, ELIZABETH M	02/23/12	03/27/12	\$ 154.96	Local Travel	Local
HARMAN, ELIZABETH M	04/19/12	05/14/12	\$ 90.26	Local Travel	Local
HARMAN, ELIZABETH M	05/21/12	05/24/12	\$ 889.40	National Homeland Security Conference	Columbus, OH
HARMAN, ELIZABETH M	06/11/12	06/21/12	\$ 209.76	Local Travel	Local

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HARMAN, ELIZABETH M	08/09/12	08/20/12	\$ 178.68	Local Travel	Local
HARMAN, ELIZABETH M	09/24/12	10/03/12	\$ 38.00	Local Travel	Local
HARMAN, ELIZABETH M	10/06/12	10/10/12	\$ 1,771.11	NEMA Conference	Seattle, WA
HART, PATRICK J	1/4/12	1/6/12	\$ 605.89	Conference	Topeka, KS
HART, PATRICK J	1/25/12	1/28/12	\$ 1,590.05	FEMA Think Tank	Milwaukee, WI
HART, PATRICK J	2/6/12	2/8/12	\$ 1,268.30	Region I Disaster Workforce Transformation Town Hall Meeting	New York, NY
HART, PATRICK J	2/13/12	2/20/12	\$ 2,010.78	Region X NAC Meeting/ Think Tank Roundtable Meeting	Lynnwood, WA / San Francisco, CA
HART, PATRICK J	2/23/12	2/26/12	\$ 1,443.24	Workforce Transformation Roll-Out	Albany, NY
HART, PATRICK J	5/21/12	5/25/12	\$ 2,070.77	IT Meeting EMS Conference	Lynnwood, WA / San Francisco, CA
HART, PATRICK J	8/23/12	8/24/12	\$ 689.41	NEMA Conference	Atlanta, GA
HART, PATRICK J	9/11/12	9/13/12	\$ 1,377.55	Site Visit	Vicksburg, MS
HART, PATRICK J	11/26/12	12/13/12	\$ 114.68	Site Visit	New York, NY
KAUFMAN, DAVID J	1/18/12	1/18/12	\$ 827.92	International Disaster Conference Expo	New Orleans, LA
KAUFMAN, DAVID J	1/10/12	1/12/12	\$ 808.53	Summit of Resilience: Securing Our Futures	New York, NY
KAUFMAN, DAVID J	2/17/12	2/19/12	\$ 1,729.95	2012 AAAS Annual Meeting	Vancouver, Canada
KAUFMAN, DAVID J	3/14/12	3/15/12	\$ 811.03	NRDF Rollout Meeting	New York, NY
KAUFMAN, DAVID J	4/16/12	4/17/12	\$ 1,302.53	Speaker at Transforming Local Government	Kansas City, MO
KAUFMAN, DAVID J	5/22/12	5/24/12	\$ 1,752.04	2012 UASI Conference	Columbus, OH
KAUFMAN, DAVID J	6/3/12	6/13/12	\$ 4,415.21	WG6 Security Coordination Group / Missions to NATO	Berlin / Brussels Germany
KAUFMAN, DAVID J	7/14/12	7/15/12	\$ 776.52	Natural Hazards Workshop	Denver, CO
KAUFMAN, DAVID J	7/23/12	7/27/12	\$ 254.31	EM Academy	Emmitsburg, MD
KAUFMAN, DAVID J	9/25/12	9/28/12	\$ 1,703.11	Conference Board of Canada's Council	Ottawa, ON
KAUFMAN, DAVID J	11/23/12	12/1/12	\$ 8,889.36	Multinational Community Resilience Working Group Meeting	New Zealand
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	2/14/12	2/16/12	\$ 1,600.14	National Advisory Meeting	San Francisco, CA
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	2/19/12	2/21/12	\$ 819.28	Speaker at MABAS-Illinois Annual Conference	Peoria, IL
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	2/27/12	2/29/12	\$ 1,984.05	Consortium Meeting	Charleston, SC
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	3/11/12	3/15/12	\$ 3,279.26	Pacific Risk Management Ohana PRIMO Conference	Honolulu, HI
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	4/1/12	4/8/12	\$ 1,180.11	National Fusion Center	Phoenix, AZ
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	4/10/12	4/12/12	\$ 1,241.54	National Earthquake Conference	Memphis, TN
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	5/21/12	5/22/12	\$ 1,576.62	National UASI Homeland Security Conference	Columbus, OH
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	5/23/12	5/24/12	\$ 1,121.09	Press Conference with NOAA	Miami, FL
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	7/7/12	7/10/12	\$ 2,838.75	Speaker at Chatham House	London, UK
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	7/27/12	8/5/12	\$ 19,158.70	Bilateral Meetings with Local Governments	New Zealand / Perth, Australia
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	8/13/12	8/17/12	\$ 3,605.03	PACOM Annual Meeting	Honolulu, HI

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MANNING, TIMOTHY W	9/17/12	9/20/12	\$ 2,694.73	NPS Meeting	Monterey, CA
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	9/29/12	9/30/12	\$ 5,993.34	Belgium 2012 NATO Plenary/ APEC Senior Disaster Forum Russia	Brussels, Belgium / Vladivostok, Russia
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	10/1/12	10/11/12	\$ 2,975.50	Belgium 2012 NATO Plenary/ APEC Senior Disaster Forum Russia	Brussels, Belgium / Vladivostok, Russia
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	10/24/12	10/24/12	\$ 34.26	Local Travel	Local
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	11/15/12	11/15/12	\$ 484.87	Hope Global Financial Summit	Atlanta, GA
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	12/10/12	12/11/12	\$ 768.92	Tour of JFO's	New York, NY
MCNAMARA, JASON R	1/31/12	2/1/12	\$ 646.36	Ribbon Cutting Noble Renovation CDP	Anniston, AL
MCNAMARA, JASON R	2/3/12	2/3/12	\$ 67.55	Local Travel	Local
MCNAMARA, JASON R	2/6/12	2/9/12	\$ 1,734.79	Workforce Transformation Workshop Regions II, III, IV, V, & VII	Atlanta, Kansas City, Philadelphia, New York, & Chicago
MCNAMARA, JASON R	2/15/12	2/17/12	\$ 999.19	National Advisory Meeting	San Francisco, CA
MCNAMARA, JASON R	3/26/12	3/30/12	\$ 55.76	Local Travel	Local
MCNAMARA, JASON R	4/9/12	4/17/12	\$ 37.51	Local Travel	Local
MCNAMARA, JASON R	4/26/12	4/26/12	\$ 124.32	Local Travel	Local
MCNAMARA, JASON R	5/6/12	5/7/12	\$ 1,048.95	National Flood Conference	Austin, TX
MCNAMARA, JASON R	5/31/12	6/13/12	\$ 46.76	Local Travel	Local
MCNAMARA, JASON R	6/19/12	6/19/12	\$ 77.02	Local Travel	Local
MCNAMARA, JASON R	7/12/12	7/12/12	\$ 26.76	Local Travel	Local
MCNAMARA, JASON R	8/9/12	8/9/12	\$ 76.25	Local Travel	Local
MCNAMARA, JASON R	10/6/12	10/10/12	\$ 1,479.85	NEMA Conference	Seattle, WA
MCNAMARA, JASON R	10/16/12	10/16/12	\$ 32.00	Local Travel	Local
MCNAMARA, JASON R	11/12/12	12/7/12	\$ 61.86	Local Travel	Local
MCNAMARA, JASON R	1/4/13	1/11/13	\$ 29.53	Local Travel	Local
MILLER, DAVID L	1/9/12	1/10/12	\$ 866.76	National Disaster Recovery Rollout	Kansas City, MO
MILLER, DAVID L	1/23/12	1/30/12	\$ 1,745.85	Mitigation Conference	Des Moines, IA
MILLER, DAVID L	2/10/12	3/4/12	\$ 115.23	Local Travel	Local
MILLER, DAVID L	2/13/12	2/20/12	\$ 1,682.80	NAC Leadership Meetings	San Francisco, CA / Des Moines, IA
MILLER, DAVID L	3/14/12	3/15/12	\$ 728.29	NDRF Stakeholder Forum	New York, NY
MILLER, DAVID L	3/15/12	3/27/12	\$ 74.56	Local Travel	Local
MILLER, DAVID L	3/29/12	4/3/12	\$ 603.37	Iowa Flood Center	Des Moines, IA
MILLER, DAVID L	4/10/12	4/11/12	\$ 1,076.70	EERI Annual Meeting 2012	Memphis, TN
MILLER, DAVID L	4/23/12	4/26/12	\$ 1,223.42	Site Visit	Seattle, WA
MILLER, DAVID L	5/3/12	8/9/12	\$ 162.52	Local Travel	Local
MILLER, DAVID	5/6/12	5/9/12	\$ 1,498.50	National Flood Insurance	Austin, TX

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L				Conference	
MILLER, DAVID L	5/22/12	6/3/12	\$ 1,433.90	ASFPM Conference	San Antonio, TX
MILLER, DAVID L	6/18/12	6/19/12	\$ 1,135.33	North Dakota HMGP Meeting	Bismarck, ND
MILLER, DAVID L	7/12/12	7/18/12	\$ 947.50	37th Annual Natural Hazards Research	Boulder, CO
MILLER, DAVID L	8/16/12	8/20/12	\$ 832.17	CUSEC Board of Directors Meeting	Des Moines, IA
MILLER, DAVID L	8/30/12	8/30/12	\$ 336.07	FEMA Stat Meeting Hurricane Isaac	Washington, DC
MILLER, DAVID L	9/3/12	9/7/12	\$ 1,273.72	Site Visit	Baton Rouge, LA
MILLER, DAVID L	9/10/12	9/13/12	\$ 1,065.12	Site Visit	Jackson, MS
MILLER, DAVID L	9/18/12	9/20/12	\$ 612.22	Division Directors Meeting	Philadelphia, PA
MILLER, DAVID L	9/28/12	10/9/12	\$ 2,046.80	NEMA Conference	Seattle, WA
MILLER, DAVID L	11/6/12	11/8/12	\$ 830.90	Site Visit	Philadelphia, PA
MILLER, DAVID L	11/28/12	11/30/12	\$ 763.28	Site Visit	Queens, NY
MILLER, DAVID L	12/11/12	12/12/12	\$ 504.13	Informational Meeting	Louisville, KY
MITCHELL, ERNEST	2/9/12	2/12/12	\$ 976.03	Women's International Conference	Tampa, FL
MITCHELL, ERNEST	2/16/12	2/19/12	\$ 2,382.36	Black Chief Officers Committee Education Symposium	Palm Beach Gardens, FL
MITCHELL, ERNEST	7/2/12	7/3/12	\$ 277.93	Disasters by Wildfire	Denver, CO
MITCHELL, ERNEST	7/30/12	8/6/12	\$ 2,940.33	Vulnerability Assessment Program	Denver, CO
MITCHELL, ERNEST	8/31/12	9/2/12	\$ 531.69	HOPE Worldwide Celebrating Our Heroes	Houston, TX
MITCHELL, ERNEST	9/20/12	9/20/12	\$ 28.61	Local Travel	Local
MITCHELL, ERNEST	10/4/12	10/6/12	\$ 675.31	Urban Fire Forum	Quincy, MA
MITCHELL, ERNEST	10/6/12	10/7/12	\$ 91.42	National Fallen Firefighters Memorial Weekend	Emmitsburg, MD
MITCHELL, ERNEST	10/10/12	10/11/12	\$ 393.24	SE Michigan Association of Fire Chiefs	Northville Township, MI
MITCHELL, ERNEST	10/23/12	10/25/12	\$ 910.79	International Code Conference	Portland, OR
MITCHELL, ERNEST	10/27/12	11/1/12	\$ 2,313.31	2012 International Conference for Fire & Rescue	New Orleans, LA
MITCHELL, ERNEST	11/14/12	11/15/12	\$ 161.85	Site Visit	Trenton, NJ
MITCHELL, ERNEST	11/25/12	11/30/12	\$ 4,419.27	Western Pacific Islands Association of Fire Fighters	Guam
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	1/5/12	1/5/12	\$ 301.61	Governors Snow Brief	Portland, OR
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	1/17/12	1/17/12	\$ 283.98	Governors Snow Brief	Boise, ID
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	1/26/12	1/28/12	\$ 1,647.63	Governors Snow Brief	Anchorage, AK
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	2/2/12	2/12/12	\$ 2,874.69	Alaska Shield Exercise	Anchorage, AK
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	2/15/12	4/6/12	\$ 372.32	Local Travel	Local
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	2/21/12	2/22/12	\$ 497.14	Cross Border Movement Conference	White Rock, Canada
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	3/12/12	3/16/12	\$ 2,191.27	Closing Ceremony CSEP Program	Hermiston, OR

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MURPHY, KENNETH D.	3/19/12	3/22/12	\$ 988.48	COOP Drill/ RISC RAC Meeting	Boise, ID
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	3/25/12	3/30/12	\$ 2,561.70	NEMA Mid-Year Conference	Washington, DC
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	4/10/12	4/17/12	\$ 393.99	Site Visit	Seattle, WA
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	4/25/12	5/23/12	\$ 199.19	Local Travel	Local
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	5/4/12	5/4/12	\$ 373.42	DHS Partners Meeting	Portland, OR
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	5/14/12	5/17/12	\$ 4,111.33	WREMAC Meeting	White Horse Yukon, Canada
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	6/10/12	7/20/12	\$ 11,193.40	Special Mission 6 Month Detail / Long Term Duty Station	Washington, DC
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	6/12/12	6/28/12	\$ 182.42	Local Travel	Local
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	6/18/12	6/19/12	\$ 99.93	OPRON Eagle Horizon	Berryville, VA
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	7/12/12	7/17/12	\$ 998.43	Monthly Trip to Residence	Portland, OR
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	7/21/12	8/17/12	\$ 206.76	Local Travel	Local
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	7/21/12	8/4/12	\$ 3,594.18	Long Term Duty Station	Washington, DC
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	8/5/12	8/18/12	\$ 2,259.57	Long Term Duty Station	Washington, DC
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	8/19/12	9/30/12	\$ 11,159.18	Long Term Duty Station	Washington, DC
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	9/8/12	9/15/12	\$ 371.33	Monthly Trip to Residence	Portland, OR
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	9/18/12	9/18/12	\$ 16.30	Local Travel	Local
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	9/24/12	9/26/12	\$ 1,031.24	Mission	Denton, TX
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	10/1/12	10/24/12	\$ 7,051.18	Long Term Temporary Duty	Washington, DC
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	10/25/12	10/26/12	\$ 588.18	Long Term Temporary Duty	Washington, DC
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	10/27/12	11/20/12	\$ 6,292.93	Long Term Temporary Duty	Washington, DC
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	10/27/12	10/31/12	\$ 1,630.79	Monthly Trip to Residence	Portland, OR
MURPHY, KENNETH D.	11/21/12	11/26/12	\$ 1,362.13	Monthly Trip to Residence	Portland, OR
MYERS, DAVID L.	1/17/12	1/18/12	\$ 841.30	Interfaith Long Term Disaster Event	Birmingham, AL
MYERS, DAVID L.	1/25/12	1/28/12	\$ 1,428.67	CRCL Roundtable VAL Meetings	Seattle, WA
MYERS, DAVID L.	2/2/12	2/2/12	\$ 1,181.62	Faith Community and Emergency Responders Forum	Lenox, MA
MYERS, DAVID L.	2/9/12	2/14/12	\$ 2,166.23	MDS All Unit Meeting	Tampa, FL / Denver, CO
MYERS, DAVID L.	2/16/12	2/17/12	\$ 762.50	CRCL Roundtable	Atlanta, GA
MYERS, DAVID L.	2/20/12	2/21/12	\$ 430.64	National VOAD Boards	Norfolk, VA
MYERS, DAVID L.	2/22/12	2/28/12	\$ 1,612.65	White House Justice Conference Presentations	Portland, OR
MYERS, DAVID L.	3/19/12	3/19/12	\$ 343.87	Chicago Preparedness Meeting	Chicago, IL
MYERS, DAVID L.	3/20/12	3/20/12	\$ 128.21	Informational Meeting	New Windsor, MD
MYERS, DAVID L.	3/23/12	3/24/12	\$ 247.41	Informational Meeting	Lancaster, PA
MYERS, DAVID L.	4/18/12	4/20/12	\$ 1,031.37	Informational Meeting	New York, NY
MYERS, DAVID L.	4/26/12	4/27/12	\$ 845.57	Informational Meeting	Orlando, FL
MYERS, DAVID L.	4/29/12	5/3/12	\$ 1,495.40	Informational Meeting	San Diego, CA
MYERS, DAVID L.	5/5/12	5/11/12	\$ 2,942.47	Informational Meeting	Charlotte, NC/ Norfolk, VA

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MYERS, DAVID L	5/16/12	5/20/12	\$ 2,270.88	Mission	New Orleans, LA
MYERS, DAVID L	5/22/12	7/30/12	\$ 81.49	Local Travel	Local
MYERS, DAVID L	6/3/12	6/4/12	\$ 1,157.38	Mission	Birmingham, AL
MYERS, DAVID L	6/17/12	6/22/12	\$ 2,934.24	Long Term Recovery Mission	St. Croix / St. Thomas
MYERS, DAVID L	6/25/12	6/26/12	\$ 674.69	Mission	Southbend, IN
MYERS, DAVID L	6/27/12	6/27/12	\$ 54.76	Local Travel	Local
MYERS, DAVID L	7/2/12	7/7/12	\$ 1,224.32	Mission	Birmingham, AL
MYERS, DAVID L	7/16/12	7/18/12	\$ 1,354.57	Mission	Birmingham, AL
MYERS, DAVID L	7/21/12	7/29/12	\$ 1,790.96	Mission	Denver, CO
MYERS, DAVID L	8/7/12	8/10/12	\$ 1,229.67	Mission	Joplin, MO / Milwaukee, WI
MYERS, DAVID L	8/13/12	8/14/12	\$ 34.76	Local Travel	Local
MYERS, DAVID L	8/17/12	8/17/12	\$ 682.14	FEMA Think Tank	Albany, NY
MYERS, DAVID L	8/23/12	8/26/12	\$ 1,455.01	Speaker at CRWRC 40th Anniversary	Grand Rapids, MI
MYERS, DAVID L	9/1/12	9/7/12	\$ 2,974.54	Mission - Hurricane Support	New Orleans, LA
MYERS, DAVID L	9/11/12	9/14/12	\$ 2,059.87	Mission - Hurricane Support	New Orleans, LA
MYERS, DAVID L	9/19/12	9/20/12	\$ 48.76	Local Travel	Local
MYERS, DAVID L	9/21/12	9/21/12	\$ 80.76	Local Travel	Local
MYERS, DAVID L	9/22/12	9/28/12	\$ 2,667.29	VOAD Meeting / Emergency Management Meeting	Chicago, IL / Rapid City, SD
MYERS, DAVID L	10/9/12	10/15/12	\$ 105.00	Local Travel	Local
MYERS, DAVID L	10/10/12	10/13/12	\$ 1,371.86	Mission	San Diego, CA
MYERS, DAVID L	10/18/12	10/18/12	\$ 32.00	Local Travel	Local
MYERS, DAVID L	10/26/12	10/31/12	\$ 2,826.23	Mission	Denver, CO / Portland, OR
MYERS, DAVID L	11/1/12	11/16/12	\$ 2,828.33	Site Visit	Portland, OR / Avenel, NJ
MYERS, DAVID L	12/9/12	12/16/12	\$ 2,472.07	DHS Center for Faith-based and Neighborhood Partnerships	Los Angeles, CA
MYERS, DAVID L	12/16/12	12/20/12	\$ 1,875.86	Meeting	Newtown, CT
PENN, DAMON C	1/9/12	1/11/12	\$ 1,119.71	Regional Continuity Strategic Working Session	Miami, FL
PENN, DAMON C	1/24/12	1/24/12	\$ 90.02	Local Travel	Local
PENN, DAMON C	3/21/12	3/22/12	\$ 875.35	Informational Meeting	Jacksonville, FL
PENN, DAMON C	4/30/12	5/2/12	\$ 2,135.83	CAP Policy Workshop	Montreal, Canada
PENN, DAMON C	5/15/12	5/18/12	\$ 136.76	Local Travel	Local
PENN, DAMON C	6/12/12	6/14/12	\$ 683.43	New Jersey Broadcaster Convention	Atlantic City, NJ
PENN, DAMON C	6/19/12	6/21/12	\$ 905.22	Eagle Horizon COOP Exercise	Berryville, VA
PENN, DAMON C	7/23/12	7/26/12	\$ 1,773.37	Operations Strategic Planning Conference	Rochester, NY
PENN, DAMON C	12/3/12	12/5/12	\$ 997.45	Counterterrorism Workshop	Los Angeles, CA
RACUSEN, RACHEL	1/19/2012	1/19/2012	\$ 516.79	Fed traveler fee for cancelled trip	Miami, FL
ROBINSON, KRISTIN E	1/10/12	2/28/12	\$ 287.76	Local	Local
ROBINSON, KRISTIN E	3/4/12	4/27/12	\$ 358.76	Local	Local
ROBINSON, KRISTIN E	3/25/12	7/11/12	\$ 358.76	Local	Local
ROBINSON, KRISTIN E	7/18/12	11/29/12	\$ 674.60	Local	Local
ROBINSON, KRISTIN E	7/30/12	7/30/12	\$ 81.76	Local	Local
ROBINSON, KRISTIN E	12/1/12	12/1/12	\$ 1,059.18	Site Visit	New York, NY

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ROBINSON, KRISTIN E	1/23/12	1/26/12	\$ 1,586.18	Conference	Kansas City, MO
ROBINSON, KRISTIN E	5/6/12	5/8/12	\$ 1,111.14	Conference	Austin, TX/Denton, TX
ROBINSON, KRISTIN E	10/5/12	10/10/12	\$ 2,585.86	Conference	Seattle, WA
ROBINSON, KRISTIN E	9/19/12	9/20/12	\$ 550.91	Conference	Philadelphia, PA
RUSSELL, ANTHONY A	1/4/2012	1/8/2012	\$1,566.33	Meeting with Gov Martinez	Albuquerque, NM
RUSSELL, ANTHONY A	1/9/2012	1/13/2012	\$1,254.90	Meeting with Texas Governor	Austin, TX/San Antonio TX
RUSSELL, ANTHONY A	1/16/2012	1/24/2012	\$3,884.90	Several Meetings at several locations	New Orleans, LA (2)/Washington, DC/Oklahoma City, OK
RUSSELL, ANTHONY A	2/15/2012	2/16/2012	\$982.99	Meeting at LRO and Mayor's Ball	New Orleans, LA
RUSSELL, ANTHONY A	3/1/2012	3/4/2012	\$1,481.45	Meeting with NOLA Mayor	New Orleans, LA
RUSSELL, ANTHONY A	3/8/2012	3/14/2012	\$2,434.68	Meeting with NM Homeland Sec Dir & RA/FCO meeting	Albuquerque, NM/Washington, DC
RUSSELL, ANTHONY A	3/26/2012	4/6/2012	\$3,147.55	Nat Hurricane Conf/NEMA Conf/Harvard Kennedy School	Orlando, FL/Washington, DC/Boston, MA
RUSSELL, ANTHONY A	4/9/2012	4/13/2012	\$2,086.10	Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
RUSSELL, ANTHONY A	4/25/2012	4/26/2012	\$959.02	Site Visit	Harahan, LA
SCOTT, JANNAH M	02/21/12	02/29/12	\$ 2,842.93	USC Meeting / Roundtable at IMAN Center	Los Angeles, CA / Brooklyn, NY
SCOTT, JANNAH M	03/18/12	03/30/12	\$ 3,502.39	Special Mission	Phoenix, AZ
SCOTT, JANNAH M	04/11/12	04/11/12	\$ 352.22	Special Mission	Phoenix, AZ
SCOTT, JANNAH M	04/13/12	04/15/12	\$ 1,046.78	Brooklyn Clergy Coalition Community Meeting	Brooklyn, NY
SCOTT, JANNAH M	05/07/12	05/18/12	\$ 3,524.14	Miami Dade CORE Group Meetings	Miami, FL
SCOTT, JANNAH M	06/03/12	06/05/12	\$ 592.55	Speech Presentation	Camden, NJ
SCOTT, JANNAH M	06/20/12	06/21/12	\$ 545.81	Support in Office of the Governor	Sacramento, CA
SCOTT, JANNAH M	06/20/12	07/03/12	\$ 23,626.89	Long Term TDY - University of CA	Los Angeles, CA
SCOTT, JANNAH M	10/01/12	10/17/12	\$ 2,399.24	Long Term TDY - University of CA	Los Angeles, CA
SCOTT, JANNAH M	10/17/12	10/19/12	\$ 452.22	FEMA NAC	Washington, DC
SCOTT, JANNAH M	10/18/12	11/17/12	\$ 4,116.66	Long Term TDY - University of CA	Los Angeles, CA
SCOTT, JANNAH M	10/28/12	10/31/12	\$ 1,684.72	Miami Dade CORE Group Meetings	Miami, FL
SCOTT, JANNAH M	11/18/12	11/20/12	\$ 445.33	White House Office for Faith-based Partnerships	Washington, DC
SCOTT, JANNAH M	11/18/12	12/20/12	\$ 4,283.51	Long Term TDY - University of CA	Los Angeles, CA
SCOTT, JANNAH M	12/20/12	01/22/13	\$ 4,183.06	Long Term TDY - University of CA	Los Angeles, CA
SERINO, RICHARD A	1/4/12	1/6/12	\$ 617.81	Kansas Bioterrorism Council	Topeka, KS

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SERINO, RICHARD A	1/25/12	1/29/12	\$ 1,085.74	Think Tank Conference	Milwaukee, WI
SERINO, RICHARD A	1/30/12	1/31/12	\$ 205.77	Region III NDRF Roll Out	Harrisburg, PA
SERINO, RICHARD A	2/1/12	2/8/12	\$ 1,377.81	NDRF Stakeholder Forum/ Region I & VI / Central Shackout	Boston, MA/ Memphis, TN / Denton, TX
SERINO, RICHARD A	2/13/12	2/24/12	\$ 4,446.33	Roll -out meetings/ NAC meeting/ RIX Think Tank	Lynnwood, WA/ San Francisco, CA /Monterey, CA
SERINO, RICHARD A	3/7/12	3/9/12	\$ 1,045.25	Region IV NDRF Stakeholder Forum	Washington, DC
SERINO, RICHARD A	3/14/12	3/16/12	\$ 1,028.09	Region II NDRF Stakeholder Forum	New York, NY
SERINO, RICHARD A	3/21/12	3/23/12	\$ 865.43	Think Tank	Atlanta, GA
SERINO, RICHARD A	4/9/12	4/10/12	\$ 471.89	New Jersey JFO	Islin, NY
SERINO, RICHARD A	4/12/12	4/15/12	\$ 1,626.78	NATO Exercise	Chicago, IL
SERINO, RICHARD A	4/16/12	4/18/12	\$ 1,064.53	Site Visit to JFO	Frankfort, KY
SERINO, RICHARD A	4/19/12	5/7/12	\$ 343.13	FEMA/ HHS ASPR Joint Meeting	Boston, MA
SERINO, RICHARD A	5/8/12	5/9/12	\$ 206.00	VOAD Conference	Norfolk, VA
SERINO, RICHARD A	5/14/12	5/16/12	\$ 665.41	Joplin Think Tank	Joplin, MO
SERINO, RICHARD A	5/21/12	5/25/12	\$ 1,520.41	IT Meeting / EMS Conference	Oakland, CA
SERINO, RICHARD A	6/1/12	6/4/12	\$ 343.05	National Exercise Region I	Boston, MA
SERINO, RICHARD A	6/13/12	6/18/12	\$ 470.37	NPLI National Advisory Board Meeting	Boston, MA
SERINO, RICHARD A	6/20/12	6/25/12	\$ 854.68	Harvard National Preparedness Leadership	Boston, MA
SERINO, RICHARD A	6/27/12	6/29/12	\$ 1,007.41	Think Tank	Houston, TX
SERINO, RICHARD A	7/9/12	7/12/10	\$ 11.93		local
SERINO, RICHARD A	7/22/12	7/25/12	\$ 1,376.08	Conference	Colorado Springs, CO
SERINO, RICHARD A	8/14/12	8/19/12	\$ 1,116.15	Region I IAEM Conference FEMA Think Tank	Bennington, VT
SERINO, RICHARD A	8/22/12	8/24/12	\$ 824.35	NEMA - ASTHO Conference	Atlanta, GA
SERINO, RICHARD A	9/11/12	9/11/12	\$ 377.44	Site Visit	Salt Lake City, UT
SERINO, RICHARD A	9/12/12	9/14/12	\$ 866.79	Speaker at FEMA Corp. FEMA CORP Induction	Vicksburg, MS
SERINO, RICHARD A	9/28/12	9/29/12	\$ 680.24	Ceremony	Vinton, IA
SERINO, RICHARD A	10/8/12	10/11/12	\$ 1,484.39	Joint Counterterrorism Workshop	Henderson, NV
SERINO, RICHARD A	10/19/12	10/25/12	\$ 2,744.21	Northeastern Disaster Recovery	Boston, MA / Newport, RI
SERINO, RICHARD A	10/31/12	11/1/12	\$ 149.25	Site Visit	Mount Laurel, NJ
SERINO, RICHARD A	11/1/12	11/8/12	\$ 2,695.39	Site Visit	New York, NY
SERINO, RICHARD A	11/13/12	11/14/12	\$ 663.81	Site Visit	Washington, DC
SERINO, RICHARD A	11/16/12	11/16/12	\$ 321.00	Site Visit	Washington, DC
SERINO, RICHARD A	11/17/12	11/20/12	\$ 739.24	Site Visit	Salt Lake City, UT
SERINO, RICHARD A	12/4/12	12/4/12	\$ 215.49	National Preparedness Leadership	Washington, DC
SERINO,	12/7/12	12/11/12	\$ 557.21	Harvard School of Public	Boston, MA

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RICHARD A				Health	
SERINO, RICHARD A	1/8/13	1/10/13	\$ 489.20	Site Visit	Washington, DC
SMITH, JESSICA A	1/13/12	1/19/12	\$ 56.76	Local Travel	Local
SMITH, JESSICA A	3/20/12	3/23/12	\$ 43.76	Local Travel	Local
SMITH, JESSICA A	3/26/12	4/3/12	\$ 30.76	Local Travel	Local
SMITH, JESSICA A	4/9/12	5/10/12	\$ 112.76	Local Travel	Local
SMITH, JESSICA A	6/27/12	6/27/12	\$ 18.76	Local Travel	Local
SMITH, JESSICA A	5/21/12	5/22/12	\$ 706.84	Joplin Anniversary	Joplin, MO
SMITH, JESSICA A	9/5/12	9/6/12	\$ 1,013.89	Site Visit	Baton Rouge, LA
SMITH, JESSICA A	1/17/12	1/19/12	\$ 1,907.79	Informational Meeting	Bismarck, ND
SMITH, JESSICA A	2/6/12	2/7/12	\$ 1,035.42	Workforce Transformation/ Great Shakout	Boston, MA / Memphis, TN
SMITH, JESSICA A	2/15/12	2/18/12	\$ 1,491.23	NAC Conference Meeting	San Francisco, CA
SMITH, JESSICA A	3/26/12	3/27/12	\$ 860.95	National Hurricane Conference	Orlando, FL
SMITH, JESSICA A	5/31/12	6/3/12	\$ 970.24	BCEM Conference	Miami, FL
SMITH, JESSICA A	6/28/12	6/28/12	\$ 490.21	Memorial Service	Atlanta, GA
SMITH, JESSICA A	10/7/12	10/9/12	\$ 1,560.58	NEMA Conference	Seattle, WA
SMITH, JESSICA A	6/28/12	8/8/12	\$ 51.76	Local Travel	Local
SMITH, JESSICA A	9/29/12	9/29/12	\$ 556.57	Site Visit	Atlanta, GA
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	1/3/12	1/6/12	\$ 536.62	Meeting with Governors of Michigan and Indiana	Lansing, MI / Indianapolis, IN
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	1/26/12	1/26/12	\$ 50.87	Local Travel	Local
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	2/1/12	2/2/12	\$ 212.92	Briefing with Governor of Ohio	Columbus, OH
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	2/14/12	2/15/12	\$ 610.28	MN Governors Convention	St. Paul, MN
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	2/19/12	2/20/12	\$ 170.27	MAMBAS Conference	Peoria, IL
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	2/21/12	2/22/12	\$ 256.72	NDRF Rollout	Milwaukee, WI
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	3/12/12	3/14/12	\$ 1,015.20	RA-FCO Meeting	Washington, DC
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	3/15/12	3/16/12	\$ 174.33	WI Governors Conference	Appleton, WI
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	3/25/12	3/30/12	\$ 1,854.12	Mid-Year NEMA Conference	Washington, DC
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	4/10/12	4/11/12	\$ 714.31	Spring Directors Conference	Columbus, OH
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	4/19/12	4/21/12	\$ 306.65	Illinois Emergency Services Management Conference	East Peoria, IL
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	4/26/12	4/27/12	\$ 292.97	Site Visit	Whitestown, IN
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	6/25/12	6/27/12	\$ 991.64	RA Meeting	Philadelphia, PA
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	8/8/12	8/10/12	\$ 846.17	Senior Leadership Meeting	Washington, DC
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	9/4/12	9/6/12	\$ 308.73	IEEMA Conference	Springfield, IL
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	9/12/12	9/13/12	\$ 693.09	Site Visit	Duluth, MN

QUESTION 24 DATA

VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	10/8/12	10/11/12	\$ 1,381.65	NEMA Conference	Seattle, WA
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	10/15/12	10/15/12	\$ 503.86	Site Visit	Seattle, WA
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	11/1/12	11/7/12	\$ 54.49	Local Travel	Local
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	11/25/12	11/29/12	\$ 804.93	NATO Exercise	Brussels, Belgium
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	12/3/12	12/16/12	\$ 7,475.62	Site Visit	Chicago, IL
VELASQUEZ, ANDREW III	12/17/12	12/23/12	\$ 3,435.35	Site Visit	New York, NY
WATSON, DANIEL	7/22/12	7/25/12	\$ 1,128.35	Special Mission	Colorado Springs, CO
WATSON, DANIEL	8/26/12	8/28/12	\$ 836.63	Site Visit	Bennington, VT
WATSON, DANIEL	8/29/12	9/4/12	\$ 1,820.66	Site Visit	Baton Rouge, LA
WATSON, DANIEL	9/24/12	9/25/12	\$ 941.49	Site Visit	New Orleans, LA
WATSON, DANIEL	11/27/12	11/27/12	\$ 698.44	Site Visit	Washington, DC
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	7/9/12	7/9/12	\$ 18.76	Local Travel	Local
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	1/9/12	1/11/12	\$ 620.31	NDRF Stakeholder Conference	Kansas City, KS
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	1/14/12	1/21/12	\$ 1,687.98	NDRF Rollout	Salt Lake City, UT
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	1/29/12	1/30/12	\$ 227.05	Site Visit	Minneapolis, MN
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	2/1/12	2/2/12	\$ 742.67	NDRF Stakeholder Forum	Boston, MA
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	2/10/12	2/21/12	\$ 3,120.74	NDRF Rollout / National Advisory Council Meeting	San Jose, CA / San Francisco, CA
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	2/26/12	3/2/12	\$ 492.59	Mentor FEMA Mission Readiness Training	Emmitsburg, MD
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	3/7/12	3/8/12	\$ 991.70	NDRF Stakeholder Forum	Memphis, TN
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	3/14/12	3/17/12	\$ 1,039.97	NDRF Stakeholder Forum	New York, NY
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	3/28/12	3/30/12	\$ 732.79	CDP Leaders Meeting	Anniston, AL
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	4/17/12	4/17/12	\$ 268.23	Informational Meeting	Boston, MA
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	4/25/12	4/26/12	\$ 866.94	FEMA Public Assistance Conference	Jacksonville, FL
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	5/15/12	5/16/12	\$ 472.22	Site Visit	Redondo Beach, CA
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	5/31/12	6/2/12	\$ 1,361.85	Opening of Distribution Center	San Juan
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	6/6/12	6/7/12	\$ 941.42	Site Visit	Albany, NY
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	6/12/12	6/13/12	\$ 157.26	New State Directors Training	Emmitsburg, MD
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	6/21/12	6/24/12	\$ 2,094.99	National Governors Association Council	Oakland, CA
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	7/25/12	7/26/12	\$ 777.09	Site Visit	Charlotte, NC; Tallahassee, FL
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	8/23/12	8/25/12	\$ 1,257.09	Speaker Florida International University	Miami, FL
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	9/2/12	9/6/12	\$ 1,233.84	Site Visit	Baton Rouge, LA
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	9/12/12	9/17/12	\$ 1,841.17	WARRP Capstone / Senior Leaders Meeting	Denver, CO / Oakland, CA
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	10/6/12	10/10/12	\$ 1,576.45	NEMA Conference	Seattle, WA
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	10/29/12	10/30/12	\$ 464.92	Site Visit	New York, NY

QUESTION 24 DATA

ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	11/26/12	11/28/12	\$ 1,343.38	Site Visit	New York, NY
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	11/28/12	12/11/12	\$ 838.84	Site Visit	New York, NY

QUESTION 25 DATA
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
AS OF MARCH 31, 2013

Program/Activity	Unobligated Carryover	Projected Expenditure
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis 70-X-0500	2,536,933	Approx. 33% of unobligated balances will be expended by end of the fiscal year.
Disaster Relief Fund 70-X-0702	1,496,423,785	Available funds will be used to support future disasters across FY 2013. Average expenditure rate for DRF is four years from the date of obligation.
Emergency Food and Shelter 70-X-0707	183	Anticipate full unobligated balances will be expended by end of the fiscal year.
National Predisastr Mitigation Fund 70-X-0716	147,255,265	On average, awards expense over a six year period from date obligated.
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Financing Acct 70-X-4234	645,326	Interest paid to Treasury in FY13.
National Flood Insurance Fund 70-X-4236	408,943,693	NFIF has fully expended these balances.
Radiological Emergency Preparedness 70-X-0715	54,346,623	Approx. 76% of unobligated balances will be expended by end of the fiscal year.
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program 70-X-0703	242,017,459	Funds awaiting declaration of cohort.
Administrative and Regional Operations 70-X-0712	1,343,810	Anticipate full unobligated balances will be expended by end of the fiscal year.
Office of Domestic Preparedness 70-X-0511	1,331,740	The balances in this account have been rescinded. Do not anticipate new expenditures.
Assistance to Firefighters Grants 70-12/13-0561	511,487,988	Approx. 22% of unobligated balances will be expended by end of the fiscal year.
Salaries and Expenses 70-12/13-0700	5,694,355	Anticipate full unobligated balances will be expended by end of the fiscal year.
State and Local Programs 70-X-0560	6,378,562	Approx. 44% of unobligated balances will be expended by end of the fiscal year.
Operating Expenses 70-X-0700	8,511,538	Anticipate obligation in FY 2013 and expenditure in early FY 2014.
National Predisastr Mitigation Grants 70-X-0701	3,960,404	The majority of the balances in this account have been rescinded. No expenditures anticipated this fiscal year.
Readiness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery 70-X-0711	81,048	None.
TOTAL FEMA	2,988,958,661	

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

WITNESSES

DANIEL H. RAGSDALE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

GARY MEAD, EXECUTIVE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS, IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

JOHN MORTON, DIRECTOR, IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OPENING STATEMENT: CHAIRMAN CARTER

Mr. CARTER. Good morning. I will call this committee to order, this hearing to order.

This morning, we will hear from witnesses from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or ICE about facts surrounding the recent release of detainees from ICE's custody.

Everyone has a lot of questions about what happened and why, and I expect full disclosure.

More than two weeks ago, Director, we talked. You promised me full details regarding the releases. The same day two weeks ago, your boss, Secretary Napolitano, expressed surprise and concern over the releases and promised me the same information.

Until eleven p.m. last night, the subcommittee still had not received a single answer to the legitimate fact-based question we asked. As a result, we could not shed any light on the conflicting reports released by the media, the Administration, and off-the-record sources within the agency. Before we can talk about why ICE took this drastic action, we need to discuss these facts.

Before eleven p.m. last night, we had no knowledge of how many people were released. The Secretary repeatedly asserted that hundreds, not thousands, were released for supposed budgetary reasons.

We have documents indicating more than 3,000 detainees were released. Now we know the exact number which is slightly less than that. And it all started on February 9th, which was before the President's sequester order.

What risk do these individuals pose to national security and public safety?

In previous meetings with ICE and in tours with ICE, you have been very proud to point out that you are the second largest law enforcement agency in this country, and we need to know how law enforcement was affected by this release.

The Secretary has insisted that none of these people were criminal aliens. I think that is not correct. Internal sources note that a

number of convicted criminals were released, mostly level three detainees.

We now know that there are some from all categories of detainees, and it has been indicated that there were no serious people who were charged with serious crimes released. We now know that that is not a correct answer from what we received last night at eleven o'clock.

And I will remind you, I do not need to remind you, you are all well aware of what your mission is, but the 9/11 offenders, none of them would have been in any of the categories you released. They were just visa overstays, and I would say they committed a pretty horrendous act in this country. And that is part of the responsibility of this agency.

Now, there is risk when you release people that are either convicted criminals or are pending waiting trial on serious criminal activity. And level one is the most serious, but there are others just as serious and I would argue publicly possibly more risk to the American people than maybe even some level three offenders.

The Secretary stated that all these individuals remain in removal proceedings and are being supervised. Implications were that they were being placed on alternatives to detention such as monitoring, so forth. I do not believe that is exactly accurate. We are going to talk about that.

And what is ICE's posture going forward? What is the policy going forward?

We have heard different stories about whether ICE will undertake further releases. We need to know about that.

Along with demanding answers to the above, this committee is appalled by public statements that ICE was not provided adequate resources in the current Continuing Resolution or CR.

And for that reason, it is important to note that based upon the data ICE provided, the agency absolutely was funded at a level necessary to maintain 34,000 beds in fiscal year 2012, and further under the current fiscal year 2013 CR.

While our current fiscal crisis dictates thoughtful decisions to put limited dollars against priorities, it is not a political opportunity to ignore the law. And, in fact, you are the second largest law enforcement agency in the United States and your one duty is to enforce the law.

I am further disappointed by any effects this incident has on the bipartisan discussion towards comprehensive immigration reform. I think the American people are going to be very concerned and are very concerned that you have released potentially dangerous criminals back to the public for assumed budgetary purposes.

Immigration enforcement matters to our national security, our public safety, and the integrity of the legal immigration system of the Nation.

I would like to recognize the subcommittee's distinguished ranking member, Mr. Price, for his opening statement at this time.

[The statement of Mr. Carter follows:]

The Honorable John Carter
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations
Immigration Enforcement
Thursday, March 14
Opening Statement As Prepared

This morning we will hear from witnesses from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (or ICE), about the facts surrounding the recent release of detainees from ICE custody. Everyone has a lot of questions about what happened and why, and I expect full disclosure.

More than two weeks ago, Director, you promised me full details regarding the releases. That same day, two weeks ago, your boss, Secretary Napolitano, expressed surprise and concern over the release and promised me the same. The Subcommittee still has not received a single answer to the legitimate, fact-based questions we asked.

As a result, we cannot shed any light on the conflicting reports released by the media, the Administration, and off-the-record sources within the agency. Before we can talk about why ICE took this drastic action, we need to obtain the facts.

How many people were released? The Secretary has repeatedly asserted that hundreds – not thousands – of detainees were released for supposed budget reasons. We have seen documents indicating more than 3,000 detainees were released for budget reasons starting on February 9, well before the President's sequester order.

What risk did these individuals pose to national security and public safety? The Secretary has insisted that none were criminal aliens. Yet internal sources note that a number of convicted criminals were released – mostly "level three" detainees in your parlance, but some arrested for serious crimes.

Were those risks mitigated in any way? The Secretary has stated that all of these individuals remain in removal proceedings and are being supervised. The implication is that all were placed in alternatives to detention – but we now understand that is not true.

And what is ICE's posture going forward? I have heard different stories about whether ICE will undertake further releases of detainees.

Along with demanding answers to the above, this Committee is appalled by public statements that ICE was not provided adequate resources under the current continuing resolution (or CR). For that reason, it is important to note that based upon the data ICE provided, the agency absolutely was funded at the level necessary to maintain 34,000 beds in fiscal year 2012 and under the current fiscal year 2013 CR.

While our current fiscal crisis dictates thoughtful decisions to put limited dollars against priorities, it is not a political opportunity to ignore the law. I am further disappointed by any effects this incident has on bipartisan discussions toward comprehensive immigration reform. Immigration enforcement matters to our national security, our public safety, and the integrity of our legal immigration system.

I would like to now recognize the Subcommittee's distinguished Ranking Member, Mr. Price, for his opening remarks.

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OPENING STATEMENT: MR. PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your calling this hearing this morning and particularly agreeing to my request that given the topic, Assistant Secretary Morton should be present.

There are many answers owed to this subcommittee and to the American people regarding the impact of sequestration and the Continuing Resolution on Immigration and Customs Enforcement and in that context, the recent release of detainees.

Late last night, we received cursory information about how many people have been released and we still need to know under whose order, how the determination was made on which individuals to release, what form of alternative supervision they are now currently under, or if we can expect additional releases such as this as the sequestration stays in place.

Some of these actions took place in the context of unworkable and onerous conditions that the Republican majority has placed on ICE funding. I am referencing in particular the floor of 34,000 detention beds that ICE must maintain, a rigid requirement I have never felt was wise in good fiscal times or bad.

Assistant Secretary Morton, you have stated many times that this language mandates not only that you maintain 34,000 detention beds, but you fill those beds with detainees on a daily basis, further limiting your flexibility.

No doubt eliminating such an unnecessary threshold would provide ICE the flexibility required during these tight fiscal times. Instead the majority has doubled down on this unwise approach in the CR passed by the House last week, maintaining the 34,000 bed threshold while doing nothing to prevent the devastating impacts of sequestration across your other programs.

In fact, the rigid requirement about the bed level makes it inevitable that the sequestration ax will fall even more severely onto other programs. We want to hear about that today.

And, by the way, this was done in a bill that was touted, as increasing agency flexibility. That was the mantra on the floor of the House.

I hope this hearing will give us a better understanding of how these contrived cuts, which the majority obviously prefers to a comprehensive fiscal plan, are affecting your programs overall.

For example, ICE apprehensions are currently at an all time high. What percent can we expect apprehensions to drop as a result of sequestration? What will the reduction in deportations be, particularly for criminal aliens where removals are double what they were in fiscal year 2008? What is the impact on investigations into human smuggling or child pornography rings?

I hope your testimony today will answer such questions.

Finally, I should remind the subcommittee of what this hearing was originally supposed to be about. For weeks now, this date has been set aside to hear from Customs and Border Protection Deputy Commissioner Aguilar prior to his departure.

It would have provided an important examination of CBP's ongoing budget issues, of their technological needs to ensure that harmful goods and materials are not entering the country illegally, and

of the impacts of sequestration on CBP personnel which we know could involve furloughing thousands of border patrol agents and officers.

So while I look forward to the testimony today, I remain concerned that we have cancelled that preplanned CBP hearing when we could just as easily have had Assistant Secretary Morton appear after the release of the 2014 budget.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The statement of Mr. Price follows:]

Price Statement at Hearing on Immigrations and Customs Enforcement

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your calling this hearing and in particular agreeing to my request that Assistant Secretary Morton be here today.

There are many answers owed to this Subcommittee and the American people regarding the impact of sequestration and the Continuing Resolution on Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and, in that context, the recent release of detainees. Late last night, we received cursory information about how many people have been released and we still need to know under whose order, how the determination was made on which individuals to release, what form of alternative supervision they are now currently under, or if we can expect additional releases such as this the longer sequestration stays in place.

Some of these actions are surely the result of unworkable and onerous conditions the Republican majority has placed on ICE funding. I'm referencing of course the floor on 34,000 detention beds that ICE must maintain. Assistant Secretary Morton, you have stated many times that this language mandates not only that you maintain 34,000 detention beds, but that you fill those beds with detainees on a daily basis – further limiting your flexibility. No doubt, eliminating such an unnecessary threshold would provide ICE the flexibility required during these tight fiscal times. Instead, the majority has doubled down on this unwise approach in the CR passed by the House last week, maintaining the 34,000 bed threshold while doing nothing to prevent the devastating impacts of sequestration across your other programs. And this was done in a bill touted as increasing agency flexibility!

I hope this hearing will give us a better understanding of how these contrived cuts, which the majority obviously prefers to a comprehensive fiscal plan, are affecting your programs overall. For example, ICE apprehensions are currently at an all-time high; by what percent can we expect apprehensions to drop as a result of sequestration? What will the reduction in deportations be, particularly for criminal aliens, where removals are double what they were in fiscal year 2008? What is the impact on investigations into human smuggling or child pornography rings? I hope your testimony today will answer such questions.

Finally, I should remind the Subcommittee of what this hearing was originally supposed to be about. For weeks now, this date has been set aside to hear from Customs and Border Protection Deputy Commissioner Aguilar prior to his departure. It would have provided an important examination of CBP's ongoing budget issues, of their technological needs to keep ensure harmful goods and materials are not entering the country illegally, and of the impacts of sequestration on CBP personnel – which we know could include furloughing thousands of

Price Statement at Hearing on Immigrations and Customs Enforcement

Border Patrol Agents and Officers. So while I look forward to the testimony today, I remain concerned that we are sacrificing precious time and resources, canceling that pre-planned CBP hearing when we just as easily could have had Assistant Secretary Morton appear after the release of the FY14 budget.

Mr. CARTER. A matter of note, we will have CBP in to testify later this year.

Now to recognize our witnesses. Today we have the Director of Immigration and Customs Enforcement John Morton here with us today, Deputy Director Dan Ragsdale and Executive Director for Enforcement and Removal Operations Gary Mead.

Director Morton, you have provided a statement to this panel; is that correct?

Mr. MORTON. I have indeed.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. Before we begin, I want the record to reflect that we require testimony submissions three days in advance. Today's statement was submitted to the committee at eleven p.m. last night.

In addition, the testimony does not clear up any questions we have raised. It does, however, document that ICE's mission requires more than 34,000 beds and that 34,000 beds were funded.

To the extent that ICE needed additional funds to manage its operational needs, I cannot understand why the department did not seek a reprogramming or transfer of funds to sustain its operations.

And although the sequester may be looming, it is my understanding the first releases took place whether there was any indication of sequester. I really do not think a sequester is the subject of this hearing.

I am ready to proceed with your statement.

OPENING STATEMENT: DIRECTOR MORTON

Mr. MORTON. Well, good morning, Chairman Carter, Mr. Price, and Members of the committee.

With me as the chairman had noted are Dan Ragsdale, our deputy director, and Gary Mead, the head of ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations or ERO. Both men are long-time career employees and a credit to the agency.

Mr. Chairman, let me pause a moment to thank Mr. Mead as he prepares to retire after nearly 40 years of federal service. Running ERO is a tall order and he has done an excellent job charting a middle course in choppy waters.

The immigration enforcement business is not for the thin skinned. We get more than our fair share of attention and artillery fire from every corner of the social spectrum. Gary has handled himself with a calm professionalism that few could have mustered under similar circumstances and I am deeply grateful for his willingness to lead ERO not once but twice in his career.

While much has been made of ICE's recent reduction in detention levels, the truth is that the reduction was a direct result of ICE's efforts to stay within its budget in light of the Continuing Resolution [CR] and the possibility, now reality, of sequester.

As the committee knows, we do not have a traditional appropriation for fiscal year 2013. Rather, we are coming to the end of a continuing appropriation that funded ICE at fiscal year 2012 levels for the first 6 months of the fiscal year and we do not yet know what Congress will provide for the remaining 6 months.

Additionally, as of March 1st, we are living under a sequester of 5 percent of our annual funds, a reduction of just shy of \$300 mil-

lion. Thus, while the expiring CR provided ICE budget authority to maintain an average of 34,000 detention beds for the year, sequestration has in turn reduced those same funds by 5 percent, a reduction that if left unchanged by Congress will affect our average daily population going forward.

Despite these challenges, ICE continues to produce impressive enforcement results. During the first 5 months of the 6-month CR, that is, the portion without sequestration, we were solidly on pace to maintain an average level of 34,000 beds a year. Indeed, on the last full week of that period, our annual average daily population was 33,925 beds.

This, Mr. Chairman, is the highest level of detention ICE has ever maintained over the first five months of any fiscal year in the agency's history and close to the record annual level of 34,260 beds ICE maintained at Congress' direction last year.

At times during this fiscal year, we have maintained well over 34,000 beds due in part to increased support we have given the Border Patrol on the southwest border. On October 2nd, 2012, for example, we had an actual level of 36,036 beds in use.

With budget authority that only supports 34,000 beds, we obviously could not maintain such highs over the year, so we had to temporarily lower our detention to levels below 34,000 to ensure that at the end of the CR we remained within budget.

This need to lower our detention levels was heightened by several factors. First, two of the firms we use to maintain detention space did not receive the funds we expected. The breached bond fund in particular had a projected shortfall of \$20 million for this fiscal year.

Second, 4 months into the fiscal year, on January 18th, 2013, we were maintaining an average daily excess of 630 beds over 34,000. Had we continued to operate at this level, we would have faced a year-long shortfall of \$128 million.

Finally, our transportation and overtime expenses used to support our immigration enforcement efforts exceeded our execution plan by \$16 million for the first two quarters.

In the context of a known full-year budget, we can usually address these sorts of issues over the balance of the fiscal year. Because this year our CR funding was only for 6 months, we had to make significant adjustments in a short period of time or we would have run out of funds.

Therefore, ERO in conjunction with the chief financial officer decided to reduce our budget execution level by lowering our detention levels throughout the month of February. To do this, ERO released some detained aliens to other forms of supervision on a weekly basis throughout the country.

These releases focused on aliens who are not subject to mandatory detention and who do not pose a significant threat to public safety. Everyone released for budget reasons remained in removal proceedings.

From February 9th through March 1st, on average we released over 700 aliens per week to this end. Contrary to some reports, those released for budget reasons did not include thousands of criminals who posed a significant risk to public safety.

Indeed, 70 percent of those individuals released had no criminal record at all. The remaining 30 percent were either misdemeanors or other criminals whose prior conviction was not a serious violent crime.

During this period, most of our field offices released on average fewer than 15 detainees each week. Five larger offices released an average of 92 detainees per week. In total, we released 2,228 aliens over a 3-week period in February for solely budgetary reasons bringing our year-to-date detention average on the last full week prior to sequester to 33,925 beds, 99.8 percent of 34,000.

In short, Mr. Chairman, I assure you that there are no mass releases of dangerous criminals underway or any plan for the future, just efforts to live within our budget. We will continue to do our level best over the remaining 6 months of the fiscal year to maintain strong detention levels subject to the requirements of the sequester and whatever funding Congress provides the agency at the end of this month.

Thank you.

[The statement of John Morton follows:]



U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

STATEMENT OF

JOHN MORTON

DIRECTOR

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

REGARDING A HEARING ON
IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

BEFORE THE

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013

INTRODUCTION

Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price, and members of the Committee: thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to testify about U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) immigration enforcement efforts.

Appearing with me today are Dan Ragsdale, ICE's Deputy Director, and Gary Mead, the head of ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations. Both men are career employees with distinguished federal service. Mr. Ragsdale has been an ICE attorney, federal prosecutor, and our most recent head of ICE's Management and Administration. Mr. Mead has served with both the U.S. Marshals Service and ICE, and has run ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) not once, but twice.

Let me exercise a point of personal privilege to thank Gary Mead as he prepares to retire after nearly 40 years of federal service. Running ERO is a weighty and challenging job, and he has done excellent work. Gary has handled himself with a calm professionalism that few could have mustered under the circumstances, and I am deeply grateful as the head of the agency for his decades of service in law enforcement.

ICE's Immigration Enforcement Successes

Over the past four years, ICE has transformed the immigration enforcement system, smartly focusing resources on the apprehension, detention and removal of individuals who fall within our highest enforcement priorities, namely national security and public safety threats. ICE's immigration enforcement statistics from the last fiscal year (FY) highlight the Administration's success in focusing the enforcement system efforts on removing from the country convicted criminals, public safety threats, recent illegal border entrants and other priority

individuals. Overall, in FY 2012 ICE's Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations removed a record number of 409,849 individuals. Of these, approximately 55 percent, or 225,390 of the people removed, were convicted of felonies or misdemeanors – almost double the removal of criminals in FY 2008. This includes 1,215 aliens convicted of homicide; 5,557 aliens convicted of sexual offenses; 40,448 aliens convicted for crimes involving drugs; and 36,166 aliens convicted for driving under the influence. ICE also continues to make progress in the removal of other enforcement priorities. As such, 96 percent of all ICE's removals fell into a priority category – a record high.

In order to maintain control at our nation's borders, ICE prioritizes the identification and removal of recent border crossers and conducts targeted enforcement operations with the U.S. Border Patrol. Attempts to cross the Southwest border illegally have decreased 49 percent over the past four years, and are 78 percent lower than what they were at their peak. In many ways, these historic results along the Southwest Border are attributable to the joint efforts of U.S. Border Patrol agents and ICE officers and agents, and the emphasis ICE places on the removal of recent border crossers.

ICE has been implementing a range of smart, effective reforms to the immigration system that allow our agency to focus its enforcement resources on individuals who pose a danger to national security, a risk to public safety, or otherwise represent enforcement priorities. ICE has established formal written prosecutorial discretion guidance for ICE law enforcement personnel and attorneys regarding their authority to exercise discretion when appropriate. The relevant directives clearly state that the exercise of discretion is inappropriate in cases involving individuals who pose a clear risk to national security; serious felons, repeat offenders, or individuals with a lengthy criminal record of any kind; known gang members or other

individuals who pose a clear danger to public safety; and individuals with an egregious record of immigration violations. This guidance also directs the favorable exercise of prosecutorial discretion to ensure that victims of and witnesses to crimes are properly protected.

To further enhance ICE's prioritized approach, on December 21, 2012, ICE issued new guidance to state and local law enforcement partners governing the use of detainers in our nation's criminal justice system. The guidance sets forth a uniform, transparent and effective manner for regulating their use in cases arising out of the Criminal Alien Program, Secure Communities, 287(g) agreements, and other ICE enforcement efforts. Moreover, consistent with ICE enforcement priorities, the guidance outlines the types of cases where detainers should be issued. These include cases involving felony convictions or felony charges; three or more prior misdemeanor convictions; misdemeanors involving violence, sexual abuse or other serious conduct; or cases that pose significant risks to national security, border security, or public safety. Conversely, the new policy limits their use in cases involving individuals arrested for minor misdemeanor offenses such as traffic offenses, which do not reflect a danger to public safety, and will help to ensure that available resources are focused on apprehending convicted felons, repeat immigration offenders and other ICE priorities. It is applicable to all ICE enforcement programs and strategies. ICE will continue to evaluate its enforcement policies, operations and programs to ensure that they are focused on our highest priorities, making adjustments when necessary.

Also reflective of ICE's commitment to smart, effective immigration enforcement are the major reforms we have made to the immigration detention system. Beginning in August 2009, these reforms address many of the concerns raised about ICE's immigration detention system, while allowing ICE to maintain adequate detention capacity to carry out our immigration enforcement responsibilities. To help effectuate these reforms, in 2009, ICE established its

Office of Detention Policy and Planning, which oversees day-to-day detention reforms while designing a new detention system that aligns with our nation's values. ICE also conducted a nationwide deployment of a new automated Risk Classification Assessment instrument to improve transparency and uniformity in detention custody and classification decisions reflecting the agency's civil enforcement priorities, this assessment contains objective criteria to guide decision making, regarding whether an alien should be detained or released, and if detained, the alien's appropriate custody classification level. It also requires ICE officers to determine whether there is any special vulnerability that may impact custody and classification determinations. ICE continues to look for ways to ensure that the health and safety of aliens in our custody are protected, by increasing our oversight of detention facilities and improving the conditions of confinement within the detention system.

All of the above successes highlight the effectiveness ICE's overall effort to establish clear enforcement priorities that smartly focus agency resources.

Recent Releases of Certain Aliens

As the Committee knows, we are coming to the end of a Continuing Resolution (CR). This CR funded ICE to maintain a yearly average daily population of approximately 34,000 individuals. In early February, ICE was maintaining an average daily population in excess of 35,000 individuals, including many who did not require detention by law.

These detention levels exceeded Congressional appropriations, and with the strong possibility of sequestration, ICE officials managed the detention population in order to ensure that ICE could operate within the appropriations provided by Congress.. Notably, these budget constraints are now further compounded by the reductions required by sequestration, which

represents a nearly \$300 million cut to our budget that we must absorb over the remaining seven months of the fiscal year.

In reducing detention levels, we took careful steps to ensure that national security and public safety were not compromised by the releases. All release decisions were made by career law enforcement officials following a careful examination of the individual's criminal and immigration history ensuring that the focus remains on detaining serious criminal offenders and others who pose a threat to the national security or public safety. Every individual released was placed on an alternative form of ICE's supervision, and all released individuals remain in removal proceedings.

I regret that the timing of our releases caught many by surprise and we would be happy to brief your staffs further on this issue. The releases were a direct result of ICE's efforts to stay within its detention budget in light of the CR and sequestration. Going forward, ICE will continue to manage its budget in a prioritized manner, ensuring that the focus remains on serious criminal offenders and others who pose a threat to public safety.

CONCLUSION

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify today, and I would now be pleased to answer any questions.

DETENTION BEDS: NUMBER NEEDED

Mr. CARTER. Well, thank you, Director Morton.

To start off with, I was very confused about some of the arguments that are being made by the department, so let's just start with the argument, in the last round we discussed this, that Congress was mandating that there would be 34,000 beds, which is what you talked about.

We were told, we do not need 34,000 beds; the max we need is 32,500, or something like that by Ms. Napolitano, I believe, and maybe by you. Actually, later, Ms. Napolitano said really 25,000 beds is all we need. And, yet, you just gave me a statement where you said you topped 34,000 at one time at 36,000.

And I believe it is the position of the Administration that we have the lowest number of border crossings in the history of the republic going on right now, that we have a secure border. Ms. Napolitano stated that now and on a half a dozen different times.

So at the best time in our life, we are 2,000 over the number that Congress mandated and you are saying that—and you had turned those people—you had to let certain people loose because the—you averaged 630 over. And, yet, the position of your agency and Ms. Napolitano's office is that we do not need 34,000 beds.

But we funded truly 34,000 beds, didn't we?

Mr. MORTON. The committee appropriated 34,000 beds, yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. And at least you are hired to manage the money and you have people that are hired to manage the money to make sure that you stay within the budget. And you told me you do not need this many beds, but you have been over, by your testimony, most of the year. That is very confusing.

Can you explain that?

Mr. MORTON. The President's budget calls for 32,800 beds this year and it called for an increase in alternatives to detention. And so the way we have approached things, Mr. Chairman, is—you are right, we are responsible for managing the budget that Congress provides and Congress directed us to maintain a level of 34,000 beds last year and 34,000 beds in the CR, and we have done that.

The President's budget calls for a different approach and less of a mandate in terms of hard detention and more flexibility with regard to alternatives to detention. I would—

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Morton—

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

RELEASED DETAINEES: TOTAL RELEASED

Mr. CARTER [continuing]. First off, I am not going to play the—I have been around here long enough to figure out that we can talk forever and I do not get to the rest of my questions.

The President's budget is not at issue. In fact, the President's budget went to the Senate and did not pass. So it is a congressional budget that we are talking about here, not the President's budget. And the congressional budget that we base our numbers on, this is what we are talking about. And whatever the President proposed, his own Democratic Party-controlled Senate rejected his budget. So, I mean, that is just history.

We are not going to go there. I got questions I need to ask that are important and I do not want filibusters here. I want simple answers.

Okay. We know some numbers that I had asked questions to. How many total detainees were released? For the record, how many was that?

Mr. MORTON. Two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight for solely budgetary reasons.

RELEASED DETAINEES: BREAKDOWN, BY OFFENSES

Mr. CARTER. Okay. How many were level one offenders?

Mr. MORTON. Ten individuals were level one offenders. Four of those—

Mr. CARTER. For the benefit of the record, could you give me some examples of the crimes that are level one offenders?

Mr. MORTON. Yes. Just to provide even more detail, four of those individuals are back in our custody.

Mr. CARTER. Were they picked up for other offenses?

Mr. MORTON. They were not.

Mr. CARTER. Just decided maybe we should not have turned those bad guys loose?

Mr. MORTON. In some of those cases, there was a question as to whether the records were accurately entered into our system. And when I had all of them looked at, there were a couple where the computer record did not accurately reflect—

Mr. CARTER. Would you answer my question as to what type of—it is my understanding aggravated offenses fall to that category.

Mr. MORTON. That is right. They are the most—

Mr. CARTER. Can I use some examples from a state law which is where I have the experience? Like aggravated sexual assault, like aggravated robbery, like aggravated kidnapping. And what does aggravated generally mean?

Mr. MORTON. Congress defines aggravated felonies in the statute for purposes of immigration enforcement. It includes a whole host of offenses.

Mr. CARTER. Including the ones I just talked about?

Mr. MORTON. It includes the ones that you noted, but also a wide variety of financial crimes and those are the sorts of cases that we released here.

Mr. CARTER. You know, I asked you actually for the names and offenses of the individuals which is not what we got. We just got ten.

Today can you tell me generally—can anybody at this table tell me what offenses these people were in for?

Mr. MORTON. I cannot give you from memory all 10. I can tell you that I know that some were for financial offenses. One was for an offense that was 30 years ago in 1979. One involved an individual who was a single father of a 5-month-old child.

Every single one of these, Mr. Chairman, we took—individual officers in the fields made a call and I am confident that if I were to share these offenses with you, you would be better reassured that we are not out willy nilly releasing serious level one offenders.

Mr. CARTER. That is fine. We may just do that. In fact, we may just do this for all of them, okay, because I did ask for that and did not get it.

How many level two offenders?

Mr. MORTON. Level two offenders, we had 159. One of those individuals is back in our custody because they did not comply with the orders of supervision and so we brought them in.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. And one of the things that is in that category is drunk drivers, right?

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir. And a fair number of these individuals, the vast bulk of these sorts of folks are going to have—their most serious offense will have been for a theft offense, for example, petty larceny or shoplifting, traffic offenses. The largest category will be for DUIs as you—

Mr. CARTER. Today can you tell me generally—can anybody at this table tell me what offenses these people were in for?

Mr. MORTON. I cannot give you from memory all ten—every single one of these, Mr. Chairman, we took—individual officers in the fields made a call and I am confident that if I were to share these offenses with you, you would be better reassured that we are not out willy nilly releasing serious level one offenders.

Response: Based upon data available as of March 25, 2013, the offenses for which the released criminal alien detainees had convictions—many of which were misdemeanors—are as follows: traffic offenses, immigration violations, controlled substance offenses, assault, weapons offenses, driving under the influence (DUI) burglary, larceny/theft, fraud, smuggling, trespassing, evading arrest, harassment, and resisting an officer.

Mr. CARTER. It is multiple DUIs in some cases.

Mr. MORTON. In some cases, multiple DUIs, that is correct.

Mr. CARTER. You are an old law enforcement officer. What kind of headlines do you get when—because, you know, you guys do not fall—you do not feel that heat. The heat comes to the judges when they release these guys.

But what happens when some illegal alien runs over and kills somebody about the age of some of these folks out here in this audience?

Mr. MORTON. Well, obviously that is a terrible result.

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. MORTON. And one point that—

Mr. CARTER. The first thing they are going to do is scream who the hell—

Mr. MORTON. Yeah. They are also going to scream about ICE as well, but—

Mr. CARTER. And guess who is going to scream that? Me and David sitting up here.

All right. Now, here is the thing. Level three?

Mr. MORTON. Level three, we had 460 individuals and those are simple misdemeanors.

Mr. CARTER. What are those guys in for?

Mr. MORTON. They are going to be a wide variety of misdemeanor offenses. It could have been a single traffic offense, a single DUI. It could have been shoplifting.

Mr. CARTER. But there are DUIs in that category?

Mr. MORTON. There will be single DUI offenders in that category, yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. When you have multiple DUI offenders, what kind of multiples are you talking about?

Mr. MORTON. So typically we are talking one or two. In rare instances, you may have more than that.

Mr. CARTER. And at least in my state, three or more is a felony.

Mr. MORTON. Yeah, it depends on the state law as you know. Some states, the third or fourth DUI can be a felony and can be the serious——

Mr. CARTER. And, by the way, for the record, which state had the largest number of people released?

Mr. MORTON. Your home state republic, the State of Texas.

Mr. CARTER. The republic of Texas.

Mr. MORTON. The republic of Texas.

Mr. CARTER. We will accept that.

Mr. MORTON. Right.

Mr. CARTER. We are a state.

Mr. MORTON. Although I will note there were no level one releases in your state.

Mr. CARTER. I am grateful for that. I am grateful for that.

ICE priorities for detention include illegal aliens who have not been convicted of crimes, but otherwise pose a threat to national security or public safety?

Mr. MORTON. That is correct.

Mr. CARTER. How many of those were in the——

Mr. MORTON. I am not aware of any national security cases.

Mr. CARTER. Your testimony would be you do not think there were any?

Mr. MORTON. I would think that answer is zero.

Mr. CARTER. How many were pending criminal proceedings?

Mr. MORTON. I do not know the answer to that question, Mr. Chairman. We will have to look at that. Our classification level is based on a hard conviction and not a pending charge.

Mr. CARTER. How many were known gang members?

Mr. MORTON. I am not aware of the answer to that question. I can look at that and get an answer for you.

Mr. CARTER. You should be able——

Mr. MORTON. I did not——

Mr. CARTER. You probably have that information.

Mr. MORTON. We certainly might be able to find some of that information out. I did not see any of that in my materials in preparing for——

Mr. CARTER. How many were pending criminal proceedings?

Mr. MORTON. I do not know the answer to that question, Mr. Chairman. We will have to look at that. Our classification level is based on a hard conviction and not a pending charge.

Mr. CARTER. How many were known gang members?

Mr. MORTON. I am not aware of the answer to that question. I can look at that and get an answer for you.

Mr. CARTER. How many have removal orders?

Mr. MORTON. I am not aware of any who had outstanding removal orders, but, again, I can check for you on that.

Response: Among the non-criminal alien cases, the number of aliens released with pending criminal charges was approximately 475.

Based on information from March 25, 2013, ICE became aware of two aliens with potential gang affiliations who were released. Both were subsequently taken back into ICE custody.

Based upon data available as of March 25, 2013, of the aliens released, approximately 212 are subject to an administratively final order of removal. At this time, ICE cannot execute most of these orders immediately for a variety of reasons including a lack of travel documents, an appeal is pending in a federal court, or the alien is from a country that refuses to accept the return of its nationals.

Mr. CARTER. How many have removal orders?

Mr. MORTON. I am not aware of any who had outstanding removal orders, but, again, I can check for you on that.

Mr. CARTER. How many were violent criminals?

Mr. MORTON. I am not aware of any violent criminals in the sense that you and I are talking about. There were one or two of the individuals that we pulled back into custody in the level one offenses that upon closer examination of their record, the amount of time that they served was such that the legal—

Mr. CARTER. Was one of those the guy that made the television? When this first broke, some channels were showing some guy that they said was released.

Mr. MORTON. I do not believe so. I believe it was an individual we—

Mr. CARTER. How many were border patrol apprehensions?

Mr. MORTON. Border patrol apprehensions, some of them may have been border patrol apprehensions, but here it just—I think what you are asking is were any of those people who would otherwise have been affected by the end to catch and release. And that answer is no.

Part of our instructions to the field was to treat expedited removal cases that we received from CBP [U.S. Customs and Border Protection], as not eligible for release. There are instances in which we get somebody from the border patrol and they go into formal immigration proceedings because they claim asylum or the like.

Mr. CARTER. I am glad you brought up catch and release because, you know, catch and release was a policy that basically was a border patrol policy. Somebody came across the border, they caught them. They took them back and released them back to the country that they came from which would have been the Mexicans that came across from Mexico. It would not necessarily have been Salvadorans. That was a different situation. Those were “OTMs” they called them, “other than Mexicans.”

When you started this criminal alien criminal program four years ago when the Democrats were in the majority and we started this program, it was about rounding up serious offenders and let them be subject of detention and ultimately deportation because we were going to clean up our jails and clean up our city streets. And we came up with a lot of things to do. That was the whole purpose of this program.

Now, doesn't it seem unusual to you that you told us these were serious people? I remember that testimony, “serious people,” because I questioned how they are defined. They are all in jail, most of them are. We had a talk about it. You remember that conversation several years ago? All right. Now, this is this program.

You are releasing people that are in the serious criminal activity program but protecting—we are not going to do catch and release on the border where some guy comes across the border, they catch him and turn him back.

Isn't what you are doing more serious than catch and release?

Mr. MORTON. No, sir. A couple of things that are going on. The cases along the border are expedited removal. They are not even going into formal immigration proceedings. You have to remember we are dealing with over 470——

Mr. CARTER. Okay. You say that it is okay. I just wanted you to say yes or no it is serious. I have got to get to Mr. Price, but I have two more questions.

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

RELEASED DETAINEES: ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Napolitano told me that these people were under alternative detention. How many?

Mr. MORTON. Some of them are under alternatives to detention. Some of them are on bond. Some of them are on orders of supervision. Some of them are on orders of recognizance.

Mr. CARTER. Can you get me the numbers on that?

Mr. MORTON. We can work with the committee to get breakdowns on it, but they will not all be on alternatives to detention.

[The information follows:]

Insert for the Record

MR. CARTER: Ms. Napolitano told me that these people were under alternatives detention. How many?

MR. MORTON: Some of them are under alternatives to detention. Some of them are on bond. Some of them are on orders of supervision. Some of them are on orders of recognizance.

MR CARTER: Can you get me the numbers on that?

RESPONSE:

The number of aliens released by the basis or terms of release is provided below, as of March 25, 2013:

Release Reason	Release 02/09/13 - 03/01/13
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	102
Bonded Out	171
Order of recognizance	1,640
Order of supervision – final order ¹	137
Paroled	172
Other (terminated, turned over to another LEA, or relief granted by IJ)	4
Total	2,226

Data as of March 25, 2013

¹ At this time, ICE cannot execute many of these orders immediately for a variety of reasons including lack of travel documents, an appeal is pending in a federal court, or the alien is from a country that refuses to accept the return of its nationals.

Mr. CARTER. Alternatives to detention, I did a whole lot of this in my lifetime. An alternative to detention is a program that is designed for you to be able, at the behest of any judge, to produce that person in court because you know where they are.

Mr. MORTON. It is an intensive form of supervision that either involves—

Mr. CARTER. They are calling in every day.

Mr. MORTON [continuing]. A brace or what they—we call them—

Mr. CARTER. They have an ankle bracelet on. You can track them and you can get them in here.

Just out of curiosity, if I were to ask you to produce X number of people from this thing, could you produce them?

Mr. MORTON. We would have an awfully good chance, yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. You feel confident that those that are on alternative detention, and you are saying it is multiple numbers, not just one or two—

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER [continuing]. That you could produce them if we asked for them?

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir, I think we could. Just to be clear, our alternatives to detention covers many different forms of supervision. It is a little bit different than the criminal justice system, but what you have said is essentially correct.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. But you are the second largest law enforcement agency in the country.

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Morton, I want to just make sure I am understanding what you are saying about these detainees who were released solely for budget reasons.

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. The total is 2,228?

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. Of those, ten are level one offenders?

Mr. MORTON. That's right.

Mr. PRICE. Four of those have been brought back into custody?

Mr. MORTON. That is correct.

Mr. PRICE. And none of the remaining six are violent criminals?

Mr. MORTON. That is right.

CONTINUING RESOLUTION'S IMPACT

Mr. PRICE. All right. All right. Let's look at the context a bit. I think it is important to do that. I want you to walk us through the impact of the CR, but especially of sequestration on ICE. I mean, that is the context here.

And I want to know how you are going to allocate almost \$310 million in reductions due to sequestration and user fee shortfalls and how you are going to do that while still maintaining 34,000 detention beds, which will cost your agency about \$71 million more, as we calculate it, than you had planned for originally.

And that is the point, of course, of the President's budget. It says what you are planning for originally. And whatever you are not

able to do that you were planning for is going to have to come from somewhere.

For instance, ICE apprehensions are currently at an all time high. By what percent might we expect apprehensions to drop as a result of sequestration? What might the reduction in deportations be? What will be the impact on investigative activities? For example, will ICE continue to prioritize investigations into human smuggling, child pornography, key investigative areas?

In other words, what is the tradeoff here? It is not just sequestration. It is also sequestration with a rigid 34,000 bed requirement. That means everything else you are spending money on will have a more severe impact. I mean, that is just simple arithmetic.

So to the extent you can tell us what the impact is going to be, we need to know.

Now, unlike other law enforcement agencies within DHS, I understand you do not at this moment plan on furloughing any employees.

Mr. MORTON. That is correct.

Mr. PRICE. All right. That is good news. We have been told if you did furloughs, it would come at the expense of apprehensions and removing detainees expeditiously because the personnel that you need to carry out these activities would not be available.

I wonder if you could put a finer point on why ICE is not furloughing and whether you might have to reconsider that decision because of the bed mandate.

So if you could just give us as much detail as you have available on this sequestration impact.

Mr. MORTON. So we are a law enforcement agency and the overwhelming number of our employees are law enforcement officers. And in order to carry out our enforcement mission, we need those officers in place. And my own view is, of course, as the leader of the agency, that my first duty is to those employees.

And we cannot carry out our criminal investigative mission and we cannot carry out our immigration enforcement mission without those law enforcement officers. So I am going to do everything in my power not to furlough those individuals because what good is it to have detention beds if there are no immigration officers to apprehend individuals who go in them, to process those cases, to process them for removal.

The challenge that we face is that, listen, I am approaching sequestration from the context of the agency and only the agency. It is a 5-percent reduction, which is roughly \$300 million. And the truth of ICE's budget is that our single largest PPA [program, project, activity] is the custody operations at \$2 billion. It is not as if we are talking about a \$5 million cut. We are talking about a 5 percent cut to the largest appropriation Congress gives us.

The second largest appropriation Congress gives us is to domestic investigations at \$1.9 billion. And that is money we use to go after drug traffickers on the southwest border, alien smugglers on the southwest border, child pornographers, money launderers. In my view, it does not make any sense to rob Peter to pay Paul when those are the two accounts that you would do it from.

So with regard to the CR and the 34,000 mandate, that is on the agency under normal circumstances to manage its budgets within

what Congress has provided. And I completely accept that. And we did exactly that last year. We met the average mandate of 34,000.

Sequestration if it is coupled with a direction to maintain 34,000 beds at all cost simply requires us to make tradeoffs that there is not an easy answer to. The amounts of money are too great.

And so we would be forced if Congress were to direct us to maintain 34,000 and to deal with the cuts from our largest PPA at the expense of all of the other PPAs. The only other way to get there, because the next biggest account and the only other big account is domestic operations, is to reduce the activities of our domestic investigations. And, again, that is about child pornographers, drug traffickers, alien smugglers.

We are the second largest criminal investigative agency in the United States, second only to the FBI [Federal Bureau of Investigation]. That is serious work. I take that work very seriously. I am a former federal prosecutor. And we need to maintain it and I do not think it would be good policy to ask us to maintain 34,000 at the expense of those kinds of investigations.

Mr. PRICE. Particularly when there is a good alternative to the most expensive form of detention in the form of the Alternatives to Detention program, which has a remarkably low absconding rate as I understand and which you had planned sequestration or no, in the current fiscal year to rely more heavily on and to have the kind of flexibility one would think an agency of your sort should have to determine what level of bed occupancy is required and to be able to deal with that even in good budget times in a flexible way.

Now, to impose this on you ironically in a bill designed to create flexibility to mitigate the impacts of sequestration, to impose this requirement on you in tough budget times, the impact it seems almost inevitably will fall on these activities that you have described.

Do you say anything about the Continuing Resolution you have been operating on up to this point? We hope it is going to change shortly, of course. The Senate has written the Homeland Security bill into their Continuing Resolution.

But how has the lack of a final year appropriations bill affected your carrying out of your mission thus far on both sides of your house, immigration and customs, and does the sequester then compound some of those effects?

Mr. MORTON. Yeah. Obviously, Mr. Price, having budgets come to you in 6-month increments and without a clear sense of what the remaining year will hold from a budget perspective is less than ideal.

We are a large operation. Much of what we are doing is about trying to move the ship in a few degrees at a time. Just to give you some perspective of it, there are 350,000 people in immigration proceedings at any given time, and only about 34,000 of whom, actually fewer because some of the border patrol cases are not even in formal proceedings, are in detention. The vast majority of people are not detained and by design, Congress has provided for their release on bond or supervision. Immigration judges make those calls.

When you are planning your activities over the course of a year, obviously if you have a full 12-month formal budget with advanced notice, it is a lot easier to do than to deal with temporary funding measures.

And I take full responsibility for the agency for the management of our beds. You know, and as I have said and the secretary has said, you know, I regret that there is a level of surprise and questions about what we did.

All I will say is we have got a lot of hard working career folks doing the best they can under a challenging budget environment to do the right thing. And at the end of the day, I think the results that the agency has achieved speak for themselves.

We had the highest level of detention we have ever maintained and we have removed the most people we have ever removed. And we have tried to focus them in the right priorities. Criminal offenders and border cases, that is our focus.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would just assume that under these conditions, it would take some very adroit management indeed to avoid furloughing given this requirement sitting there in the bill.

We will return to this. Thank you.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Fleischmann.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Mr. Chairman, I would be glad to yield some time to the chair.

Mr. CARTER. Just very briefly. The releases started on February 9th?

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. The sequester came in after the 9th?

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. How were you able to conjure up the ability to know what the Congress was going to do? The President did not seem to know. He was asking us to fix it 24 hours before it became law. The Congress was debating it and discussing it and there is debate on the floor. How did you know what we were going to do when you made these decisions based on the sequester?

Mr. MORTON. I did not, Mr. Chairman. Just to be clear—

Mr. CARTER. So the sequester was not why you started releasing? It was other particular matters?

Mr. MORTON. As my statement laid out and as I just said, a big part of what we were doing in February was trying to live within the budget that Congress provided us.

REPROGRAMMING AUTHORITY

Mr. CARTER. You know, you have reprogramming authority because you may make a request for reprogram authority. Did you make any request for that?

Mr. RAGSDALE. We did not. Let me say this. What we have tried to do is be conservative in our approach because the degree of uncertainty we face in this year is novel.

Mr. CARTER. Well, I made a statement about filibusters and I am not a filibuster—I asked you a question. You gave me an answer we have not.

Mr. MORTON. We have not.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. But you do have that authority?

Mr. MORTON. We have that authority to seek reprogramming. We do.

RELEASED DETAINEES: WHO MADE DECISION?

Mr. CARTER. Okay. So there were other funds available. You would not have had to lay anybody off and would not have to release anybody from detention if you just asked.

I have a question of Mr. Mead. You are the guy that everybody threw under the bus. Okay. You are the guy that turned them loose. Okay.

Did you have any directives from anybody on what procedures you should go through?

Mr. Morton, when I met with him a couple weeks ago, he told me he did not know anything. He knew absolutely nothing about it. And that seemed to be Ms. Napolitano's position when I talked to her the same day. I do not know anything about it. We will get to the bottom of this.

And all of a sudden, the buck has trickled down to you. You are the guy. It seems to me the only guy that made any decisions about releasing them.

Did you set up any priorities you sent out to your field directors telling them what is the basis that you will release these people?

Mr. MEAD. We did. We actually were very thoughtful about it and came up with some strategies that we felt were not only consistent with our priorities but consistent with just operational realities.

Mr. CARTER. I am going back to Mr. Fleischmann in just a minute. Let me ask you. You want to answer my question? I do not want the detail. I just want to know whether you did. No one communicated with you to do this? You did this on your own?

Mr. MEAD. Well, I mean——

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Ragsdale did not say, hey, Gary, we have got shortfalls in our budget? Mr. Morton did not contact you and say we need to do this? You just made this decision on your own?

Mr. MEAD. Well, I made the ultimate decision about who to release and how to release them, but it was following a conversation with Mr. Ragsdale and our chief financial officer that I did that, learning that if we did not reduce our detained population, we ran a very likely risk of running out of funds before the end of the CR.

So, yes, it was me that made the decision to release people and who to release. It was based on information I received from our CFO.

Mr. CARTER. Okay. Question to everybody. Did anybody have any direction from any political appointee, the secretary, her office, or anything else to start this proceeding? This is totally an ICE-based procedure and no one above on the political spectrum had anything to do with it? Anybody want to tell me? Is that your statement?

Mr. MEAD. My only conversations about this entire matter were with Mr. Ragsdale and the CFO.

Mr. CARTER. And, Mr. Ragsdale, did you have any direction from anybody?

Mr. RAGSDALE. Absolutely none.

Mr. CARTER. So really this is your decision as much as——

Mr. RAGSDALE. Correct.

Mr. CARTER. And, Mr. Morton, you are still in the I do not know, I was not there?

Mr. MORTON. No. No. The Secretary had no part to this. I never had any conversations with people above.

Mr. CARTER. How about the White House?

Mr. MORTON. Not the White House. This is an ICE call. I take full responsibility for it. I am the agency head.

Mr. CARTER. And you called up before sequestration?

Mr. MORTON. And we called the need to get to 34 before sequestration. That is the truth.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you.

I yield back to Mr. Fleischmann.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

So just to confirm, Mr. Mead in consultation with Mr. Ragsdale and your CFO, that was unilaterally your decision to make the release prior to the sequester, plain and simple?

Mr. MORTON. That is correct.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. So the sequestration really had nothing to do with your decision, is that correct, because it was done prior to March 1st?

Mr. MORTON. The sequestration was always looming in the background. The principal driving forces were that we were running hot. In other words, we were maintaining over 34,000 beds. We had a shortfall in the breach bond fund and we needed to make sure that we ended the CR because, remember, our funding literally ended at the end of the CR. We did not have another 6 months of funding. We had to get that right.

Were we cognizant of the fact that the sequester was looming, of course we were and we contemplated that. But the principal reason was to get right within the budget by the end of the CR.

RELEASED DETAINEES: SUPERVISION

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Okay. I have a three-part question. It has been reported that the detainees released by ICE are under supervised release. In the past, detainees have also been placed on the non-detained docket which averages something like 6 years in the system before processing, compared to roughly 40 days or a 40-day average for those in detention.

First question is, how is ICE treating the detainees currently being released? Second question, are all released detainees being placed on supervised release or another form of supervision? And the third question is, what exactly does supervised release entail?

Mr. MORTON. So let me take those in turn. So, yes, everybody is under some form of supervision. Now, the law provides for different kinds of supervision all the way from alternatives to detention [ATDs], which is a formal program appropriated by the Congress to orders of supervision, orders of recognizance, and a bond.

The largest number of people on the non-detained docket, over 150,000, are on some form of a bond. There are about 20,000 people that are on ATD and the rest are on supervision, recognizance, or some combination. These are not exclusive to each other.

And I am happy to work with the committee to get the breakdowns. My sense of it is the largest number of people will be on some order of recognizance or supervision, which means you have to report in, you have got to give us a call sometime. Some people will be on ATD. Some people will be on bond.

[The information follows:]

MR. FLEISCHMANN: [A]re all released detainees being placed on supervised release or another form of supervision?

MR. MORTON: And I am happy to work with the committee to get the breakdowns. My sense of it is the largest number of people will be on some order of recognizance or supervision which means you have to report in, you have got to give us a call sometime. Some people will be on ATD. Some people will be on bond.

RESPONSE: The number of aliens released by the basis or terms of release is provided below, as of March 25, 2013:

Release Reason	Release 02/09/13 - 03/01/13
ATD - Alternatives to Detention	102
Bonded Out	171
Order of recognizance	1,640
Order of supervision – final order ²	137
Paroled	172
Other (terminated, turned over to another LEA, or relief granted by IJ)	4
Total	2,226

Data as of March 25, 2013

² At this time, ICE cannot execute many of these orders immediately for a variety of reasons including lack of travel documents, an appeal is pending in a federal court, or the alien is from a country that refuses to accept the return of its nationals.

And you are right that the non-detained docket takes much longer than the detained docket. The detained docket moves with some speed. Depending on where you are in the country, the non-detained docket can take many years.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. If you will kindly provide that information to the Committee. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

1952 IMMIGRATION NATURALIZATION ACT

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Morton, I appreciate the work that you and ICE do. I salute the work that all of you all do and I am a big supporter of what you all do. Very difficult times because when you try to do the right thing, you get criticized by both liberals and democrats.

For example, you all have deported more criminals than the prior Administration; is that correct?

Mr. MORTON. That is correct.

Mr. CUELLAR. And you got attacked by both the conservatives and the liberals for doing your job; is that correct?

Mr. MORTON. As I said, we get our fair share of artillery fire.

Mr. CUELLAR. All right. Let me get this straight. This is the crux. You know, regardless of the reason, and it is a budgetary issue, but the authority, and this is the underlying factor we have, the authority for you to release aliens from immigration detention is nothing new and has existed under our laws for decades.

Mr. MORTON. And you are right that the non-detained docket takes much longer than the detained docket. The detained docket moves with some speed. Depending on where you are in the country, the non-detained docket can take many years.

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. If you will kindly provide that information to the committee. Thank you.

Response: Nationally, the average number of *days* spent on the detained docket is 62 days. Nationally, the average number of *months* spent on the non-detained docket is 92 months or 7.6 years.

In fact, the 1952 Immigration Naturalization Act that Congress passed provided a number of ways that aliens subject to immigration enforcement could be released including parole authority, released on bond, released on recognizance, released on an order of supervision.

So anything you did was under the supervision or the authority of the 1952 law; is that correct?

Mr. MORTON. That is right. And, Mr. Cuellar, I think there is a misperception out there that detention is the norm for immigration proceedings. It is the reverse. It is the exception to the rule.

We have limited resources. Congress has directed a level of mandatory detention that focuses around mainly violent offenders and certain arriving aliens. The vast majority of the people in the system, Congress provides for consideration for release and it is not solely within ICE's authority.

Congress has provided that the Department of Justice in most instances gets to review and reconsider ICE's decisions. So in many instances, we will opt for detention and an immigration judge will opt for release.

Two of the individuals that we released in the 10 were exactly that case. Our initial decision was to detain them. An immigration judge disagreed with us and felt that those people were eligible for release. That is the system. That is the way it works.

Mr. CUELLAR. So if we have a problem with the release, shouldn't Congress change the 1952 law?

Mr. MORTON. Well——

Mr. CUELLAR. It is not, but that is my——

Mr. MORTON. I do think——

DETENTION COSTS

Mr. CUELLAR. That is what we need to do. Now, let me just put this. You got 250 detention centers across the Nation; is that correct?

Mr. MORTON. That is correct. It fluctuates a little bit, but, yes, sir.

Mr. CUELLAR. Right. And in there, besides the ones that were mentioned a few minutes ago, you also have men, women, children that ICE has put there that are survivors of torture, asylum seekers, victims of trafficking, families with small children, the elderly, individuals with serious medical and mental health conditions, and other folks like that.

So you got different type of folks who are there; is that correct?

Mr. MORTON. We are different than the criminal justice system in that we have to detain a wide variety of people all the way from, in very limited circumstances, family members who are coming in at the airport and they do not have Visas and they are a serious risk of flight to criminal offenders whom we get from the BOP [Bureau of Prisons] and state facilities after they have committed their crimes.

Mr. CUELLAR. And to constantly keep somebody in the detention is roughly from \$122 to \$166 per person per day which works out to about up to \$59,000 a year to keep somebody detained; is that correct?

Mr. MORTON. That is correct. Our average estimate is around \$122. That is what we work off with the committee. And, you know, obviously detention is much more expensive than alternatives to detention, which are about \$7 per day.

Mr. CUELLAR. Right. And my understanding that if you use the alternative to detention, that would be a tremendous savings of taxpayers' dollars which could be less than \$15.00 a day?

Mr. MORTON. That is correct. As long as the alternative to detention docket moves quickly, ATD can be very, very cost effective. The trick and what we have been working with ERO is to get those cases heard because as Mr. Fleischmann noted, sometimes it can take quite a long time. And if it stretches out too long, then alternatives to detention can cost more. So it depends on the speediness, but, yes, you are right.

Mr. CUELLAR. And you are losing about \$294,000 if sequestration continues, \$294 million?

Mr. MORTON. Yes. I wish it were thousands, Mr. Cuellar, yes. It is——

Mr. CUELLAR. It is \$294 million?

Mr. MORTON [continuing]. Million of dollars plus there is, I believe, a \$5 million security team, but it all comes out to about \$300 million.

Mr. CUELLAR. How much time do I have, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. CARTER. Another minute.

BUDGET CUTS: SPECULATION

Mr. CUELLAR. Another minute. Okay.

I guess my question is, what are you supposed to do if your budget is cut by \$300 million? I mean, and keep in mind that there is a law in place that got passed back in 1952 that allows you to do certain things. I mean, those are hard decisions that your men and women, which I support and I respect, have to make that judgment call. It is a hard one. It is a hard one.

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir. I mean, the big issue for us is what will Congress decide in 2 weeks when it passes the Continuing Resolution or budget for the year and will Congress decide that we must maintain a level of 34,000 and deal with the sequester at the 5-percent rate. If that is true, it is going to be an enormous challenge for the agency to reconcile those two things without affecting domestic investigations.

And as you know coming from Laredo, we are a major force along the southwest border. In fact, in most of those southwest border communities, we are the largest federal law enforcement agency in town by a long shot and that is because our business is drug trafficking, alien smuggling, money laundering, border crimes.

And, you know, my view is I am all for efficiencies. I am all for trying to do what Congress asks me. I do not support the idea of robbing Peter to pay Paul when, you know, Peter is, you know, a criminal investigator, a special agent.

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you so much.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Dent.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

Mr. DENT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I want to follow-up a little bit on Judge Carter's questions and Mr. Fleischmann's. You know, they have kind of beaten this issue pretty well.

But I am just deeply concerned that at the time of comprehensive immigration, the optics of this are just terrible. It just looks like this might have been an attempt to undermine comprehensive immigration reform. It looks like, and it may not be the case, but it looks like retreating back into the old policy of catch and release. And you are telling me that is not the case.

But, I mean, this should have been handled in a much better way than was the case. I am just enormously disappointed that we are having this discussion because you are telling me for the record that this was not designed in any way to undermine the good faith bipartisan negotiations on the immigration reform.

Mr. MORTON. I am telling you that 100 percent and to the extent that you have those concerns, they should, and criticism of it, it should be directed at me and no one else.

REPATRIATION CHALLENGES

Mr. DENT. Well, I just think it is incredible, the sensitivity of this immigration reform debate, that this would have been done the way it was. And I am just enormously disappointed.

I am also very concerned about the large number of criminal and noncriminal aliens both detained and non-detained whose countries refuse to take them back and repatriate them.

In the last Congress, I introduced a bill, the Accountability Immigration Repatriation Act, which would give leverage to the secretary of the DHS against countries unreasonably refusing repatriation.

As we engage in this immigration reform, it will be key that we address this issue and have a clear sense of the breadth and scope of these challengers.

And I think Chairman Carter may have asked you about the number of aliens released including routine releases. How many of those releases were due to Zadvydas and being classified as non-removable?

Mr. MORTON. Well, can I just start by, Mr. Dent, and I—that issue is a really serious one. I would be more than happy to work with you on it. It is, as I told the chairman when I met him, it is one of the biggest challenges we face, that we have a large number of people for whom we get a removal order and the country in question will not accept them back or will not give us a travel document.

In specific answer to your question, there were about 150 individuals re-released for special issues. The largest group, about two-thirds, were because we could not get a travel document or they were from an unremovable country, Cuba, Vietnam, and then the remainder were, you know, special medical cases, special court decisions, and the like.

Mr. DENT. We have what, over 100,000 people, I take it, well, over 100,000 people who are here from countries where they have valid removal orders against them, but their home countries will not repatriate them?

Mr. MORTON. I do not know the exact number, but I do not think it is going to be far off that because, you know, China and India alone have large numbers of people that are hard for us to remove.

Mr. DENT. And specific to the releases ICE made for these budgetary reasons over the past few weeks, were any of these detainees released because ICE expected them to be nonremovable?

Mr. MORTON. Not for purely budgetary reasons, but, as I said, there were 150 that we released who are unremovable and those were certainly people whom we looked at and said, you know what, we are going to look at these people anyway, let's release them. Under the law, we have got to release them anyway.

And we can get you a breakdown of that. There are 150. I think 100 were because they were unremovable and about 50 were for, you know, the 9th Circuit was doing this. They were applying for asylum. We thought they were going to get a grant, you know, the child has cancer, that kind of thing.

[The information follows:]

MR. DENT: And specific to the releases ICE made for these budgetary reasons over the past few weeks, were any of these detainees released because ICE expected them to be non-removable?

MR. MORTON: Not for purely budgetary reasons, but, as I said, there were 150 that we released that are un-removable and those were certainly people that we looked at and said, you know what, we are going to look at these people anyway, let's release them. Under the law, we got to release them anyway.

...And we can get you a breakdown of that.

RESPONSE: Based upon data available as of March 25, 2013, approximately 150 detainees were released due to special circumstances. These special circumstances include, but are not limited to, diplomatic relations issues, current conditions in their country of origin, pending civil litigation, temporary benefits and pending benefits applications, and court-ordered or administrative stays of removal. In some of these cases, ICE may become able to execute the administratively final orders of removal. If and when such circumstances change, ICE has the authority to return them to custody in order to facilitate their removal from the United States.

Mr. DENT. In 2012, fiscal year 2012, how many Zadvydas releases did ICE perform and how many of these releases were criminal aliens, do you know?

Mr. MORTON. I do not know, but I would say the vast majority were criminal aliens and many of them very serious offenders.

Mr. DENT. So many of the people released were criminal aliens?

Mr. MORTON. Under Zadvydas, that is the direction from the Supreme Court.

[The information follows:]

MR DENT: In 2012, fiscal year 2012, how many Zadvydas releases did ICE perform and how many of these releases were criminal aliens, do you know?

MR. MORTON: I do not know, but i would say the vast majority were criminal aliens and many of them very serious offenders.

RESPONSE: The following table reflects the number of aliens released in FY 12 due to the requirements of the Supreme Court’s decision in *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001).

FY2012 <i>Zadvydas</i> Releases	
Criminality	
Convicted Criminals	3,560
Non-Criminal Immigration Violators	1,786
Total	5,346

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Mr. CUELLAR. In 2011, ICE signed an MOU [memorandum of understanding] with the Department of State. Have there been any improvements to ICE's ability to remove these aliens as a result of the MOU?

Mr. MORTON. There have been some small steps forward. I have met with just about every single one of the ambassadors from the countries in question. I would like to say that I have had some enormous breakthroughs, Mr. Dent. I cannot say that I have. I have tried very hard.

We did negotiate the MOU. We have had nominal improvements. And there were three countries actually, I think, that we took off the list, smaller countries. The big countries, the difficult ones, Cuba, Vietnam, you know, China, India, I cannot say that I have had any breakthroughs.

Mr. DENT. Well, it seems the easy fix is to withhold Visas from people coming from those countries until they repatriate their own citizens.

In 2011, you testified before Judiciary, House Judiciary and cited ongoing conversations with China on the repatriation of their citizens.

Have matters improved with China? Is ICE still experiencing significant delays with China issuing travel documents for aliens in ICE custody?

Mr. MORTON. Yes. We continue to experience very serious delays. We are in negotiations with the police authorities and the foreign affairs authorities in China. We are trying to see if we can't work with them to improve processing of certain Visas that they care about and return for a little more attention and speed for our documents. But, again, I cannot tell you that we have achieved a breakthrough.

Mr. DENT. And which countries pose the biggest challenge to repatriation either through refusal or the delay in issuing travel documents?

Mr. MORTON. Well, Cuba is obviously a huge problem for us and that is a longstanding problem. Vietnam is a problem for individuals who came to the country before a certain date. They would only recognize people who came into the United States illegally after a certain date for repatriation. And then the big numbers for countries where we can occasionally get a travel document, but it is hard to get them regularly and routinely, are China and India.

Mr. DENT. And can you give some examples of how long some of these countries are taking to issue travel documents, understanding your MOU states a benchmark of thirty days?

Mr. MORTON. Yeah, with many instances it can be up to a year and/or if we get the document at all.

Mr. DENT. What is DHS doing to deal with these countries?

Mr. MORTON. They try to support us as much as they can. It is a difficult issue. We have to work through the State Department and we are talking about some very important relationships with foreign countries in which the immigration exchange is one part of a much broader relationship.

Mr. DENT. And I know in 2011 Mr. Mead testified before House Judiciary, said ICE complete draft demarches to nine countries requesting expeditious issuance of travel documents for aliens. Were those demarches ever issued by the Department of State?

Mr. MEAD. I would have to go back and check. I believe that at least in a couple of the cases they were. In other cases we had some progress, as Director Morton said, with some of the smaller countries and they may not have been issued. I can get you a list of which ones were and were not.

Mr. DENT. And has ICE prepared additional demarches for countries since 2011? Have those been issued?

Mr. MEAD. We have some under consideration right now.

Mr. DENT. Which countries?

Mr. MEAD. I would have to get back to you on that.

[The information follows:]

MR. DENT: And I know in 2011 Mr. Mead testified before House Judiciary, said ICE completed draft demarches to nine countries requesting expeditious issuance of travel documents for aliens. Were those demarches ever issued by the Department of State?

MR. MEAD: I would have to go back and check.

MR. DENT: And has ICE prepared additional demarches for countries since 2011? Have those been issued?

MR. MEAD: I would have to get back to you on that.

RESPONSE: Yes, ICE/ERO issued demarches to nine countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Iraq, Liberia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. ICE has seen significant improvement in cooperation from four countries since issuing their governments a demarche: Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Although there have been no additional demarches issued since 2011, ICE has continued to evaluate and monitor each country's performance and progress. Coordinating with the U.S. Department of State (State), ICE has developed country and region-centric strategies to address performance concerns and encourage greater cooperation for each country to honor international commitments. We, ICE and State, have also engaged in bilateral discussions with countries with poor performance. ICE also continues to consider the full range of options, including recommending visa sanctions to the interagency.

Mr. DENT. What legislative changes would be most helpful to you in combating this issue?

Mr. MEAD. Well, as the Director said, clearly something that addresses in a very affirmative way those countries that are uncooperative because it is a problem particularly in light of Zadvydas, as you mentioned, that eventually these people are going to be released.

Mr. DENT. Well, it is just, you know, all these people being released and we have well over 100,000 from about eight or so countries. I mean, we need to get those folks out this country and I understand the constraints of the court decision but the—I will yield back at this time. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

DETENTION DECISION: MANDATORY VS. DISCRETIONARY

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Morton, I would just like some clarification in terms of the discussion that we have had here today. First of all, your decision to put these non-violent undocumented persons into alternatives for detention did not just come out of the blue. This is something that you have been doing for years. It has been part of the program to make a determination of who should be put into alternative detentions or who should be kept in detention.

Mr. MORTON. We make these sorts of decisions every single day, as I said.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. But my point is these decisions have been made for years. This isn't just out of the blue that you came up with this plan.

Mr. MORTON. It has been going on for years that we have to make decisions whether or not to detain somebody or to put them on alternates to release. The challenge of the particular budget and the releases that we are talking about today was a unique situation.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. So it was based on the fact that, as you mentioned earlier, that the cost is somewhere in the neighborhood of, what, \$120 for detention versus \$7 for the alternatives to detention?

Mr. MORTON. Per day, that is correct.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Per day, yes.

Okay, also, in terms of the issue that was raised earlier where the secretary said that you probably didn't need more than 28,000 beds, and the fact that you have been filling, as you stated, 34,000 or close to 34,000 beds, my reading of this is that you are actually filling those beds because of the mandate and that because you don't have the discretion. Many of those who are put into that kind of detention, if you had the flexibility, you may decide at some point to put into alternatives of detention or is every single bed that you filled actually filled with people that you believe needed to be detained?

Mr. MORTON. So we maintain and try to maintain an average of 34,000 beds at the direction of the committee. And for a large portion of those people, there is no discretion for the agency. There is mandatory detention where the law directs us to detain those people.

The rest are discretionary decisions where we could detain, we could release, or an immigration judge could order release. In every single instance, obviously, when we detain somebody, we believe that the law allows for that detention. Our decisions are constantly being redetermined every day by immigration judges.

We learn things as we go through the process. When we picked up a person, for example, we may have not known right away that there were extenuating circumstances and then we learn that they are a single parent or their child has a very serious illness.

And in the real world of having to balance how do you deal with individuals, sometimes we make a decision that although detention may have been initially appropriate, under the circumstances we can live with a different form of supervision.

And that is why this very—it is very hard to make easy generalizations in this business. We are dealing with well over 400,000 people we detain per year and we have to make an individualized determination by officers in the field. The three of us don't make any of these decisions.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I understand that, but given that you have this mandate, you don't always have that flexibility to make those kinds of determinations. Your first goal has to be to meet that mandate, even though there may be a different thinking in terms of, need to fill all 34,000 because of the population, but because of the mandate, we have to put people into the detention beds at the costs of \$122 a day to taxpayers, rather than putting them into the alternative to detention at \$7.

So if that mandate were lifted, given sequestration which is going to make things even more difficult for you, if you had that flexibility to make those determinations based on whether or not a person poses a threat. That has to be, of course, the primary focus. But in the event that someone does not pose a threat and would be a candidate for alternatives to detention, would that be a way of you being able to meet your budgetary goals by having that flexibility and not having Congress mandate that you have to fill beds at the highest cost, regardless of whether or not you determined it is necessary?

Mr. MORTON. For everyone who is not a mandatory detention, obviously yes. The possibility of an alternative detention would give us that discretion where it was appropriate.

DETAINED U.S. CITIZENS

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And now I want to go on to another issue.

When immigrant or minority communities fear police officers who patrol their streets, there are fewer witnesses that come forward and more victims will choose to suffer in silence. That is why the congressional Hispanic caucus and law enforcement leaders from across the country, including the Los Angeles police chief, Charlie Beck, continue to call for an end to the involvement of local police and enforcement of our immigration laws.

Over the past four years, ICE has issued nearly one million detainers which ask local police to hold suspected undocumented immigrants on behalf of the Federal Government.

It shocked me that, according to information that was obtained by Syracuse University, over 800 of these detainees were placed on U.S. citizens, which violates their constitutional rights.

Why is this happening and what is ICE doing to ensure that someone who is a U.S. citizen is not put into this detainee situation?

Mr. MORTON. First, let me say I don't think that the agency agrees with the figures that have been offered, but I will say it is clear we do not have the authority to detain and remove citizens. That is not what we are about and that is not what we want to do, and so we take great lengths not to do that. It is more complicated than people would have you believe. It is not as if we are making some very simple mistakes and somehow putting Mr. Price into removal proceedings. It just doesn't work that way.

What we are talking about is typically individuals who have derived citizenship from someone else. They don't even know they are a citizen, but the law makes them a citizen. We deal with a lot of very complicated situations there. It is our—don't get me wrong. It is absolutely our responsibility to be the leading advocate for not putting citizens into detention. I have issued several policies on that. We have a tiger team in the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor and in enforcement and removal operations to make sure that the second there is any issue on a question as to citizenship, we make an immediate determination and the presumption is going to be to lift the detainer, to not put the person into detention, and to remove the NTA [notice to appear].

We cannot be in the business of even messing around with short-term detention or enforcement against a citizen just recognized. There are some times when you got to look into things and people will lie, for example, that they are a citizen. That is a common thing that we deal with, and we just, we have to get into it.

And occasionally, literally we are the person telling somebody you think you are a lawful permanent resident or you think you are this; in fact, you are citizen by operation of law.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And Mr. Chairman, if I just may ask for the accurate numbers. You said you disagree with the numbers from Syracuse University, and if you could provide us with—

Mr. MORTON. Why don't we do this. I would be more than happy just to give you the numbers that we deal with every year on here is what we look at, here is how many we find are in fact citizens, and here are how many that we don't.

[The information follows:]

MS. ROYBAL-ALLARD: It shocked me according to information that was obtained by Syracuse University, over 800 of these detainees were placed on U.S. citizens, which violates our constitutional rights...And Mr. Chairman, if I just may ask for the accurate numbers. You [Mr. Morton] said you disagree with the numbers from Syracuse University, and if you could provide us with ---

MR. MORTON: Why don't we do this. I would be more than happy just to give you the numbers that we deal with every year on here is what we look at, here is how many we find are in fact citizens, and here are how many that we don't.

RESPONSE: On February 3, 2012, ICE responded to a Freedom of Information Act request from Syracuse University. Syracuse requested an extensive list of specific data points related to ICE detainees. ICE's response contained 949,126 records of information related to detainees issued by the agency from October 2008 to December 2011.

In February 2013, using the data received by ICE, Syracuse University published its analysis of the data. In this publication (<http://trac.syr.edu/immigration/reports/311/>), Syracuse asserted that ICE had placed detainees on 834 U.S. Citizens (USCs).

ICE treats claims to United States citizenship with the utmost care and highest priority because ICE has no civil immigration enforcement authority to arrest or detain a U.S. citizen. In the three years since Director Morton issued his Superseding Guidance on Reporting and Investigating Claims to United States Citizenship on November 19, 2009, ICE officers and attorneys observe a robust protocol for reviews of affirmative claims to citizen who are in ICE custody. ICE also reviews such claims made by individuals in federal or state custody but potentially subject to an immigration detainer. These latter claims can arise at a number of points in the process: when an individual is first interviewed by ICE personnel, after an immigration detainer has been lodged, or upon preparation for transfer into ICE custody. In many cases, the individual states that he thinks he is (or might be) a USC, but ICE officers are also trained to look for indicia of citizenship and will often report cases to ICE headquarters even in the absence of an affirmative claim. Although ICE does not have the authority to grant or certify U.S. citizenship – this authority is held by our sister agency U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, the Department of State, and federal district courts– specially trained officers and attorneys review each case to determine whether the individual might have a “probative” claim to citizenship. If a claim meets this minimal standard, any immigration detainer is cancelled or is simply not lodged in the first place, and the individual never comes into ICE custody. This both safeguards the rights of those who may be USCs and allows ICE to preserve its resources for those individuals who clearly fall under its jurisdiction. Last fiscal year there were 1,314 claims to U.S. citizenship that were reviewed and investigated pursuant to the memo issued on November 19, 2009; and 275 of those were determined to be probative claims to U.S. Citizenship.

In light of the foregoing, ICE disagrees with Syracuse University's assertion that ICE placed detainees on 834 USCs. ICE lacks the authority to arrest, detain, or initiate removal proceedings against USCs under its immigration enforcement authorities. Therefore, investigations into claims of U.S. citizenship are handled with the utmost care and are among the agency's highest priorities. As stated above, ICE has no civil immigration enforcement authority to detain a USC. However, it is not uncommon for a subject under arrest to make false assertions of U.S. or foreign citizenship. These citizenship assertions are recorded and updated as each case is processed. It is also not uncommon for a subject who has been arrested to be transferred between facilities before ICE has an opportunity to take custody (i.e., the subject may be arrested by the local police department and then later transferred to the county jail). In these situations, ICE may reissue a detainer with each facility that has custody of the individual.

Following publication of those findings, ICE conducted additional investigation and concluded that, in the vast majority of those 834 cases, either the individual was *not*, in fact, a U.S. citizen, or else the detainer was lifted. In publishing their analysis of the raw data received from ICE, Syracuse University also does not appear to have taken into account that multiple detainees could have been placed on the same individual; nor is it necessarily the case that a generated detainer, as reflected in the data requested in the FOIA, was actually served, or remained in place for any particular length of time.

RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION: NORTHERN, SOUTHERN BORDERS

Mr. OWENS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and thank you, gentlemen, for coming in to testify.

I noticed that much of the focus has been along the southern border and when I went through the detention sheets that you gave, it looks like the northern border cities represent about 3 percent of those released.

In terms of how you allocate resources relative to the northern border, and as you may know I live along the northern border, is there a—I am going to call it disproportionate, you may disagree with that terminology, emphasis on the southern border or is it based upon the statistical data that you get that tells you that that is where the greater number of issues arise?

Mr. MORTON. So I will say that there is in just straight mathematical terms an uneven distribution of resources. I won't say that it is disproportionate. And one of the main reasons is, the state with the largest number of detention beds and activities in the country happens to be the home state of the chairman and Mr. Cuellar, Texas. We run about 6,000 beds per day in the Rio Grande Valley in the San Antonio area alone. We have about 10,000 beds devoted in any given moment to border operations.

And the hard reality is, that is where the work is and that is why we are there. And you know, do we have anywhere near those kinds of resources along the northern border? We don't.

DETENTION BEDS: KINDS OF FACILITIES

Mr. OWENS. Talking about the beds, we have had a lot of discussion about this 34,000 number. Do you own these beds in the sense that these are facilities that are owned by DHS or are these leased facilities?

Mr. MORTON. So we have three kinds of facilities. We have those that are owned by ICE, by the federal government, and those are increasingly rare and they are the most expensive of our systems. Then there are contract detention facilities that are essentially our facilities but they are run by contractors only for us. And then there are a large number of intergovernmental service agreements that are excess capacity at the state and local level and so we have all three.

We have moved from a government wholly owned and run operation to one that is very dependent either on state and local governments or contractors. The basic reason being it is just a little more efficient and less expensive.

DETENTION BEDS: NUMBER NEEDED, LOWERING THE

Mr. OWENS. Absent the mandate, how many beds if it were within your control, would you choose to operate?

Mr. MORTON. That is a very difficult question to answer and I am not trying to avoid your question. I will tell you why it is difficult.

I am a proponent of comprehensive immigration reform for a lot of reasons, but one of them is that our present system doesn't work particularly well when it comes to removing people, making deci-

sions about removal in a short period of time. And as Mr. Fleischmann noted earlier, it can take 6 or 7 years to decide a case.

So my view is that detention is a very, very important power for immediate border cases for criminals who are a serious risk of flight or pose a danger to the community. You can't take a chance.

The answer to what is the ideal number depends a lot on whether or not there are alternatives to detention that work when it comes to the point of the removal order. Alternative detention worked quite well at making sure people show up for their initial hearings. It is a separate question and the jury is still out on whether we can come up with a well-timed efficient system that gets people to show up for their removal order without detention.

If we could get there, if a bond or an ankle bracelet got us to a quick, efficient, and non-detained resolution to their case—and if they win, they win, and if they are removed, they are removed—we would need fewer beds.

Or if we could have a more efficient system. A lot of people think that the number of beds is the controlling factor. What is really controlling is how often a person has to spend, how much time a person has to spend in that bed.

We have 34,000 beds and it takes a year for each case to be heard, detained. Well, that is 34,000 people. If it takes a month, well you times it by 12, and so a lot depends on can we make the system more efficient and make it such that alternatives have real integrity and real credibility.

If that is the case, we can make a faster system, or other alternatives, we could lower the number of beds. If it takes longer, per-versely, we would actually need more beds.

Mr. OWENS. So if you had immigration reform, it is possible at least that that would lead to a need for less beds?

Mr. MORTON. Possible. If it brought a serious reform to the way immigration cases were heard or for some reason, as the chairman mentioned, other than Mexican nationals, Mexican nationals were to—that our border security efforts reduced the number of illegal crossers that we were dealing with every day. But there is a great deal of speculation there.

BUDGET CUTS: FURLOUGH AVOIDANCE

Mr. OWENS. I understand. My final question goes to the initiation of your testimony.

You indicated that you had the ability to essentially eliminate the need for furloughs. That is somewhat inconsistent with what we have been hearing in other committee proceedings from other agencies where there is a belief that there is a mandated across-the-board cut so that the line item that goes to personnel must be cut 5 percent in the same way that operations and maintenance is cut.

So I am curious as to how you reach that conclusion because it is, as I said, inconsistent with what I am hearing in other contexts.

Mr. MORTON. I don't profess to be a budget expert. I will tell you here is how we got there. First and foremost, we are a law enforcement agency and the vast majority of our employees are law enforcement agents. If we are going to carry out our mission, no sense

in having beds if there is nobody arresting anybody or maintaining them or processing those cases.

But more importantly, our two largest PPAs are domestic investigations and custody operations from which the salaries and expenses for most of those people are coming from. We have a little more flexibility, I think, than most agencies that are just salaries.

But we are taking a straight 5 percent cut to all of our PPAs. That is our direction. That is what we have been told we must do. That, you know, not picking and choosing, our Congress could decide differently and Congress in 2 weeks may tell us to do things differently. But up until that point, our instructions have been to take a 5-percent reduction from each PPA that we are given. Our two biggest are custody operations at 2 billion, and domestic investigations, the biggest piece of which is——

Mr. OWENS. So are you reducing overtime for instance as a vehicle to implement that cut?

Mr. MORTON. We are indeed. Yes, sir.

Mr. OWENS. Would it be fair to say that is where you are deriving most of the cut from?

Mr. MORTON. Yes, and then the realities of the bed level that we would maintain with custody operations and we would have to—the custody operations account would take a \$110 million cut alone that we would have to, in effect, satisfy.

Remember, the cut that is under sequestration is done on a yearly basis and we have 6 months left to actually carry it out, so we would have to execute a \$110 million savings over the remaining 6 months. That is just going to affect our detention level.

We will do our level-headed best to maintain the highest level of detention those resources allow, and I have always understood the direction from the committee on 34,000 to be just that. It is a direction and we met it last year. We will just do it, we will do the best we can with appropriations we are given.

Mr. OWENS. Thank you. And I am quite satisfied with 3 percent on the northern border.

RELEASED DETAINEES: CRIMINAL OFFENDERS

Mr. CARTER. Clarify a few things.

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. All the releases we are talking to you about today took place prior to sequester? March 1st was sequester? It started on the 3rd? The release were three weeks in a row.

Mr. MORTON. You are right. The only reason I hesitated, Mr. Chairman, was we had some releases on March 1st, and so——

Mr. CARTER. Sequester is the limiting factor on being able to move things around in your budget. You have got to go straight to that cut in each department.

Mr. MORTON. That is correct. That is correct.

Mr. CARTER. However, at the time you released these people, you did have the ability to ask for a shift of funds to cover shortfalls?

Mr. MORTON. We did.

Mr. CARTER. Under the CR.

Mr. MORTON. Yes, the answer is yes.

Mr. CARTER. Clarify for my friend at the end of the aisle.

Mr. MORTON. Just to be clear, I know we have some disagreement between the committee and the agency on whether we must maintain 34,000 beds each and every day. From our perspective, we were maintaining an average of 34,000 beds.

Mr. CARTER. My friend down here talked about immigration authority and I think it is important and I talked to Ms. Napolitano about this and perception becomes reality. At the time that this news story broke about this release—of course, I got the prefaces—it is not your testimony that this is a standard release every week and you are just, you are releasing around 800 to 1,000 every week.

Mr. MORTON. For budgetary reasons, no, it is not.

Mr. CARTER. I just want to make sure that wasn't your testimony.

Mr. MORTON. No. We are releasing people all the time but not purely for budget.

Mr. CARTER. At the time this release story broke, the President of the United States was going around the country telling people what the pain was going to be with sequester. Now, that is a fact. I mean, even he admits that, and he backed off of it at the very end, but that was the atmosphere. It was the chicken-little, the-sky-is-falling atmosphere created throughout the entire month of February.

Your story broke at that time. There are people on this dais that have been working immigration reform for almost four years, and we have to deal on our immigration reform issues with the American public and their perception, and you turn loose 1,575 in week three, of which 1,062 were noncriminal aliens.

Why did you have to release any criminal aliens? If noncriminal aliens were clogging up your system, why didn't you turn loose everybody who was a noncriminal alien? Why do we have almost a 1,000 criminal aliens each time turned loose?

You said we were clogging the system just to meet a standard of 34,000 with detainees. Get rid of those detainees that don't fit in there that gets you down to the level you are supposed to be. Why, at this time, with what was going on in the United States did you do this?

And then how does someone trying to talk to a citizen about reform, how does he answer the question what about the 1,000 criminals you turned loose in week three, what about the 900 you turned loose in week two? How do I answer that question?

Mr. MORTON. A couple of things. One, just to be clear I am not saying that we are clogging up the system. I am saying we are trying to manage our budget as reasonably as we can.

We released a total of 629 criminal offenders over the entire 3 weeks and the vast majority of those people are going to be very low-level offenders, you know, shoplifting, bar fights, a simple assault and detained for a day. And you as a former judge will know that, you know, these things happen, and you had a conviction 10 years—and I understand and I appreciate that.

The answer on why are you releasing a mix of things, remember, Congress directs us. We have mandatory detention for certain non-criminals, people that are caught, arriving aliens, for example. There is a direction from Congress to maintain detention of those people, people on expedited removal and we are going to maintain.

And so we do release a mix of criminals and noncriminals. We obviously are going to focus on the mandates that Congress gives us in the form of detention decisions.

Listen, there is no one who wants our efforts to live within the budget to do anything to harm the effort at comprehensive immigration reform. I am a big supporter of it, and again, I said that that piece of it is——

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT'S MISSION

Mr. CARTER. Let me ask a question.

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. In discussing with Mr. Cuellar, a good friend of mine, we had to mention of all the serious criminal activity that you deal with, but what is the title of your agency?

Mr. MORTON. It is Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Mr. CARTER. So your primary mission is Immigration and Customs Enforcement, as an ancillary of that, you have become involved in what is happening along with the violations of immigration laws like human smuggling. That is all part of immigration violations. That is your coyotes bringing them across. That is your sex clubs bringing across prostitutes. That is people bringing across children for child pornography and for child sexual abuse. That falls in that category which is serious, damn serious stuff, very, very serious, and I agree with all that.

But your mission is still immigration law. That needs to be clarified.

Mr. MORTON. We may have a slight disagreement here, Mr. Chairman, and part of the problem is, I talked to you before, ICE is not authorized as an agency. You cannot find this in the statute, and Congress for whatever reason has not put the agency on a strict statutory footing so that this question is readily answered.

And so the directions we get are largely from this committee. That is the closest thing that we get to an authorization every year is our appropriation from this.

And so we do and we have specific appropriations for child pornography, for forced labor, and most people don't people realize that we have more special agents than we do immigration officers.

I think people think of us largely in immigration enforcement terms because immigration happens to be the first word in our name and, two, that particular issue is an unsettled part of the national conscience and immigration is not——

Mr. CARTER. If you are just an ordinary citizen of the United States worrying about immigration laws and who is enforcing them——

Mr. MORTON. You think of us.

Mr. CARTER [continuing]. Wouldn't you presume you were?

Mr. MORTON. That is right. You would.

Mr. CARTER. That is my point. That is my point.

Mr. MORTON. But if you were to go look for that in the statute, you would look a long time to find it.

Mr. CARTER. You know, the State Department had not been authorized by Congress in almost 30 years, but——

Mr. MORTON. I mean, just to give you some sense, the DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] has about 5,000 special agents.

ICE has 7,000 special agents, and they are doing, you know, as the son of a preacher, I say they are doing God's work every day.

RELEASED DETAINEES: BUDGETARY FACTORS

Mr. CARTER. You know that I have been on of your biggest supporters. I have probably visited more of your ICE units than anybody sitting up here because I have got more of them in my state. I have four of your coins in my coin collection. I am a big proponent of ICE. I think you do great work and that is not the issue.

The issue is, this happened at a time when we had two major things happening, sequester, which became a totally political issue in the month of February, and serious immigration reform being worked on by both the Senate and the House, and this was like throwing a hand grenade in the middle of that, and that is why I called this hearing because this needed to be clarified, and I still have serious reservations about this.

And on the issue of budget——

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. I think we have made it clear, I will ask your budget officer, under the CR, prior to sequester, you had the ability to come to this committee and ask for a change and to shift money around.

Mr. RAGSDALE. And the answer to your question, the answer would be yes, but I would just like to add, that as the Director already said, difficult tradeoffs would have been necessary, robbing Peter to pay Paul, domestic investigations versus detention beds, so difficult——

Mr. CARTER. You had no other source of money at all but the agents. Is that your testimony?

Mr. RAGSDALE. In terms of our biggest accounts, there is no question that the largest other account is domestic investigations. We also, as the director said, have had less funds and breach bonds——

Mr. CARTER. Well, the department has this ability. DHS has this ability.

Mr. RAGSDALE. I can only answer for ICE.

Mr. MORTON. The short answer is, yes, we have authority to seek reprogramming and prior to sequestration we had the appropriations that Congress gave us that was at the fiscal year 2012 level and——

Mr. CARTER. And the communities, I just happen to notice now, that there is about \$200 hundred million in secured communities——\$240 million above.

Mr. MORTON. So some of our accounts have some additional monies in them. They are all enforcement and removal operation accounts that are—and many of them are used to support the custody operations efforts, but yes, that is right.

Mr. CARTER. Okay.

Mr. Price.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The reality of sequestration is, though, the money has to come from somewhere. We can argue about the wisdom of it is our ability of this or that cut, but there is a certain inflexibility to this, first of all.

And secondly, to pay Paul, we do have to rob Peter often and that is what I understand you to have said in the last round of questioning with me, that when you add the reality of sequestration to the reality of a 34,000 bed requirement, you are talking about reduced investigations into human smuggling and child pornography. That was your testimony, correct?

Mr. MORTON. That is correct.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, OTHER: USE OF FUNDS

Mr. PRICE. All right. Well, that 34,000 bed requirement might be more tolerable if we really could detain people effectively only that way, but we know very well that that isn't true. This requirement is rooted, I suppose, in etiology or whatever it is rooted in. It is not rooted in the realities of effective detention and certainly not cost-effective detention.

Alternatives to detention is a very economical alternative to holding low-risk individuals in detention. The average ATD cost, as others have said today, is \$7 a day. And of course, those savings are less if you hold those people a long time. But assuming you deal with the detainees in an expeditious manner, you are talking \$7 a day compared to an average daily cost for detention beds of \$122 a day.

So the cost is less and ATD is effective as well, with very low absconding rates, and yet we continue to overlook this, riding on a 34,000 bed requirement year after year. And this becomes especially irrational, I think, in the context of sequestration.

Now, we are hearing that you did have to drop below the 34,000 daily detention beds in use and move lower-level detainees into ATD to have enough money to live through the CR, the existing CR. And that probably is going to be worse, not better, going forward under sequestration.

Why in the world should we blindly adhere to keeping 34,000 people daily in costly penal detention when we could make wider use of Alternatives to Detention, save some money, and engage in equally effective enforcement? That, I think, is a very basic question which we need to address going forward.

Now, of the 410,000 people removed in 2012, 45 percent were noncriminal immigration violators as I understand it, so with figures like that, it seems on the face of it that there are many more noncriminals in custody than there really need to be and that they should and would be eligible, based on ICE's criteria for Alternatives to Detention.

So that is my question. How often do you reevaluate who could be moved to ATD, and who should remain in custody? What are the deciding factors? Does the statutory provision to maintain at least 34,000 beds force you to detain at greater cost individuals who could be enrolled in ATD at lower costs?

And then, finally, just comparing ICE's situation to other law enforcement agencies, Administrator, you have spent two decades in law enforcement, federal law enforcement. Are you aware of any of your federal partners who have such rigid floors on the use of funds or has ICE been singled out in this respect?

Mr. MORTON. I am not aware of another agency that has the same, that is in the detention business, that has the same deten-

tion mandate, but I don't know, Mr. Mead, if you know if the marshals or BOP faces something similar.

Mr. MEAD. In the marshal service, I believe they get appropriation as a dollar ceiling on it, average daily population attached to it saying what they need to, within the appropriation.

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION: EVALUATION

Mr. MORTON. And you know, with regard to ATD, I mean, that is the promise of ATD, that if you can come up with a very cost-effective way of ensuring people's appearance for immigration proceedings and removal, you can save the country a lot of money and right now we have about 20,000 people in ATD, and if we were given additional flexibility and resources, we could increase that, particularly if we can work with the Department of Justice to get those cases heard quickly.

We have got two pilots going on right now, one in Denver and one in Baltimore, to get the immigration judges to hear ATD cases in the same way that they hear detained cases so that they go very quickly. And if we can get to that point, then the savings would be quite dramatic. We are not quite there yet, Mr. Price, but there is where we are trying to get to.

Mr. PRICE. Can you elaborate on the criteria that you use and to what extent you think those criteria might apply to the present detained population?

Mr. MORTON. So we are always looking at our population and we do have to deal with, you know, the resource question all the time. It is a little bit complicated by the fact that the law mandates the detention of a fair number of noncriminal aliens, and so we detain those people. The law does not simply focus on criminal offenders. Arriving aliens in particular are largely subject to mandatory detention if they are inadmissible or they are going through expedited removal.

But our criteria otherwise for noncriminal offenders, unless they are gang members or some national security concern is: are they a risk of flight? We are not a penal institution. We have detention authority solely to carry out the work of the agency as an immigration enforcement force.

And so in the context of noncriminals, the question is: Are you a risk of flight? And, if so, how is that addressed? And Congress has provided that we can address that in many ways—detention, bonds, ATD, supervision, recognizance. And we do a wide variety of those things.

In most instances for noncriminals, we do something other than detention because we have other things. As I said earlier, the single most common form of supervision is a bond, 150,000 people on bonds at a given moment.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. I know that we cannot always apply the standards of consistency and rationality that we like to think are particularly characteristic of the appropriations process. Other factors do intervene in policy making, but to be flying in the face of such obvious questions of cost effectiveness as an appropriations committee and in a bill designed to give flexibility in dealing with this unfortunate sequester, to be introducing this element of inflexibility that is going to have costly tradeoffs, I just believe the

American people deserve better of this committee and this process and I appreciate your being here today and helping us understand that more fully.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Dent.

JURISDICTIONS NOT HONORING DETAINERS: COOK COUNTY

Mr. DENT. Thanks, Mr. Chairman.

And Director, I have some concerns about several jurisdictions that have passed these ordinances precluding our law enforcement from honoring ICE detainees. In several jurisdictions like Cook County, Illinois; Santa Clara County, San Jose area, have failed to honor federal detainees on illegal aliens in custody and the Administration really hasn't taken any action against these jurisdictions to the detriment of public safety and I want to commend you. I know you had sent a letter off, I guess, to Cook County, and basically expressing a concern over their failure to honor these detainees. I guess that was back in January of 2012.

How many individuals have been released before ICE can take them into custody?

Mr. MORTON. In Cook County, everyone. They do not honor any of our detainees.

Mr. DENT. None.

Mr. MORTON. None.

Mr. DENT. None.

Mr. MORTON. None. And that is one of my principle concerns about Cook County is—I understand the argument at some level in certain communities about very, very low level offenders. I don't understand the argument at all when it deals with serious violent offenders, and Cook County will not honor a single detainee that we issue.

Mr. DENT. Wow, that is a major concern. And the committee has received preliminary numbers from ICE last year. For the record I don't know if that—from September to December 2011 ICE issued 268 detainees to Cook County for individuals and that ICE deemed a serious enough public safety risk. Many were criminal aliens, even by the Administration's definition. So it was 268 detainees last year and not one of those has been honored?

Mr. MORTON. That is right. So what we do is, we do the best we can. We continue to submit the detainees. Cook County continues to refuse to honor them, and then we on our own locate the individuals that we can, and if we can locate them, we take them into our custody ourselves. We do, but—

Mr. DENT. And can you send us the numbers on that?

Mr. MORTON. Identifications for Cook County?

Mr. DENT. Yeah.

Mr. MORTON. Yeah, sure.

[The information follows:]

MR. DENT: So for 268, that is a lot of bad people on the streets. Now that the Secured Communities Act covers Cook County, does that enable you to provide numbers for the record going forward?

MR. MORTON: Yeah, so we are now in every jurisdiction in the United States with Secure Communities, including Illinois, and so that does help us. It helps us identify who at least is going into the system. Again, they are not at this moment honoring the detainees, but it still gives us now an identification, and where possible, we will go get them ourselves upon their release.

MR. DENT: And can you send us the numbers on that?

MR. MORTON: Identifications for Cook County?

MR. DENT: Yeah.

MR. MORTON: Yeah, sure.

RESPONSE: Cook County was activated through Secure Communities on January 22, 2013. From the date of activation through the end of March, 2013, ICE identified 2,421 aliens in Cook County through Secure Communities.

The number of detainees placed in Cook County, from FY2010 through FY2013, as of March 16, is provided below:

Fiscal Year	Cook County Detainers
FY2010	2,256
FY2011	1,433
FY2012	923
FY2013 YTD*	491
Total	5,103

*YTD data is current through March 16, 2013.

Mr. DENT. Okay. Thanks. Last year you exchanged letters with Cook County back in January 2012 on the seriousness of this issue and offered to refund certain costs, I guess. Has the County accepted any funds from ICE to honor detainees, and if so, how much?

Mr. MORTON. They have not been willing to enter into any arrangement with ICE. They did, however, accept SCAAP [State Criminal Alien Assistance Program] funding for reenforcement from the federal government for the costs of detaining some of these individuals in their own facilities, which I find to be an inconsistent position.

Mr. DENT. So they will take money from ICE. They just won't collaborate.

Mr. MORTON. The Department of Justice runs the SCAAP funding but, yes, they take it from the federal government, but they do not honor our detainees.

Mr. DENT. It has really been 18 months since the ordinance passed and the Administration still hasn't taken any action. I mean, notwithstanding what you tried to do with your letter. What is the Department of Justice's position on this issue? Do you know if there is going to be any judicial action taken?

Mr. MORTON. I don't believe there has been any judicial action taken. We have asked them to look at the issue and we are still in those discussions with them.

The statute, you know, requires a, you know, prohibits efforts to interfere with communication with ICE. It is not entirely clearly how—there is no specific enforcement mechanism. I assume it would have to be an injunction, but the short answer to your question is we are still in discussions and I am not aware of any soon.

Mr. DENT. I can see your understandable frustration with Cook County for failing to collaborate with federal law enforcement on these issues, I think that is simply outrageous. And it is interesting to note that no additional action is being against Cook County, the President's hometown, when they are putting public safety at risk. In contrast, you know, the Administration filed lawsuits against states like Arizona, South Carolina and Alabama for passing pro-enforcement laws. I just can't help to notice that, that communities that are flouting ICE, failing to cooperate, they get letters, and communities that are trying to—states that are looking at least, trying to do enforcement, you know, even if some people find that controversial or disagree with the way they did it, they get lawsuits.

That really just calls into question this whole issue of the seriousness of the enforcement programs and we all want to do, many of us want to engage in serious bipartisan, comprehensive immigration reform. And you know, the public doesn't believe us because they don't think we're serious on the enforcement side.

And that is not because of you. It is just very frustrating. And I will yield back my time. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Cuellar.

REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS

Mr. CUELLAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Morton, when you see the numbers, according to the Department of Justice reporting last years immigration judges heard over

78,000 bond matters for aliens, DHS have placed into removal proceedings, and this is part of the picture itself. But give me, tell me what are the number of aliens that are removal proceedings in immigration courts across the United State because we are just talking about detention. Give us a bigger picture. What is an ordinary day for your men and women that do an outstanding job?

Mr. MORTON. So at any given moment we are handling about 325,000 administrative cases and we will handle over 470,000 bookings, that is initial arrests that come into our detention. They won't all remain in detention, so some will be released. And we maintain, you know, on average about 34,000 people in custody every day, so it is a huge operation.

Mr. CUELLAR. How many are detained?

Mr. MORTON. A very small number are actually detained out of the large population. So there are 325,000 people at the IJ level and about another 20,000 to 25,000 at the Board of Immigration appeals levels, so 350,000. At any given moment about 20,000 or so of those individuals are detained, and the reason there is a delta between that and the 34,000 number is that a lot of the people we detain for the border patrol don't go into formal immigration proceedings. They get an expedited removal order, so they are in our custody, but they don't appear before an immigration judge.

Mr. CUELLAR. And the people that you release, were they put under supervision?

Mr. MORTON. Yes. Particularly these people, but yes.

Mr. CUELLAR. They were just released out there.

Mr. MORTON. So we have, there are various forms under the statute. There are orders of recognizance. There are orders of supervision. There are alternatives to detention. You can go everywhere from check back in with us every 3 months, give us a call, to call us every day to wear this bracelet, to pay a bond of \$5,000, \$50,000. It just depends.

It is like the criminal justice system. The difference is, in certain instances there's actually mandatory detention in administrative circumstances. In the criminal justice system there are presumptions of detention, but there are no mandates.

ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION: COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Mr. CUELLAR. And I knew the answer, but I want to make sure everybody understood that they were not just released out there in the public with no supervision. In fact, under the prior administration, I believe that in June of 2004, ICE began a pilot program to keep certain offenders in eight locations. This program known as the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program, ISAP, provides alternatives to detention using electronic monitoring devices, home bases recorded by telephone monitor, aliens out there, and I think it is a company named—I assume it is still the same company, BBI, Incorporated.

In fact, they are reporting 99 percent attendance rates at immigration court hearings and, again, you get the direction from us so if we cut, there is a repercussion. If we add, there is a repercussion.

And in fiscal year 2012, \$72.4 million was appropriated for ATDs, the alternative detention to include ISAP. So cost benefit

analysis if we talked about it, what is it, \$7 per alternatives and then to keep somebody, what is it, \$122 a day roughly?

Mr. MORTON. Roughly.

Mr. CUELLAR. Yeah, roughly. So cost benefit analysis for the ones that are not a risk to the public, it would make more sense for Congress—you can't answer this—but it would make more sense to me as a member of this committee to add more money for ATD so we can save taxpayers dollars because, again, the more border patrol that we provide—and this is one thing that we all need to look at—the more border patrols that we add, the more business is created, more activity, if I can use that term. That means that ICE will become, the detention part becomes a little bit more crowded. The judges, the prosecutors, the U.S. marshals, and it has a ripple effect.

So when we just add just border patrol, which I am again in support of the border patrol, we have to understand that there is a ripple effect all the way down to the detention part and whatever alternatives and hard decisions you have to make, so I just wanted to say—there was no question to that. I just wanted to say thank you for the work that you all do, your men and women.

Mr. MORTON. Thank you. I appreciate that.

Mr. CARTER. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Yes, in response to a question that Mr. Owens asked, you said that one of the things that you may have to do under sequestration is to cut overtime?

Mr. MORTON. Yes, ma'am.

BUDGET CUTS: IMPACT OF CUTTING OVERTIME

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And so I assume that people are working overtime, there is a valid reason for it because work has to be done, so if you cut overtime, what will be the impact? Will it create backlogs in certain areas?

Mr. MORTON. For us, you know we don't do—we are not running daily line operations in the sense of, you know, TSA [Transportation Security Administration] with lines at a screener. For us it is going to be more in the area of going out and looking for people on the streets. You know, how many hours are we going to be able to devote for fugitive operations for criminal street arrests?

Flight operations, for example, we have run a very large airline, ICE Air, that moves people around. How many flights will we be able to maintain? And we have in the past, through the appropriations that committee has given us, had some flexibilities there and we have been able to add and subtract a number of flights. We are going to have to be a lot, lot tighter on those kinds of things going forward.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. So it is going to hurt your ability, then, in terms of enforcement, you will have to be very—

Mr. MORTON. We will not be able to maintain the same level of operational tempo that we have.

PARENTAL INTEREST DIRECTIVE

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you. I would like to just talk a little bit about the parental interest directive.

Mr. MORTON. Yes.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. As you know, since July of 2010 and September 2012, between that period of time, about 205,000 parents were expelled from the United States and their children were put primarily into our dysfunctional foster care system. I am pleased that ICE has drafted a parental interests directive which will help to ensure that parents in detention can arrange for child care for their children and attend family court proceedings.

Can you highlight some of the key provisions of this new policy and also when this policy will be implemented because we have been hearing about it for some time?

Mr. MORTON. So we have been working on this policy with HHS [Department of Health and Human Services] and with the department.

The main focus is to see if we can't better address those situations in which someone who is in removal proceedings, typically someone who has a criminal record but is also a parent with parental rights here and typically a single parent. That is where it gets very difficult.

And we are removing a person from the United States pursuant to the law and for good reason and they have a U.S. child who all of the sudden by operation of removal will become an orphan subject to the local child welfare services system in the given state.

And so we are trying to come up with a series of options where we can carry out our mission as a law enforcement agency and at the same time try to respect and support any efforts at the local level on questions of parental rights. So for example, if two parents are fighting and the father is in our custody, we want to see if it is possible, not violating our mission, that we can help ensure that that person goes and shows up at the hearings and has an opportunity to be heard about, hey, I am a father and I have rights here as well. Or if we remove the person, talk about should the child go with the parent. If not, what other relatives who are close enough should assume custody.

Those are the issues. These are tough issues to resolve. And I will be frank with you, most of the people that we are dealing with here are criminal offenders, so there aren't easy answers, but that is what we are doing and it is at the department.

One other thing I should just—if I might have a moment, a point of privilege because I know that you care about this issue a lot, which is the numbers of deaths in our custody over the year.

Just to let you know, we have made tremendous strides there and I give a great, great deal of credit to the man to my right. When I first came into this job, we were getting a lot of attention over the number of deaths in our custody. In 2004 we had 28 deaths in our custody and we had an average daily population then of about 21,000, 22,000 beds.

This year so far we have two deaths in our custody and, you know, our annual average is about 34,000, so tremendous strides have been made and I want to thank Mr. Mead. And I also just mention it because I know it was an area that you care about a lot.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you. And do you know when this will be?

Mr. MORTON. I don't. I mean, a lot of headway has been made on it and I know that we are talking with the department—let me do this. Let me just get you an answer to your question.

[The information follows:]

MS. ROYBAL-ALLARD: ...And also when this policy [parental interest directive] will be implemented because we have been hearing about it for some time?

MR. MORTON: ...I don't. I mean, a lot of headway has been made on it and I know that we are talking with the department – let me do this. Let me just get you an answer to your question.

RESPONSE: In furtherance of ICE's commitment to ensuring that immigration enforcement activities, including detention and removal, do not unnecessarily undermine the interests of alien parents and legal guardians of minor children, ICE drafted a directive titled, "Facilitating Parental Interests in the Course of Immigration Enforcement Activities," which establishes policy and procedures to ensure that the Department's enforcement efforts do not unnecessarily disrupt the interests of parents or legal guardians of minors.

This draft Directive is now pending final review and approval.

FAILURE-TO-APPEAR RATE

Mr. CARTER. Gentlemen, we appreciate you being here today. The fact that we called you up here is because honestly we respect what you do and what you have done for us in the past.

Mr. Mead, I don't want to neglect saying thank you for 40 years of service. It is hard work. It has been a rough arena and you deserve whatever rest you plan to get. I hope it is good for you.

I appreciate all of you, but suggest to you, Director, that when the staff makes a request, respond as quickly as possible whether it be the majority staff or the minority staff. When we make a request to your agency, we could have saved quite a bit of time here today if questions had been answered.

Mr. Ragsdale, I was disappointed in an answer you gave, so I want to point out if you don't know, you have reprogramming authority from the guys above you, the ability to shift money around, then you should because you are in charge of finances and if there is money available, you ought to go look for it. So I would try to find out about that because I think that is kind of important.

Immigration is a mission that is very important to me and one of the things we have been talking about at the last round of questioning is the—and I want to see if you know a number because I am going to be very impressed about what I think I am hearing—what is the failure-to-appear rate, do you know?

Mr. MORTON. It depends on, obviously if you are in detention, it is very low.

Mr. CARTER. No, I am talking about, you got 325,000 processed, you said, last year, the failure-to-appear rate as it relates to the 11 million, or whatever number you use.

Mr. MORTON. It depends on the level of—in ATD it is quite low for the basic orders of recognizance or supervision, particularly people who have been here a long time, it can be quite high.

[The information follows:]

MR. CARTER: I am talking about, you got 325,000 processed, you said, last year, the failure-to-appear rate as it relates to the 11 million, or whatever number you use.

MR. MORTON: It depends on the level of – in ATD it is quite low for the basic orders of recognizance or supervision, particularly people who have been here a long time, it can be quite high.

RESPONSE: For Calendar Year (CY) 2011, aliens monitored in the Full Service component of the ATD program appeared at their final hearings before an Immigration Judge 96.0% of the time. Aliens monitored in the Full Service component appeared for removal 84.0% of the time in CY 11. Aliens in the Technology Only component of the ATD program appeared for removal 46.7% of the time in CY 11.

Mr. CARTER. Back in 2002 when I first got, I guess it was in 2004, when I got on this committee, in Houston I was hearing all of these horror stories about the failure-to-appear rate was 90 percent didn't show up. And a lot of what we did especially with the alternatives to incarceration—it is a word I have used, maybe you don't call it that, detention.

Mr. MORTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARTER. The alternatives were to help that rate and it has and the people you are tracking and that is good news. And by the way, when we did the 34,000 mandate, we also plussed up substantially the alternatives; is that correct?

Mr. MORTON. You did.

Mr. CARTER. So it is not like we are just some crazy people that want to lock everybody up. We have also worked on that part of this program, too.

Well, you know, we are here to help you enforce the law. You are the number-two law enforcement agency in the country, but we also have the issue of facing the American public on who we turn loose on them every day and responsibility, the way this world works up here is going to fall on the people who sit on this dais less than you. I will be glad to give them your private number, but that would be unfair to you so I won't do that to you.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Chairman, if you would allow me just a few things. One, obviously, the relationship with this committee is a very important one, not simply because it is the appropriations committee, but as I said this is the closest committee we have to an authorizing committee in practice because we are not statutorily authorized. And so what you tell us in your annual appropriation to us, that is the guidance we get.

I take full responsibility for the timing and notification of these releases. We owe the committee, both majority and minority, quick and thoughtful accounting and oversight and we can do a better job, and on this set of cases we have provided you some initial information. I am not saying that that is going to be the end of it. I am happy to come and brief on all of the decisions, why we made them. We are looking at them ourselves.

If we made a mistake in a particular case, we will fix it. That is just the way we are, and we may have a disagreement as to whether a simple assault 20 years ago, and you got two days for it, was something that, you know, we made the decision that we did.

But I can tell you that at least the folks that I represent that made this decision, they were making these decisions on a case-by-case basis. I don't anticipate that we will see this level of release any time soon.

We are going to have to work with this committee, whatever you decide in two weeks on how to go forward for the remaining six months of the year. I don't know where Congress will come out on that and we shall see.

Mr. CARTER. Again, I thank you for your comments. I will point out that, at least the chair and I believe every member on this dais, if we were given that information in a timely manner, that noted this person that had a simple assault ten years ago when they were 19 years old, I think we have got enough common sense up

here, I would hope, to realize that is an extenuating circumstance that will be—and honestly we can assure you, I will.

So I mean that is why communication would have saved a lot of effort here.

And keep a view of the landscape on what is going on in the country or you would see why there might be somebody like me raising hell about this.

Okay. Thank you for coming.

Mr. MORTON. Fair point. Thank you.

[Questions for the record follow:]

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE John Carter

**Director John Morton, Deputy Director Daniel Ragsdale, Executive
Associate Director, Gary Mead, Immigration and Customs
Enforcement**

Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Immigration Enforcement Hearing
March 14, 2013

Release of Detainees February 2013

Question: Original media reports and internal documents seen by the Committee indicate that as many as 3,000 detainees were released for budgetary reasons. Please explain the discrepancy.

ANSWER: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is not aware of how the media arrived at the initial figure of 3,000 for the number of detainees that were released. As of March 13, 2013, ICE detainee releases for budgetary reasons from February 9, 2013, through March 1, 2013, totaled 2,226.

Question: Please provide the total number of detainees released during the time period from February 9 through March 2, 2013. Of those NOT released for budgetary reasons, please provide a breakdown of the reasons for such release.

ANSWER: The total number of detainees released from February 9, 2013 through March 2, 2013, is 2,376, of which 2,226 were release for budgetary reasons and 150 were released for non-budgetary reasons. Of those 150 that were not released for budgetary reasons, 98 were released due to a low likelihood of removal (94 due to the detention limits under *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001) and 4 due to protracted travel document issuance difficulties), 25 were released for humanitarian concerns, and 27 were released due to a pending benefit or a legal impediment to removal. This analysis is current as of March 13, 2013.

Question: Please provide a detailed description of the means by which ICE determined that 2,228 detainees were released for budgetary reasons.

ANSWER: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) started fiscal year (FY) 2013 with its highest Average Daily Population (ADP) ever, 34,280 detention beds. During the first quarter of FY 2013, the daily count of detainees exceeded 36,000 because of an unexpected increase in U.S. Customs and Border Protection Border Patrol apprehensions and an ongoing aggressive enforcement program. At the beginning of the second quarter of the FY, ICE completed a review of its funding availability and spend plans for the remainder of the

Continuing Resolution (CR) period. ICE determined that if it continued the current operational tempo, funding would run out by March 9, 2013 (18 days prior to the expiration of the CR).

To ensure that the current CR funding could be sustained through March 27, 2013, ICE determined that it was necessary to reduce its ADP. Effective February 9, 2013, ICE gradually adjusted the daily population count by instructing the Field to consider release for aliens who were not subject to mandatory detention by statute and who posed no significant threat to public safety. Aliens without a criminal history were favored for release. This release of detainees was suspended on March 1, 2013, following an additional apportionment of \$22 million (above the automatically-apportioned amount) to ICE's salaries and expenses account, as requested by the Department of Homeland Security on February 28, 2013.

Question: Please provide the criminal histories for each of the ten Level 1 detainees released, including the individuals that were taken back into custody after release and those since reclassified as Level 2s.

ANSWER: The criminal histories of the Level 1 detainees released, as of March 25, 2013, are summarized below.

Chicago Field Office

- Alien 1
 - In December 2007, the alien was convicted of misdemeanor criminal trespassing and sentenced to 8 months of probation. In July 2008, the alien was convicted of felony larceny and sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment and 5 years of probation. The alien was found by the Board of Immigration Appeals to be bond eligible and the immigration judge ordered his release upon the posting of a bond. The alien was unable to post bond and released for humanitarian reasons. The alien has three USC children, of which one has medical issues that requires constant care.
- Alien 2
 - In February 1979, the alien was convicted of alien smuggling (felony) and sentenced to 60 days of imprisonment. In March 1988, the alien was also convicted of misdemeanor battery and sentenced to 30 days in jail and 24 months of probation. The alien has had physical presence in the United States for the past 34 years and no convictions for the past 25 years.

Miami Field Office

- Alien 3
 - In August 2011, the alien was convicted of workers compensation fraud (felony) and sentenced to 17 months imprisonment. The alien was originally released for humanitarian reasons, but returned to ICE custody in March 2013.

New York Field Office

- Alien 4
 - In January 2012, the alien was convicted of felony criminal sale of a controlled substance and misdemeanor criminal possession of a controlled substance and sentenced to one year imprisonment. In February 2012, the alien was also convicted of felony bail jumping and sentenced to one day imprisonment. The alien returned to ICE custody in February 2013.
- Alien 5
 - In January 2012, the alien was convicted of felony second degree assault and sentenced to one year imprisonment. The alien returned to ICE custody in March 2013.

Phoenix Field Office

- Alien 6
 - The alien was convicted of misdemeanor possession of stolen property in 1972 (sentenced to 60 days in prison) and disorderly conduct in 1979, 1986 and 2001 for which the alien served 10 days in prison, 5 days in prison and credit for time served respectively. Additionally, the alien has been convicted of misdemeanor criminal possession of a controlled substance in 1989, 1998, 2001, 2003 and 2007 and was sentenced to time served for each offense. Furthermore, the alien was sentenced to time served for misdemeanor theft of services in 1995, served 15 days for misdemeanor criminal trespass in 1995 and four days confinement for a conviction of misdemeanor transportation without paying in 1999. The alien was subsequently removed from the United States as an aggravated felon in 2008. The alien currently resides in the New York City area and has been enrolled in the Alternatives to Detention program.

San Francisco Field Office

- Alien 7
 - The alien was twice convicted of misdemeanor theft in 2007 and sentenced to 10 days imprisonment and 45 days imprisonment respectively. Additionally, in May 2009, the alien was convicted of receiving stolen property (felony) and sentenced to eight months of imprisonment. The alien was also convicted of felony battery and sentenced to four years imprisonment. In March 2013, the alien returned to ICE custody.
- Alien 8
 - The alien was convicted of misdemeanor DUI in 2003 and sentenced to two days' confinement, misdemeanor DUI in 2006 and sentenced to ten days' confinement and for felony vandalism in 2007, for which the alien was sentenced to eight months' confinement. Additionally, the alien was sentenced to probation for a misdemeanor driving without a license conviction in 2010 and was convicted of felony burglary on two occasions with a 30-day sentence and a 365-day sentence respectively. In 2012, the alien was also convicted of felony forgery and

sentenced to 365 days' confinement. The alien is enrolled in the Alternatives to Detention program based on his equities in the United States to include: 23 years of physical presence, naturalized USC parents and all of the alien's convictions were non-violent.

The following individuals were reclassified as Level 2:

Chicago Field Office

- Alien 9
 - In March 1996, the alien was convicted for carrying a concealed weapon (misdemeanor) and sentenced to two months of imprisonment and 12 months of probation. In April 2005, the alien was charged with driving while intoxicated (DWI) but subsequently that charge was dismissed and the alien was convicted for misdemeanor reckless driving and sentenced to 180 days imprisonment. In December 2012, the alien was convicted for operating a vehicle while intoxicated (misdemeanor) and sentenced to 365 days imprisonment, 275 days of which were suspended. The alien returned to ICE custody in March 2013.

Miami Field Office

- Alien 10
 - In August 1997, the alien was convicted of felony burglary and sentenced to 11 months and 29 days of imprisonment. In April 2001, the alien was convicted of misdemeanor possession of marijuana and misdemeanor possession of a narcotic implement for which the alien was ordered to pay a fine and court costs. The alien returned to ICE custody in March 2013 and in April 2013, the alien's case was terminated and the alien was released.

Question: Please provide a detailed breakdown of the 1,599 non-criminal alien detainees released for budgetary reasons, including the number with: pending criminal proceedings by types of crimes; gang affiliations; and removal orders.

ANSWER: As of March 22, 2013, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) reviewed the 1,599 non-criminal detainees released for budgetary reasons and determined there were two duplicates in the count, reducing the total to 1,597. Of those individuals, 475 are the subject of pending criminal proceedings and 152 are subject to final orders of removal. There is some overlap in the categories, representing 592 distinct individuals. Some aliens have a final order and are pending criminal proceedings. The table below details the charges pending against the released detainees who are the subject of pending criminal proceedings. ICE does not statistically track gang affiliations in a searchable manner. Any information regarding gang affiliations in ICE databases would only be included in narrative fields, which are not readily searchable.

Non-Criminal Immigration Violators with Pending Charges Details

Pending Criminal Charge*	Number of Charges
Aggravated Assault - Family - Gun	1
Aggravated Assault - Family - Weapon	1
Aggravated Assault - Gun	1
Aggravated Assault - Non-family - Strongarm	1
Aggravated Assault - Weapon	2
Amphetamine - Possession	1
Assault	32
Battery	5
Burglary	6
Cocaine - Possession	6
Commercial Sex	1
Conditional Release Violation	1
Contempt of Court	7
Crimes Against Person	7
Cruelty Toward Child	3
Cruelty Toward Wife	1
Damage Property	8
Dangerous Drugs	4
Disorderly Conduct	17
Domestic Violence	18
Driving Under Influence Drugs	3
Driving Under Influence Liquor	139
Drug Possession	8
Drug Trafficking	5
Embezzle - Business Property	1
Escape From Custody	1
Failure To Appear	10
False Citizenship	1
False Imprisonment	1
Family Offense	3
Federal - Material Witness	10
Firing Weapon	1
Flight To Avoid (prosecution, confinement, etc.)	1
Forgery	8

Pending Criminal Charge*	Number of Charges
Fraud	17
Gambling	1
Hit and Run	8
Identity Theft	2
Illegal Entry (INA SEC.101(a)(43)(O), 8 U.S.C.1325 only)	113
Illegal Re-Entry (INA SEC.101(a)(43)(O), 8 U.S.C. 1326 only)	4
Immigration (Possess of Fraud/Immigration Documents)	8
Intimidation	5
Kidnap Adult	1
Larceny	15
Licensing Violation	7
Liquor	8
Making False Report	1
Marijuana - Possession	10
Marijuana - Sell	1
Narcotic Equipment - Possession	3
Neglect Family	2
Non-support of Parent	1
Obstruct Police	6
Obstructing Court Order	1
Possession Forged	1
Possession of Weapon	2
Possession Stolen Property	1
Public Order Crimes	19
Public Peace	1
Rape	1
Receive Stolen Property	4
Resisting Officer	8
Robbery	7
Sex Assault	2
Sex Offense	3
Shoplifting	10
Simple Assault	2
Smuggling Aliens	3
Stolen Property	4
Tax Revenue	1
Theft and Use Vehicle Other Crime	1
Threat Terroristic State Offenses	2

Pending Criminal Charge*	Number of Charges
Threat to Burn	1
Traffic Offense	171
Trespassing	10
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle (includes joy riding)	1
Vehicle Theft	1
Violation of a Court Order	5
Weapon Offense	3
*Aliens may have multiple criminal charges pending and all charges were reported, resulting in more charges than total aliens.	

Question: Please provide a breakout of the 1,599 non-criminal and 629 criminal detainees released by ICE's priority categories.

ANSWER: The table below provides a breakdown of the criminal aliens released by criminal offense level.

Level	Criminal Releases *
Level 1	8
Level 2	161
Level 3	460
Total	629

***As of March 25, 2013**

As of March 25, 2013, there were 1,597 non-criminal releases. However, there is no further breakdown for the non-criminal cases.

Question: Please provide a detailed breakdown of the 2,228 illegal aliens released and the conditions of those releases, particularly the form of supervision applied (including alternatives to detention by type, bond, and orders of recognizance).

ANSWER: As of March 25, 2013, the number of aliens released for budgetary reasons from February 9, 2013, through March 1, 2013, was 2,226. While U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement originally reported 2,228 releases, it was subsequently determined that there were two duplicates resulting in an adjusted total of 2,226. Released individuals were placed on various types of supervision as illustrated in the following table.

Detainees Released from February 9, 2013, through March 1, 2013	
Category	Number Released
Alternatives to Detention (<i>details below</i>)	102
Bonded out	171
Order of recognizance	1,640
Order of supervision—final order	137
Paroled	172
Other (terminated, turned over to another law enforcement agency, or relief granted by immigration judge)	4
Total	2,226

**Alternatives to Detention
Details by Component Type and Technology**

	GPS	Telephonic Reporting	Total
Full Service	43	41	84
Technology Only	0	18	18
Total	43	59	102

*The numbers represent the component and technology breakout of the participants' initial enrollment into ATD. The technology that some of the participants use to report into the program has since changed. Data from BI Incorporated's July 5, 2013 population reports, data through July 4, 2013.

Question: When the decision was taken to release detainees for budgetary reasons, how was that direction conveyed to the Field Office Directors?

ANSWER: The direction concerning the release of detainees for budgetary reasons that U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations leadership provided to field office directors was conveyed by a series of teleconference calls and electronic mail messages from late January 2013 until late February 2013.

Question: What specific direction was provided to them regarding how many to release and how fast? Was such guidance provided to each area of responsibility?

ANSWER: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Headquarters staff coordinated with each ERO field office director (FOD) to reduce the detained population by focusing first on the release of non-mandatory and non-criminal detainees, while continuing with imminent removals and high priority arrests being placed in detention. Each FOD was instructed to conduct a case-by-case review of all non-criminal, non-mandatory detained cases and identify those who could be released without posing a risk to the national security or public safety.

Question: What specific direction was provided to them regarding who to release - including acceptable categories or characteristics of appropriate detainees?

ANSWER: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Headquarters staff coordinated with each ERO Field Office Director (FOD) to

reduce the detained population by focusing first on the release of non-mandatory and non-criminal detainees, while continuing with imminent removals and high priority arrests being placed in detention. Each FOD was instructed to conduct a case-by-case review of all non-criminal, non-mandatory detained cases and identify those detainees that could be released without posing a risk to the national security or public safety, for instance, aliens who could not be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future who posed no national security or public safety risk.

In mid-February, each FOD was provided a specific list of detainees within each FOD's areas of responsibility. The list identified aliens by categories, such as non-mandatory, non-criminal cases; non-mandatory level 3 cases; mandatory detainees, non-criminal reinstatements, etc. As part of implementing instructions to identify aliens suitable for release, FODs were advised that they were to focus their reviews on the non-mandatory, non-criminal category of cases.

Question: Did headquarters send any detainees by name for release? If so, how were those individuals chosen?

ANSWER: In mid-February 2013, each U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations Field Office Director (FOD) was provided a list of all detainees within their areas of responsibility. The list identified aliens by categories, such as non-mandatory, non-criminal cases; non-mandatory level 3 cases; mandatory, non-criminal reinstatements, etc. As part of implementing instructions to identify aliens suitable for release, FODs were advised that they were to focus their reviews on the non-mandatory, non-criminal category of cases.

Question: What specific direction was provided regarding the type of supervision these detainees should receive once released?

ANSWER: The release of aliens is a normal part of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) operations, and Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations Field Office Directors consistently exercise supervision options over released aliens. For instance, an alien may be released on a monetary bond, with conditions, such as the delivery of the alien upon notice from ICE. Aliens released on orders of recognizance may be subject to a number of release terms, including in-person reporting; appearance at scheduled hearings; notification of change of residence; adherence to state, local, and federal laws; and the obligation to assist with procuring travel documents. With respect to aliens released on orders of supervision, the conditions of supervision may include regular in-person reporting; limits on association with criminal activity; adherence to state, local, and federal laws; instructions concerning medications; cooperation with procuring travel documents; and registration with appropriate rehabilitative programs. Released aliens placed in the Alternatives to Detention program must comply with specific release conditions that are assigned based on the results of an individual evaluation. The conditions include any one, or a combination of several, of the following requirements: assignment of either a Global Positioning System unit or enrollment in voice verification reporting, recurring scheduled office visits, unannounced home visits, and/or a bond. When determining the level of reporting and technology assignment, each participant is reviewed on a case-by-case basis and myriad factors are considered, including but not limited to criminal

convictions, pending criminal charges, community ties, current stage in immigration proceedings, medical conditions, and other humanitarian concerns.

Question: I understand that much, if not all, of this guidance and direction was verbal. Please specify if any of the above direction was provided in writing. Further, if none was in writing, why not?

ANSWER: The direction provided to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Field Office Directors (FODs) from the Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations leadership was conveyed by a series of electronic mail messages and teleconference calls from late January 2013 until late February 2013. Teleconference calls are routinely used to convey information to field offices. In this case, they served to reinforce the written guidance and to facilitate answers to questions posed by the FODs.

Travel

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by ICE political employees for travel in FY 2012. Include the name of the individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, total days/partial days, and total cost.

ANSWER: See the table below for response.

Name	Purpose	Location	Travel Begin Date	Travel End Date	Cost	Days
John Morton	Keynote speaker at Second Assembly at International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Annual Conference. Met with U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) personnel, and various local law enforcement leaders to promote ICE and discuss issues that pertain to local law enforcement. Speaker at ICE foundation dinner.	Chicago, IL	10/23/2011	10/25/2011	\$759.77	3
John Morton	Held Town Halls with the local Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) offices on Prosecutorial Discretion in all three cities. In San Diego, held a meeting with union representatives, U.S. attorney, and visited El Centro SPC. In San Francisco, met with U.S. attorney.	San Francisco, CA; Los Angeles, CA; San Diego, CA	10/26/2011	10/31/2011	\$2,276.83	6
John Morton	Keynote speaker at Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA) awards ceremony. Met with Government of Mexico officials to discuss joint cases.	Miami, FL	11/4/2011	11/5/2011	\$1,041.84	2
John Morton	Filmed Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) video with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP); held OPLA and ERO town hall meetings in New York and Newark.	New York City, NY; Newark, NJ	11/9/2011	11/10/2011	\$1,162.18	2
John Morton	Meetings with United Kingdom counterparts in London. Met with local ICE personnel and United Arab Emirates (UAE) officials in Dubai and Abu Dhabi. Met with UAE customs officials. Keynote speaker at Gulf States global police symposium conference in Abu Dhabi.	London, England; Abu Dhabi and Dubai, UAE	11/30/2011	12/6/2011	\$7,928.39	7

John Morton	In VT, tour and ribbon cutting of Bulk Cash Smuggling Center with Senator Leahy, town hall and tour at Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) and Fugitive Operations Center. In Miami, held ERO and OPLA town halls.	Burlington, VT; Miami, FL	12/11/2011	12/13/2011	\$2,327.59	3
John Morton	Spoke at conference with restaurant executives to discuss ICE's mutual agreement between government and employers (IMAGE) worksite program; held OPLA and ERO town halls.	Phoenix, AZ	1/19/2012	1/20/2012	\$922.03	2
John Morton	IPR press conference in Indianapolis.	Indianapolis, IN	2/1/2012	2/2/2012	\$1,011.76	2
John Morton	Guest lecturer at University of Virginia law school.	Charlottesville, VA	2/6/2012	2/7/2012	\$66.93	2
John Morton	Spoke at ERO Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) graduation.	Brunswick, GA	2/8/2012	2/8/2012	\$1,230.87	1
John Morton	Film industry roundtable and meeting with U.S. attorney in San Antonio, TX. Attended Zapata Memorial in Brownsville.	Brownsville, TX; San Antonio, TX	2/13/2012	2/15/2012	\$1,510.95	3
John Morton	Emergency visit to ICE office for personnel issue. Workplace shooting February 16, 2012.	Los Angeles, CA	2/17/2012	2/18/2012	\$982.82	2
John Morton	In New York, held OPLA town hall, ERO non-governmental organization (NGO) town hall, and met with U.S. attorney; attended case briefing in Newark.	New York City, NY; Newark, NJ	2/21/2012	2/22/2012	\$586.47	2
John Morton	Traveled with Secretary Napolitano and other DHS officials to meet Mexican government officials and counterparts regarding joint cases, border security, and repatriation of Mexican nationals.	Mexico City, Mexico	2/27/2012	2/28/2012	\$1,853.54	2

John Morton	NGO town hall event in San Francisco; attended speaking event at Stanford Law in Stanford and ASCAP conference in Los Angeles. Returned to San Francisco for meetings with California governor and Apple regarding IPR.	San Francisco, CA; Los Angeles, CA	4/20/2012	4/23/2012	\$1,892.90	4
John Morton	Met with wounded agents and local management in San Francisco. Met with management and employees in the Los Angeles Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) office regarding recent shooting.	San Francisco, CA; Los Angeles, CA	5/6/2012	5/8/2012	\$1,116.78	3
John Morton	Program town hall visit to local ERO, HSI, and OPLA offices. Meetings with industry partners, and U.S. Attorney's Office. Visit wounded officer in Miami.	Denver, CO Miami, FL	5/15/2012	5/17/2012	\$1,774.99	3
John Morton	Press conference for the New Jersey Border Enforcement Security Task (BEST) force case.	Newark, NJ	5/23/2012	5/23/2012	\$506.71	1
John Morton	Press conference with Amsterdam Police Hotlénita case. Met with leadership of Military Koninklijke Marechaussee (KMAR)/Border Police, and Korps Landelijke Politiediensten (KLPD); National Police Services Agency) to discuss operational topics such as KMAR's facilitation of deportee transit, and cooperation and information sharing between ICE and KLPD. Also participated in Hotlénita (Child Predator Arrest) press conference, which highlighted the partnership between ICE and KLPD.	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	5/29/2012	5/31/2012	\$2,259.64	3
John Morton	Keynote address at the IACP/Ameripol.	Medellin, Columbia	6/3/2012	6/5/2012	\$2,355.94	3
John Morton	Attended National Sheriffs' Association conference, held sidebar meetings, and spoke at the	Nashville, TN	6/19/2012	6/20/2012	\$699.67	2

	ICE foundation dinner.						
John Morton	Met with U.S. attorney, held town hall meetings in Houston, and southwest initiative briefing.	Corpus Christi, and Houston, TX	6/21/2012	6/24/2012	\$1,757.64	4	
John Morton	Attended World Customs Organization (WCO) annual council meeting. Met with international counterparts from various countries to discuss joint cases and efforts.	London, England; Brussels, Belgium	6/27/2012	6/30/2012	\$4,138.94	4	
John Morton	Attended National Latino Peace Officer Association event with Secretary Napolitano.	Dallas, TX	6/30/2012	7/1/2012	\$102.43	2	
John Morton	Press conference with U.S. attorney in Buffalo HSI loan fraud case. Travel to McAllen to visit wounded agent.	Buffalo, NY; McAllen, TX	7/10/2012	7/11/2012	\$1,527.55	2	
John Morton	Member of the Dais at National Organization of Black Law Enforcement (NOBLE) conference where several federal law enforcement agencies participated. Held sidebar meetings with other ICE officials and local law enforcement during this trip.	Little Rock, AR	7/22/2012	7/23/2012	\$1,186.42	2	
John Morton	Keynote speaker at FLETC graduation ceremony for Mexican Criminal Investigators Training (CIT) program. Traveled to Atlanta to participate in a ride along with ERO Fugitive Operations team, met with ERO leadership, and conducted a town hall with ICE employees.	Charleston, SC; Atlanta, GA	8/23/2012	8/24/2012	\$1,230.87	2	
John Morton	Met with Canadian counterparts, local ICE personnel and embassy officials regarding northern border security, ongoing cases and joint efforts.	Ottawa, Canada	9/4/2012	9/5/2012	\$1,360.72	2	
John Morton	Keynote speaker at OPLA leadership conference.	Atlanta, GA	9/11/2012	9/12/2012	\$677.41	2	
John Morton	Attended IACP conference in San Diego.	San Diego, CA	9/30/2012	9/30/2012	\$1,405.77	1	

Name	Purpose	Location	Travel Begin Date	Travel End Date	Cost	Days
Suzanne Barr	Participated with 21st Century Border Executive Steering sub-committee, which consists of Mexican and U.S. government officials to discuss joint cases and possible solutions to border issues.	Mexico City, Mexico	10/12/2011	10/16/2011	\$2,366.63	5
Suzanne Barr	Attended IACP conference in an effort to strengthen relationships with other law enforcement organizations, promote the ICE mission, and address concerns with these organizations.	Chicago, IL	10/23/2011	10/25/2011	\$928.01	3
Suzanne Barr	Held Town Halls with the local ERO and OPLA offices on Prosecutorial Discretion in all three cities. In San Diego, attended meetings with union representatives; U.S. attorney, and visited El Centro SPC. In San Francisco, met with U.S. attorney.	San Francisco, CA; San Diego, CA; Los Angeles, CA	10/26/2011	10/31/2011	\$2,461.04	6
Suzanne Barr	Attended FLEOA awards ceremony. Met with Government of Mexico officials to discuss joint cases.	Miami, FL	11/4/2011	11/5/2011	\$1,041.84	2
Suzanne Barr	Attended filming of IPR public announcement at CBP facility in New Jersey; held OPLA and ERO town hall meetings in New York and Newark.	New York, NY; Newark, NJ	11/9/2011	11/10/2011	\$1,162.18	2
Suzanne Barr	Attended Transnational Crimes/Global Threats and Illicit Networks training conference on behalf of ICE.	Cartagena, Colombia	11/13/2011	11/16/2011	\$2,342.05	4
Suzanne Barr	Meetings with United Kingdom counterparts in London. Met with local ICE personnel and UAE officials in Dubai and Abu Dhabi. Met with UAE customs officials and attended Gulf States Global Police symposium conference in Abu Dhabi.	London, England; Dubai and Abu Dhabi, UAE	11/30/2011	12/6/2011	\$7,927.49	7
Suzanne Barr	In VT, tour and ribbon cutting of Bulk Cash Smuggling Center with Senator Leahy, town hall and tour at LESC and Fugitive Operations Center. In Miami, held ERO and OPLA town halls.	Burlington, VT Miami, FL	12/11/2011	12/13/2011	\$2,293.33	3
Suzanne Barr	Spoke at conference with restaurant executives to discuss IMAGE worksite program; held OPLA and ERO town halls.	Phoenix, AZ	1/19/2012	1/22/2012	\$933.28	4

Suzanne Barr	Attended the IPR press conference in Indianapolis and toured the Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC).	Indianapolis, IN	2/1/2012	2/6/2012	\$903.76	6
Suzanne Barr	Attended ERO FLETC graduation staffing role.	Brunswick, GA	2/8/2012	2/9/2012	\$1,624.79	2
Suzanne Barr	Film industry roundtable and meeting with U.S. attorney in San Antonio, TX. Attended Zapata Memorial in Brownsville.	Brownsville, TX	2/13/2012	2/15/2012	\$1,510.95	3
Suzanne Barr	Emergency visit to ICE office for personnel issue.	Los Angeles, CA	2/17/2012	2/18/2012	\$1,281.77	2
Suzanne Barr	OPLA town hall, ERO NGO meetings, IPR meetings and meeting with U.S. attorney.	New York, NY	2/21/2012	2/22/2012	\$582.97	2
Suzanne Barr	Met with Panamanian officials to discuss the Panamanian government's merger of Immigration and Customs agencies in preparation for Secretary Napolitano's upcoming visit. Also met with Panamanian counterparts and local personnel.	Panama City, FC	2/23/2012	2/27/2012	\$1,370.92	5
Suzanne Barr	Visited local ICE detention facilities, Mesa gateway flight center, and met with OPLA attorneys to discuss prosecutorial case review.	Phoenix, AZ	3/23/2012	3/26/2012	\$1,003.83	4
Suzanne Barr	NGO town hall event in San Francisco; attended speaking event at Stanford Law in Stanford and ASCAP conference in Los Angeles. Returned to San Francisco for meetings with California governor and Apple regarding IPR.	San Francisco, CA; Los Angeles, CA	4/20/2012	4/23/2012	\$1,436.04	4
Suzanne Barr	San Francisco site visit to meet with wounded agents and local management. Los Angeles visit to the local HSI office to meet with management and employees regarding recent shooting.	San Francisco, CA; Los Angeles, CA	5/6/2012	5/8/2012	\$1,151.04	3
Suzanne Barr	Program town hall visit to local ERO, HSI, and OPLA offices. Meetings with industry partners and U.S. Attorney's Office. Visit wounded officer in Miami.	Denver, CO; Miami, FL	5/15/2012	5/17/2012	\$1,774.99	3
Suzanne Barr	Staffing D1 for a press conference on a Border	Newark, NJ	5/23/2012	5/23/2012	\$506.71	1

Barr	Enforcement/large scale carjacking operation. The operation led to over 200 vehicles and \$6 million recovered Press conference New Jersey BEST case. Met with leadership of Military Koninklijke Marechaussee (KMAR)/Border Police, and Korps Landelijke Politiediensten (KLPD); National Police Services Agency) to discuss operational topics such as KMAR's facilitation of deportee transit, and cooperation and information sharing between ICE and KLPD. Also participated in Hotlinta (Child Predator Arrest) press conference, which highlighted the partnership between ICE and KLPD. Press conference with Amsterdam Police Hotlenita case.					
Suzanne Barr		Amsterdam, The Netherlands	5/29/2012	5/31/2012	\$2,259.64	3
Suzanne Barr	Attended the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)/Ameripol – staffing role.	Medellin, Colombia	6/3/2012	6/5/2012	\$2,650.63	3
Suzanne Barr	Attended National Sheriff's Association conference and ICE Foundation Dinner.	Nashville, TN	6/19/2012	6/20/2012	\$ 699.67	2
Suzanne Barr	Traveled with Secretary Napolitano to attend Women In Federal Law Enforcement event.	Orlando, FL	6/26/2012	6/27/2012	\$ 11.93	2
Suzanne Barr	Attended World Customs Organization (WCO) Annual Council Meeting. Met with international counterparts from various countries to discuss joint cases and efforts.	London, England; Brussels, Belgium	6/27/2012	6/30/2012	\$4,139.02	4
Suzanne Barr	Attended the National Latino Officer Association event with Secretary Napolitano.	Dallas, TX	6/30/2012	7/1/2012	\$102.43	2
Suzanne Barr	Press conference with U.S. attorney in Buffalo HSI loan fraud case. Travel to McAllen to visit wounded agent.	Buffalo, NY; McAllen, TX	7/10/2012	7/11/2012	\$1,493.29	2
Suzanne Barr	Conducted an office visit with ICE personnel and met with host country counterparts to discuss issues and joint efforts.	Tel Aviv, Israel	7/16/2012	7/21/2012	\$4,167.92	6

Name	Purpose	Location	Travel Begin Date	Travel End Date	Cost	Days
Lacy Ettehad	IMAGE Meetings in Memphis and Nashville; amended to reflect different departure city and date of travel.	Nashville, TN	11/4/2011	11/6/2011	\$588.63	3
Lacy Ettehad	Attended filming of IPR public announcement at CBP facility in New Jersey; OPLA and ERO town halls in New Jersey to discuss prosecutorial discretion. Also, ERO town hall in New York to discuss prosecutorial discretion.	New York City, NY; Newark, NJ	11/9/2011	11/10/2011	\$1,181.92	2
Lacy Ettehad	IPR press conference in Indianapolis.	Indianapolis, IN	2/1/2012	2/2/2012	\$622.79	2
Name	Purpose	Location	Travel Begin Date	Travel End Date	Cost	Days
Elliot Williams	Tour and ribbon cutting of Bulk Cash Smuggling Center with Senator Leahy, town hall and tour at LESC and Fugitive Operations Center.	Burlington, VT	12/11/2011	12/12/2011	\$1,477.75	2
Elliot Williams	Accompanied ERO removal flight out of Mesa.	Phoenix, AZ	6/25/2012	6/28/2012	\$1,270.58	4
Elliot Williams	Attended U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) 2012 National Congressional Liaison Training Conference and spoke about ICE's interactions with USCIS in the removal and benefits process.	Chicago, IL	5/9/2012	5/10/2012	\$601.55	2

Name	Purpose	Location	Travel Begin Date	Travel End Date	Cost	Days
Kevin Landy	Attended a Town Hall meeting in the Miami area regarding a congressional request about plans under consideration to develop an IGSA detention facility in Southwest Ranches, Florida.	Miami, FL	11/4/2011	11/5/2011	\$1,036.24	2
Kevin Landy	Travel to conduct detention and ICE facility onsite visits in the New Jersey and New York Areas of Responsibility and met with ICE and facility personnel.	New York, NY; Newark, NJ	12/7/2011	12/11/2011	\$1,793.49	5
Kevin Landy	Travel to detention facilities and met with ICE and facility personnel in the San Antonio AOR, at Hutto, Karnes and STDC detention facilities. Participated in a panel on detention reform hosted by an NGO and in a town hall hosted by the ICE Public Advocate – both in Austin, Texas.	Austin, TX; San Antonio, TX	9/10/2012	9/14/2012	\$1,336.33	5

Name	Purpose	Location	Travel Begin Date	Travel End Date	Cost	Days
Brian Hale	IACP Conference; accompanied Director Morton who delivered remarks to the IACP. Facilitated press interviews.	Chicago, IL	10/23/2011	10/25/2011	\$1,275.01	3
Brian Hale	Filmed IPR video at CBP facility in Newark.	Dayton, NJ	11/9/2011	11/9/2011	\$264.98	1
Brian Hale	Program/Site Visit; attended meeting at the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to discuss upcoming joint case with DHS.	Houston, TX	11/14/2011	11/16/2011	\$1,123.18	3
Brian Hale	Writers Guild of America, ICE 101: Facilitated meeting to educate entertainment industry about ICE's roles and responsibilities.	New York City, NY	12/9/2011	12/9/2011	\$508.78	1
Brian Hale	60 Minutes' filming; accompanied 60 Minutes crew to Bogota to facilitate filming and interviews with ICE personnel for an in-depth story about an HSI drug trafficking investigation.	Bogota, Colombia	12/12/2011	12/16/2011	\$2,445.48	5
Brian Hale	Director's speech at UVA; accompanied Director Morton for a speech to facilitate speech and media inquiries/interviews.	Charlottesville, VA	2/6/2012	2/7/2012	\$230.43	2
Brian Hale	Zapata Memorial events; facilitated interviews and OPA materials at the funeral for a slain HSI agent.	Brownsville, TX	2/14/2012	2/16/2012	\$1,486.21	3
Brian Hale	Press conference; facilitated a Director-led press conference and subsequent media interviews following an employee shooting.	Los Angeles, CA	2/17/2012	2/18/2012	\$1,381.49	2
Brian Hale	Press conference; facilitated an HSI-led press conference about an international car theft ring. The U.S. Attorney's Office, District of New Jersey, co-sponsored the	Newark, NJ	3/2/2012	3/2/2012	\$481.77	1

	press conference. Multiple media interviews were also conducted.					
Brian Hale	Reva and David Logan Investigative Reporting Symposium; attended meetings in official capacity and as a DHS/ law enforcement representative along with the FBI and CBP.	San Francisco, CA	4/13/2012	4/15/2012	\$1,052.71	3
Brian Hale	Press Conference with Director Morton; facilitated a Director-led press conference with the U.S. Attorney's Office, District of New Jersey, regarding counterfeit goods and illegal drugs. Multiple media interviews were also conducted.	Newark, NJ	5/23/2012	5/23/2012	\$529.77	1
Brian Hale	119th/120th Council Session, World Customs Organization with Director Morton; facilitated speech by Director Morton. Also facilitated numerous interviews with the Wall Street Journal, Reuters, and foreign media.	Brussels, Belgium	6/26/2012	6/29/2012	\$3,039.92	4
Brian Hale	Attended case briefing with the Special Agent In Charge, HSI Philadelphia regarding an upcoming operation in preparation for media inquiries.	Philadelphia, PA	7/18/2012	7/18/2012	\$431.27	1
Brian Hale	OPA Presentation to Senior Leaders; addressed a class of "Emerging Executives" at the request of the ICE Training Division. The topic was interaction with the media.	Shepherdstown WV	8/23/2012	8/24/2012	\$254.13	2
Brian Hale	Attended the annual IACP conference with Director Morton, who spoke at the event. Facilitated interviews with various media outlets.	San Diego, CA	9/30/2012	9/30/2012	\$1,355.43	1

Name	Purpose	Location	Travel Begin Date	Travel End Date	Cost	Days
Peter S. Vincent	Speaking engagement, Washburn University School of Law (immigration law)	Topeka, KS	10/19/2011	10/21/2011	expenses paid by University	3
Peter S. Vincent	Office of Chief Counsel visit to conduct a town hall meeting with employees on a variety of topics including ICE's priorities and efficiencies, and to meet with local management.	Los Angeles and San Diego, California	10/26/2011	10/28/2011	\$1,296.63	3
Peter S. Vincent	Office of Chief Counsel visit to conduct a town hall meeting with employees on a variety of topics including ICE's priorities and efficiencies, and to meet with local management.	Newark, NJ and Buffalo, NY	11/9/2011	11/10/2011	\$1,832.49	2
Peter S. Vincent	Meetings with US Ambassador and senior law enforcement partners, to discuss the HSI mission and expansion of the Afghan Transnational Criminal Investigative Unit (TCIU)	Kabul, Afghanistan	12/28/2011	1/3/2012	\$5,038.07	7
Peter S. Vincent	Meetings with US Ambassador and senior law enforcement partners to discuss the HSI mission and HSI personnel and staffing issues.	Manila, Philippines	1/17/2012	1/21/2012	\$ 4,819.87	5
Peter S. Vincent	Speaking engagement, American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA)	Miami, FL	2/9/2012	2/10/2012	\$804.79	2
Peter S. Vincent	Memorial Service for Special Agent Zapata	Brownsville, TX	2/14/2012	2/16/2012	\$1,203.39	3

Name	Purpose	Location	Travel Begin Date	Travel End Date	Cost	Days
Peter S. Vincent	Meetings with US Ambassador and senior law enforcement partners to discuss the HSI mission and proposed changes to the Panama Immigration and Customs agency structure.	Panama City, Panama	2/23/2012	2/25/2012	\$1,430.94	3
Peter S. Vincent	Office of Chief Counsel visit to conduct a town hall meeting with employees on a variety of topics including ICE's priorities and efficiencies, and to meet with local management.	York, PA	2/29/2012	2/29/2012	Colleague provided transport - no cost	1
Peter S. Vincent	Meetings with US Ambassador and senior law enforcement partners to discuss the HSI mission and the new Egyptian leadership.	Cairo, Egypt	3/19/2012	3/23/2012	\$2,986.49	5
Peter S. Vincent	Office of Chief Counsel visit to conduct a town hall meeting with employees on a variety of topics including ICE's priorities and efficiencies, and to meet with local management.	New York, NY	4/11/2012	4/11/2012	\$491.44	1
Peter S. Vincent	Ankara: Discussions regarding opening of Visa Security Unit, meetings with Deputy Chief of Mission, Consul General, and senior law enforcement partners. Pretoria: Meetings with US Ambassador and senior law enforcement partners to discuss the HSI mission and plans to expand within sub-Saharan Africa.	Ankara, Turkey; Pretoria, South Africa	4/16/2012	4/22/2012	\$9,035.14	7
Peter S. Vincent	OPLA new attorney training	Dallas, TX	5/15/2012	5/16/2012	\$1,129.55	2

Name	Purpose	Location	Travel Begin Date	Travel End Date	Cost	Days
Peter S. Vincent	Riyadh: Meetings with Acting Consul General and senior law enforcement partners to discuss the HSI mission including cyber-crime investigations. Abu Dhabi: Meetings with Consul General and senior law enforcement partners to discuss the HSI mission and the pending Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement.	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Abu Dhabi and Dubai, UAE	5/25/2012	6/1/2012	\$5,820.42	8
Peter S. Vincent	Speaking engagement, AILA	Nashville, TN	6/14/2012	6/15/2012	\$787.02	2
Peter S. Vincent	Meetings with OIA staff and senior law enforcement partners to further U.S./Mexico bilateral and strategic goals.	Ensenada, Mexico	6/26/2012	6/29/2012	\$1,561.69	4
Peter S. Vincent	Speaking engagement, Department of Justice, National Advocacy Center, (immigration law)	Columbia, SC	7/10/2012	7/11/2012	\$1,349.96	2
Peter S. Vincent	Meetings with US Ambassador and senior law enforcement partners to discuss the HSI mission and joint investigative successes.	Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, Israel	7/16/2012	7/21/2012	\$3,897.42	6
Peter S. Vincent	Dignified transfer ceremony for personnel killed in Afghanistan	Dover, DE	7/25/2012	7/25/2012	Duty Agent provided transport - no cost	1
Peter S. Vincent	Meetings with DHS partners, tour of courtroom and detention facilities	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	7/30/2012	8/1/2012	\$994.79	3
Peter S. Vincent	Speaking engagement, Hispanic Special Agents Association	San Juan, Puerto Rico	8/7/2012	8/9/2012	\$1,345.60	3

Name	Purpose	Location	Travel Begin Date	Travel End Date	Cost	Days
Peter S. Vincnt	Vienna: Meetings with OIA staff and senior law enforcement partners to discuss the HSI mission and joint investigative successes. New Delhi: Meetings with US Ambassador and senior law enforcement partners to discuss the HSI mission and U.S./India repatriation issues.	Vienna, Austria; New Delhi, India	8/20/2012	8/25/2012	\$4,593.28	6
Peter S. Vincnt	Meetings with Deputy Chief of Mission and senior law enforcement partners including the Canadian Border Services Agency and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.	Ottawa, Ontario	9/4/2012	9/5/2012	\$1,357.36	2
Peter S. Vincnt	OIA office visit, U.S. Southern Command to discuss the shared HSI/DOD law enforcement mission.	Miami, FL	9/6/2012	9/7/2012	\$847.44	2
Peter S. Vincnt	Speaking engagement, OPLA experienced attorney training	Atlanta, GA	9/10/2012	9/14/2012	\$1,201.97	5
Peter S. Vincnt	Bangkok: Meetings with Deputy Chief of Mission and senior law enforcement partners to discuss the HSI mission and anti-human trafficking issues. Ho Chi Minh City: Meetings with Consul General and senior law enforcement partners to discuss the HSI mission and anti-human trafficking issues.	Bangkok, Thailand Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	9/24/2012	9/30/2012	\$4,490.83	7

Detention Facilities

Question: Please update and submit for the record the comprehensive list of facilities with which ICE has currently active detention contracts. Again include facility name, location/ address, date of contract initiation, date of last contract expiration or renewal, minimum number of individual to be detained at the location, maximum number of detainees to be detained at the location; and contracted per-day cost per detained individual.

ANSWER: The comprehensive list of facilities with which U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement has currently active detention contracts is below.

Facility Name	City	State	Zip Code	Area of Responsibility	Contract Initiation Date	Contract Expiration Date	Per Diem Rate: Detailed	Contract Guaranteed Minimum	Maximum Number Of Detainees
Adelanto Correctional Facility	Adelanto	CA	93301	LOS	1-Jun-11	31-May-16	975 Guaranteed Minimum (GM); \$111.04 (1-975); \$49.36 (976-1300)	975	As Needed
Albany County Jail	Albany	NY	12211	BUF	1-Jul-09	Indefinite	\$119	None	As Needed
Alexandria City Jail	Alexandria	VA	22314	WAS	7-Apr-82	Indefinite	\$114	None	As Needed
Alhambra City Jail	Alhambra	CA	91801	LOS	31-Mar-98	Indefinite	\$85	None	As Needed
Allegheny County Jail	Belmont	NY	14813	BUF	17-Aug-07	Indefinite	\$95	None	As Needed
Allegheny County Jail	Pittsburgh	PA	15219	PHI	31-Dec-01	10-Jun-14	\$66	None	12
Anchorage Correctional Complex	Anchorage	AK	99501	SEA	2-Jan-96	Indefinite	\$135	None	As Needed
Apache County Jail	St Johns	AZ	85936	PHO	31-Jan-01	Indefinite	\$63	None	10
Arlington County Jail	Arlington	VA	22201	WAS	4-Jan-02	Indefinite	\$92	None	As Needed
Atlanta City Detention Center	Atlanta	GA	30303	ATL	26-Apr-02	Indefinite	\$78	None	As Needed
Baker County Sheriff Department	Maccleenny	FL	32063	MIA	17-Aug-09	16-Aug-14	\$85	None	450
Baldwin County Correctional Center	Bay Minette	AL	36507	NOL	24-Jun-09	Indefinite	\$40	None	As Needed
Bedford Heights City	Bedford Hts	OH	44146	DET	29-Apr-97	Indefinite	\$65	None	As Needed
Bedford Municipal Detention Center	Bedford	TX	76021	DAL	30-Jun-99	Indefinite	\$51	None	60
Bergen County Jail	Hackensack	NJ	07601	NYC	23-Mar-09	Indefinite	\$110	None	As Needed
Boone County Jail	Burlington	KY	41005	CHI	9-Oct-96	Indefinite	\$45	None	50
Bottineau County Jail	Bottineau	ND	58318	SPM	22-Mar-93	Indefinite	\$50	None	As Needed
Bristol County Detention Center	North Dartmouth	MA	02747	BOS	27-Sep-07	Indefinite	\$98	None	1,592
Brooks County Jail (Contract)	Falfurrias	TX	78355	SNA	22-Mar-11	Indefinite	\$63	None	As Needed
Broward Transitional Center	Pompano Beach	FL	33073	MIA	22-Apr-09	28-Feb-14	500 (GM); \$112.81 (1-500); \$6.42 (501-600); \$6.42 (601-700)	500	700
Buffalo (Batavia) Service Processing Center	Batavia	NY	14020	BUF	11-Mar-09	30-Nov-14	400 (GM); \$168.16 (1-400); \$7.83 (401-864)	400	864
Burnet County Jail	Burnet	TX	78611	SNA	4-Jun-98	Indefinite	\$54.97	None	As Needed
Butler County Jail	Hamilton	OH	45011	DET	14-Sep-04	Indefinite	\$53	None	As Needed

Facility Name	City	State	Zip Code	Area of Responsibility	Contract Inflation Date	Contract Expiration Date	Per Diem Rate: Detailed	Contract Guarantee Minimum	Maximum Number Of Detainees
Butler County Jail	El Dorado	KS	67042	CHI	11-Apr-01	Indefinite	\$60	None	17
Cabarrus County Jail	Concord	NC	28025	ATL	17-Apr-09	Indefinite	\$58	None	As Needed
Caldwell County Detention Center	Kingston	MO	64650	CHI	19-Mar-04	Indefinite	\$66	None	29
Cahoon County, Battle Creek, Michigan	Battle Creek	MI	49014	DET	21-Aug-07	4-Jul-12	\$64	None	As Needed
California City Correctional Center	California City	CA	93505	SFR	23-Sep-10	22-Sep-25	\$78	None	As Needed
Cambria County Jail	Ebensburg	PA	15931	PHI	3-Jan-08	Indefinite	\$55	None	75
Carroll County Detention Center	Westminster	MD	21157	BAL	5-Jun-08	Indefinite	\$90	None	185
Carver County Jail	Chaska	MN	55318	SPM	23-Mar-01	Indefinite	\$70	None	As Needed
Cascade County Jail (Montana)	Great Falls	MT	59404	SLC	7-Aug-85	Indefinite	\$75	None	605
Cass County Jail	Plattsmouth	NE	68048	SPM	7-Dec-04	Indefinite	\$59	None	As Needed
Cca Central Arizona Detention Center	Florence	AZ	85132	PHO	1-Oct-08	Indefinite	\$98	None	224
Cca, Florence Correctional Center	Florence	AZ	85132	PHO	1-Oct-08	Indefinite	\$98	None	As Needed
Central Texas Detention Facility	San Antonio	TX	78207	SNA	29-Apr-09	Indefinite	\$58	None	As Needed
Charleston County Detention Center	North Charleston	SC	29405	ATL	29-Jun-07	Indefinite	\$55	None	As Needed
Chase County Detention Facility	Cottonwood Falls	KS	66845	CHI	4-Mar-08	Indefinite	\$49	None	32
Chautauqua County Jail	Mayville	NV	14757	BUF	1-Aug-10	Indefinite	\$94	None	As Needed
Chippewa County Ssm	Sault Sainte Marie	Mi	49783	DET	21-Feb-03	Indefinite	\$57	None	As Needed
Christian County Jail	Otark	MO	65721	CHI	15-Apr-04	Indefinite	\$62	None	30
Clinton County Correctional Facility	Lock Haven	PA	17745	PHI	18-Mar-08	Indefinite	\$67	None	155
Clinton County Jail	Plattsburgh	NY	12501	BUF	1-Mar-89	Indefinite	\$102	None	As Needed
Cobb County Jail	Marietta	GA	30060	ATL	30-Sep-08	Indefinite	\$43	None	As Needed
Cocoonino County Detention Facility	Flagstaff	AZ	86001	PHO	6-Apr-98	Indefinite	\$60	None	10
Collier County Naples Jail Center	Naples	FL	34112	MIA	24-Sep-07	Indefinite	\$71	None	100
Columbia County Jail	Saint Helens	OR	97051	SEA	10-Mar-09	Indefinite	\$78	None	As Needed
Conejos County Jail	Antonito	CO	81120	DEN	3-Jul-07	Indefinite	\$56	None	As Needed
Contra Costa County Jail West	Richmond	CA	94806	SFR	31-Mar-10	Indefinite	\$82	None	As Needed
Cumberland County Jail	Portland	ME	04102	BOS	8-Jan-97	Indefinite	\$130	None	500
Dakota County Jail	Dakota City	NE	68731	SPM	16-May-07	Indefinite	\$65	None	As Needed
Dale G. Hall Detention Center	Caldwell	ID	83605	SLC	1-Dec-91	Indefinite	\$54	None	355
Davidson County Sheriff	Nashville	TN	37210	NOL	9-Aug-07	Indefinite	\$71	None	2,083
Dearborn Police Department	Dearborn	MI	48126	DET	21-Aug-07	Indefinite	\$64	None	As Needed
DeKalb County Detention Center	Fort Payne	AL	35968	NOL	28-Jun-07	Indefinite	\$47	None	355
Delaney Hall Detention Facility	Newark	NJ	07105	NEW	11-Aug-11	10-Aug-16	\$108	None	As Needed
Denver Contract Detention Facility	Aurora	CO	80010	DEN	29-Sep-06	16-Sep-21	350 (GM); \$135.50 (1-350), \$119.50 (301-525)	350	525
Denver County Jail	Denver	CO	80239	DEN	1-Sep-01	Indefinite	\$70	None	As Needed
Dodge County Jail	Juneau	WI	53039	CHI	6-Apr-01	Indefinite	\$75	None	70

Facility Name	City	State	Zip Code	Area of Responsibility	Contract Initiation Date	Contract Expiration Date	Per Diem Rate: Detailed	Contract Guaranteed Minimum	Maximum Number Of Detainees
Dorchester County Detention Center	Cambridge	MD	21613	BAL	2-Sep-97	30-Nov-13	\$65	None	270
Douglas County Corrections	Omaha	NE	68102	SPM	16-Feb-07	9-Jul-17	\$84	None	As Needed
Douglas County Detention Facility	Castle Rock	CO	80109	DEN	4-Nov-93	Indefinite	\$65	None	As Needed
Eagle County Jail	Eagle	CO	81631	DEN	13-Oct-93	Indefinite	\$47	None	As Needed
East Hidalgo Detention Center	La Villa	TX	78562	SNA	24-Jul-12	Indefinite	\$59	None	As Needed
Eastern Regional Jail	Martinsburg	WV	25401	PHI	14-Sep-90	Indefinite	\$56	None	20
El Centro Service Processing Center	El Centro	CA	92243	SND	1-Jun-09	6-Jul-23	272 (GM); \$306.32 (1-272), \$0.00 (273-512)	272	512
El Paso County Jail (Colorado)	Colorado Spring	CO	80906	DEN	25-Aug-08	Indefinite	\$62	None	As Needed
El Paso Service Processing Center	El Paso	TX	79925	ELP	25-Feb-09	31-Dec-13	500 (GM); \$168.84 (1-500), \$9.87 (501-1200)	500	1,200
Elgin Police Department	Elgin	IL	60120	CHI	10-Dec-98	Indefinite	\$50	None	6
Elizabeth Contract Detention Facility	Elizabeth	NJ	07201	NEW	1-Oct-11	25-Sep-21	285 (GM); \$13,092.612/15/Year = \$125.25, 286 - 300 = \$125.15, 301+ = \$32.01	285	340
Elmore County Jail	Mountain Home	ID	83647	SLC	1-Apr-90	Indefinite	\$60	None	133
Eloy Federal Contract Facility	Eloy	AZ	85131	PHO	17-Feb-06	Indefinite	\$70	None	1,550
Erie County Jail	Erie	PA	16503	PHI	7-Dec-01	Indefinite	\$75	None	10
Essex County Jail	Newark	NJ	07105	NEW	11-Aug-11	10-Aug-16	\$108	None	As Needed
Etowah County Jail (Alabama)	Gadsden	AL	35901	NOL	9-Mar-10	Indefinite	\$40	None	879
Eules City Jail	Eules	TX	76040	DAL	17-Nov-89	Indefinite	\$55	None	82
Fairfax County Adult Detention Center	Fairfax	VA	22030	WAS	17-Jul-83	2-Apr-17	\$110	None	As Needed
Florence Service Processing Center	Florence	AZ	85132	PHO	11-Jan-09	31-Oct-14	374 (GM); \$220.40 (1-374), \$0.00 (375+)	374	As Needed
Forsyth County Jail	Winston-Salem	NC	27101	ATL	1-Dec-95	Indefinite	\$62	None	As Needed
Franklin County House Of Corrections	Greenfield	MA	01301	BOS	25-Oct-07	Indefinite	\$86	None	365
Frederick County Detention Center	Frederick	MD	21704	BAL	1-Aug-07	Indefinite	\$83	None	661
Freeborn Adult Detention Center	Albert Lea	MN	56007	SPM	25-Mar-09	6-Jul-14	\$77	None	As Needed
Fremont County Jail (Colorado)	Canon City	CO	81212	DEN	17-Jul-98	Indefinite	\$50	None	As Needed
Garvin County Detention Center	Pauls Valley	OK	73075	DAL	1-Jan-09	10-Dec-13	\$44	None	As Needed
Gaston County Jail	Gastonia	NC	28052	ATL	14-May-07	Indefinite	\$60	None	As Needed
Glades County Detention Center	Moore Haven	FL	33471	MIA	30-May-07	Indefinite	\$81	None	550
Glendale Police Department	Glendale	CA	91206	LOS	28-Sep-07	Indefinite	\$85	None	As Needed
Grand Forks County Correctional Facility	Grand Forks	ND	58206	SPM	23-Mar-98	Indefinite	\$150.00 for UAC, \$70.00 for Adult	None	As Needed
Grayson County Detention Center	Leitchfield	KY	42754	CHI	22-Dec-97	Indefinite	\$47	None	20
Grayson County Jail	Leitchfield	KY	42754	CHI	1-Jun-05	Indefinite	\$40	None	20
Hall County Jail	Gainesville	GA	30507	ATL	6-Nov-07	Indefinite	\$83	None	As Needed

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Hall County Sheriff	Grand Island	NE	68801	SPM	3-Dec-08	6-Jul-14	\$63	None	As Needed
Hampton Roads Regional Jail	Portsmouth	VA	23701	WAS	22-Oct-02	Indefinite	\$76	None	As Needed
Hardin County Jail	Eldora	IA	50627	SPM	30-Apr-09	Indefinite	\$70	None	As Needed
Henderson County Detention Facility	Hendersonville	NC	28792	ATL	15-Sep-08	14-Sep-13	\$72	None	As Needed
Henderson Detention Facility	Henderson	NV	89015	SLC	21-Sep-09	Indefinite	\$102	None	540
Hiland Mountain Correctional Center	Eagle River	AK	99577	SEA	2-Jan-96	Indefinite	\$135	None	As Needed
Hill County Detention Center	Havre	MT	59501	SLC	1-Jul-02	Indefinite	\$60	None	79
Houston Contract Detention Facility	Houston	TX	77032	HOU	1-Apr-09	14-Mar-14	750 (GM); \$109.20 (1-750), \$106.06 (750-1,057)	750	1,057
Howard County Detention Center	Jessup	MD	20794	BAL	2-Oct-95	Indefinite	\$70	None	466
Hudson County Jail	Kearney	NJ	07032	NYC	15-Apr-96	Indefinite	\$110	None	As Needed
Immigration Centers Of America Farmville	Farmville	VA	23901	WAS	9-Aug-08	Indefinite	264 (GM); \$156.72 (1-264), \$121.07 (265-344), \$105.52 (345-424), \$91.55 (425-504), \$79.98 (505-600)	264	As Needed
Irwin County Detention Center	Ocilla	GA	31772	ATL	6-Sep-07	Indefinite	\$45	None	As Needed
Jack Harwell Detention Center	Waco	TX	76705	SNA	11-Mar-10	Indefinite	\$54	None	As Needed
Jackson County Jail	Medford	OR	97501	SEA	17-Dec-98	Indefinite	\$100	None	As Needed
James Musick Facility	Irvine	CA	92618	LOS	20-Jul-10	19-Jul-15	\$118	None	As Needed
Jefferson County Detention Center	Boulder	MT	59632	SLC	1-Mar-00	Indefinite	\$46	None	25
Jefferson County Jail	Mount Vernon	IL	62864	CHI	21-Jan-09	20-Jan-14	\$60	None	40
Jefferson County Jail	Rigby	ID	83442	SLC	1-Dec-10	22-Jan-14	\$63	None	134
Jena/Lasalle Detention Facility	Jena	LA	71342	NOL	24-Jul-07	Indefinite	416 (GM); \$91.39 (1 - 416), \$43.17 (417 - 1,001)	416	1,328
Joe Corley Detention Facility	Conroe	TX	77301	HOU	31-Jul-08	31-Jan-15	\$67	None	1,242
Johnson County Law Enforcement Center	Cleburne	TX	76031	DAL	4-Jun-09	21-May-14	\$60	None	241
Josephine County Jail	Grants Pass	OR	97526	SEA	6-Apr-00	Indefinite	\$63	None	As Needed
Karnes County Civil Detention Center	Karnes City	TX	78118	SNA	7-Dec-10	6-Dec-15	480 (GM); \$72.32 (1-480), \$62.53 (481+)	480	As Needed
Karnes County Correctional Center	Karnes City	TX	78118	SNA	4-Mar-98	Indefinite	\$52	None	As Needed
Kenosha County Detention Center	Kenosha	WI	53144	CHI	18-Aug-00	Indefinite	\$70	None	75
Kenosha County Pretrial Facility	Kenosha	WI	53140	CHI	11-Mar-04	Indefinite	\$70	None	10
Keogh-Dwyer Correctional Facility	Newton	NJ	07860	NYC	1-Oct-09	10-May-14	\$95	None	As Needed
Klamath County Jail	Klamath Falls	OR	97603	SEA	20-Sep-99	Indefinite	\$63	None	As Needed
Krome North Service Processing Center	Miami	FL	33194	MIA	4-Aug-08	31-Jul-13	250 (GM); \$340.38 (1-250), \$24.73 (251-1,018)	250	1,018
La Paz County Adult Detention Facility	Parker	AZ	85444	PHO	15-Apr-96	Indefinite	\$44	None	10
La Plata County Jail	Durango	CO	81303	DEN	1-Jun-06	Indefinite	\$65	None	As Needed

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La Salle County Regional Detention Center	Encinal	TX	78019	SNA	14-Jan-04	Indefinite	\$62	None	As Needed
Laredo Processing Center	Laredo	TX	78041	SNA	30-Oct-02	Indefinite	\$60	None	As Needed
Larimer County Jail	Fort Collins	CO	80525	DEN	1-Aug-02	Indefinite	\$75	None	As Needed
Lea County Detention Center	Lovington	NM	88260	ELP	6-Jun-01	Indefinite	\$66	None	50
Lemon Creek	Juneau	AK	99801	SEA	2-Jan-96	Indefinite	\$135	None	As Needed
Lexington County Jail	Lexington	SC	29072	ATL	1-Oct-10	10-Oct-13	\$55	None	As Needed
Lincoln County Detention Center	Troy	MO	63379	CHI	3-Nov-99	Indefinite	\$50	None	20
Linn County Jail	Cedar Rapids	IA	52401	SPM	13-Dec-99	Indefinite	\$65	None	As Needed
Lonoke Police Department	Lonoke	AR	72086	NOL	12-Apr-94	Indefinite	\$30	None	28
Loudoun County Jail	Leesburg	VA	20175	WAS	19-Sep-85	Indefinite	\$95	None	As Needed
Lubbock County Detention Center	Lubbock	TX	79401	DAL	16-Nov-84	Indefinite	\$65	None	As Needed
Madison County Jail	Wampsville	NY	13163	BUF	30-Dec-96	Indefinite	\$81	None	As Needed
Marion County Jail	Indianapolis	IN	46204	CHI	1-Mar-07	Indefinite	\$65	None	15
Marshall County Jail	Marshalltown	IA	50158	SPM	11-May-99	Indefinite	\$50	None	As Needed
McHenry County Correctional Facility	Woodstock	IL	60098	CHI	3-Nov-03	Indefinite	\$85	None	80
Mecklenburg County Detention Center North	Charlotte	NC	28202	ATL	8-Jun-00	31-May-13	\$125	None	As Needed
Mecklenburg County Jail Central	Charlotte	NC	28202	ATL	11-Jun-03	31-May-13	\$125	None	As Needed
Mesa County Jail	Grand Junction	CO	81501	DEN	1-Nov-98	Indefinite	\$62	None	As Needed
Midland County Detention Center	Midland	TX	79702	ELP	9-Aug-99	Indefinite	\$44	None	As Needed
Miller County Jail	Texarkana	AR	71854	NOL	28-May-03	Indefinite	\$52	None	270
Minicassia Detention Center	Burley	ID	83318	SLC	1-Oct-93	Indefinite	\$45	None	216
Mississippi County Detention Center	Charleston	MO	63834	CHI	2-Nov-99	Indefinite	\$65	None	30
Moffat County Jail	Craig	CO	81625	DEN	7-Mar-03	Indefinite	\$58	None	As Needed
Morrimouth County Jail	Freehold	NJ	07728	NYC	30-May-07	Indefinite	\$105	None	As Needed
Monroe County Detention Main	Monroe	MI	48161	DET	1-Jul-08	5-Jul-13	\$75	None	As Needed
Monroe County Dormitory Jail	Monroe	MI	48161	DET	1-Jul-08	26-Jun-13	\$75	None	As Needed
Monroe County Jail	Key West	FL	33040	MIA	13-May-97	Indefinite	\$82	None	150
Montgomery City Jail	Montgomery	AL	36104	NOL	29-Aug-97	1-Jul-13	\$35	None	272
Montgomery County Correctional Facility	Norristown	PA	19403	PHI	1-Aug-00	1-Jul-17	\$75	None	3
Montgomery County Jail	Montgomery City	MO	63361	CHI	25-Sep-07	Indefinite	\$50	None	30
Morgan County Adult Detention Center	Versailles	MO	65084	CHI	18-Jul-03	Indefinite	\$65	None	20
Morrow County Correctional Facility	Mount Gilead	OH	43338	DET	17-Aug-09	6-Jul-14	\$54	None	As Needed
Natrona County Jail	Casper	WY	82601	DEN	17-Oct-07	Indefinite	\$59	None	As Needed
Navajo County Sheriff	Holbrook	AZ	86025	PHO	14-Apr-99	Indefinite	\$59	None	10
Nobles County Jail	Worthington	MN	56187	SPM	11-Mar-02	Indefinite	\$90	None	As Needed
Norfolk County Jail	Dedham	MA	02026	BOS	1-Mar-01	Indefinite	\$95	None	722

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North Georgia Detention Center	Gainesville	GA	30501	ATL	5-Mar-09	16-Dec-13	\$83	None	As Needed
Northern Oregon Correctional Facility	The Dalles	OR	97058	SEA	24-Nov-99	Indefinite	\$61	None	As Needed
Northern Regional Jail	Moundsville	WV	26041	PHI	14-Sep-90	Indefinite	\$56	None	1
Northern State Boston (Vermont Department Of Corre	Newport	VT	05855	BOS	9-Jun-92	Indefinite	\$130	None	As Needed
Northwest Detention Center	Tacoma	WA	98421	SEA	16-Oct-09	23-Oct-14	1,181 (GM); \$103.58 (1-1,181), \$63.58 (1,182-1,676)	1,181	1,676
Onondaga County Jail	Syracuse	NY	13202	BUF	18-Jul-96	Indefinite	\$103	None	As Needed
Ontario County Jail	Canandaigua	NY	14424	BUF	20-Jul-84	Indefinite	\$80	None	As Needed
Orange Court Intake Release Facility	Santa Ana	CA	92703	LOS	20-Jul-10	19-Jul-15	\$118	None	As Needed
Orange County Jail	Goshen	NY	10924	NYC	24-May-09	11-Aug-13	\$134	None	As Needed
Orange County Jail	Orlando	FL	32839	MIA	27-Jul-04	Indefinite	\$88	None	100
Orleans Parish Sheriff	New Orleans	LA	70119	NOL	19-Jul-96		\$46	None	460
Otero County Prison Facility	Chaparral	NM	88081	ELP	24-May-10	Indefinite	\$77.22	None	200
Otero County Processing Center	Chaparral	NM	88081	ELP	12-Jun-08	11-Jun-13	\$103.09	None	1,350
Park County Jail	Fairplay	CO	80440	DEN	11-Oct-01	Indefinite	\$45	None	As Needed
Pasadena City Jail	Pasadena	CA	91101	LOS	19-Mar-91	Indefinite	\$75	None	As Needed
Pennington County Jail (South Dakota)	Rapid City	SD	57701	SPM	8-Jul-96	Indefinite	\$63	None	As Needed
Phelps County Jail	Holdrege	NE	68949	SPM	16-May-02	Indefinite	\$55	None	As Needed
Pike County Corrections	Lords Valley	PA	18428	PHI	31-Dec-08	9-Nov-16	\$82	None	250
Pinal County Jail	Florence	AZ	85132	PHO	7-Dec-06	Indefinite	\$60	None	622
Pinellas County Jail	Clearwater	FL	33762	MIA	31-Mar-09	Indefinite	\$80	None	100
Piscataquis County Jail	Dover-Foxcroft	ME	04426	BOS	1-Jun-05	Indefinite	\$80	None	46
Platte County Detention Center	Platte City	MO	64079	CHI	12-Feb-09	11-Feb-14	\$78	None	10
Platte County Jail	Wheatland	WY	82201	DEN	4-Dec-07	Indefinite	\$63	None	As Needed
Plymouth County Correctional Facility	Plymouth	MA	02360	BOS	22-Sep-08	30-Sep-13	\$94	None	1,800
Polk County Adult Detention Facility	Livingston	TX	77351	HOU	25-Jul-07	31-Jan-14	\$69	None	1,054
Polk County Jail	Des Moines	IA	50313	SPM	25-Jul-07	Indefinite	\$95	None	As Needed
Pomona City Jail	Pomona	CA	91766	LOS	31-Oct-02	Indefinite	\$75	None	As Needed
Port Isabel	Los Fresnos	TX	78566	SNA	10-Jul-08	31-May-13	\$80.73 (for 1200 Detainees)	1,200	1,200
Pottawattamie County Jail	Council Bluffs	IA	51501	SPM	8-Jan-97	Indefinite	\$79	None	As Needed
Prince William County Correctional Facility	Manassas	VA	20110	WAS	27-Jul-83	Indefinite	\$85	None	As Needed
Pueblo County Jail	Pueblo	CO	81003	DEN	1-Aug-82	Indefinite	\$49	None	As Needed
Ramsey County Adult Detention Center	St. Paul	MN	55101	SPM	10-Feb-86	Indefinite	\$80	None	As Needed
Randall County Jail	Amarillo	TX	79118	DAL	1-Jul-07	Indefinite	\$65	None	83
Rappahannock Regional Jail	Stafford	VA	22554	WAS	21-Aug-89	Indefinite	\$60	None	As Needed
Rice County Detention Center	Lyons	KS	67554	CHI	11-Jun-07	Indefinite	\$50	None	21

Facility Name	City	State	Zip Code	Area of Responsibility	Contract Initiation Date	Contract Expiration Date	Per Diem Rate: Detailed	Contract Guaranteed Minimum	Maximum Number Of Detainees
Rock Island County Correctional Center	Rock Island	IL	61201	CHI	13-Apr-83	Indefinite	\$45	None	25
Rockingham County Jail	Harrisonburg	VA	22801	WAS	17-Jan-96	Indefinite	\$63	None	As Needed
Rolling Plains Detention Center	Haskell	TX	79521	DAL	19-Jul-02	Indefinite	\$58	None	568
Sacramento County Jail	Sacramento	CA	95814	SFR	10-Jan-08	Indefinite	\$100	None	As Needed
Saint Clair County Jail	Port Huron	MI	48060	DET	31-Aug-09	9-Jul-17	\$82	None	As Needed
Saint Tammany Parish Jail	Covington	LA	70433	NOL	20-Sep-10	Indefinite	\$57	None	As Needed
Salt Lake County Jail	Salt Lake City	UT	84119	SLC	19-Aug-98	Indefinite	\$73	None	2,000
San Bernardino County Jail	San Bernardino	CA	92408	LOS	12-Jul-96	Indefinite	\$80	None	As Needed
							1-600 (GM) @ \$2,424,840.81 per mo (Equivalent to man-day rate of \$132.87 \$2,424,840.81 x 12 mo = \$29,098,090 600 beds X 365 days = 219,000 beds 29,098,090 / 219,000 = \$132.87), \$125.29 (601-1,000)		
San Diego Contract Detention Facility	San Diego	CA	92143	SND	1-Jul-05	30-Jun-14		600	1,000
San Juan Staging Facility	Guaymabo	PR	00965	MIA	19-Jan-07	22-Jun-17		None	100
San Luis Regional Detention Center	San Luis	AZ	85349	PHO	26-Mar-07	Indefinite	\$72	None	10
Sangamon County Jail	Springfield	IL	62701	CHI	11-Aug-86	Indefinite	\$54	None	10
Santa Ana City Jail	Santa Ana	CA	92701	LOS	3-Jul-06	Indefinite	\$82	None	As Needed
Scott County Jail	Benton	MO	63786	CHI	25-Mar-09	24-Mar-14	\$52	None	16
Sebastian County Detention Center	Fort Smith	AR	72901	NOL	17-May-01	Indefinite	\$53	None	362
Seneca County Jail	Tiffin	OH	44883	DET	28-Sep-07	4-Jul-12	\$58	None	As Needed
Shawnee County Department Of Corrections	Topeka	KS	66607	CHI	10-Jan-97	Indefinite	\$68	None	10
Sherburne County Jail	Elk River	MN	55330	SPM	5-Jun-97	Indefinite	\$80	None	As Needed
South Central Regional Jail	Charleston	WV	25309	PHI	11-Apr-96	Indefinite	\$56	None	20
South Louisiana Detention Center	Basile	LA	70515	NOL	16-Jan-97	23-Jul-15	\$53	None	1,054
							1,350 (GM); \$85.64 (1-1350), \$9.31 (1,351-1,904)		
South Texas Detention Complex	Pearsall	TX	78061	SNA	30-Jan-04	30-Nov-16		1,350	1,904
Stewart Detention Center	Lumpkin	GA	31815	ATL	30-Jun-06	Indefinite	\$62	None	2,000
Stratford County Corrections	Dover	NH	03820	BOS	27-Jun-08	31-Jan-17	\$83	None	495
Suffolk County House Of Corrections	Boston	MA	02118	BOS	16-Jul-03	Indefinite	\$90	None	2,100
Sweetwater County Jail	Rock Springs	WY	82901	DEN	1-Oct-06	Indefinite	\$62	None	As Needed
Teller County Jail	Divide	CO	80814	DEN	5-Oct-00	Indefinite	\$60	None	As Needed
Tensas Parish Detention Center	Waterproof	LA	71375	NOL	20-Feb-09	Indefinite	\$47	None	512

Facility Name	City	State	Zip Code	Area of Responsibility	Contract Initiation Date	Contract Expiration Date	Per Diem Rate: Detailed	Contract Guarantee Minimum	Maximum Number Of Detainees
Teton County Jail (Wyoming)	Jackson	WY	82716	DEN	1-Jul-07	Indefinite	\$72	None	As Needed
Theo Lacy Facility	Orange	CA	92868	LOS	20-Jul-10	19-Jul-15	\$118	None	As Needed
Toole County Detention Facility	Shelby	MT	59474	SLC	6-Oct-93	26-Sep-16	\$85	None	13
Torrance County Detention Center	Estancia	NM	87016	ELP	1-Apr-02	Indefinite	\$62	None	As Needed
Tri-County Jail	Ullin	IL	62992	CHI	14-Apr-99	28-Dec-16	\$76	None	250
Tulsa County Jail	Tulsa	OK	74103	DAL	19-Sep-07	Indefinite	\$54	None	250
Twin Falls County Jail	Twin Falls	ID	83301	SLC	1-Jan-11	Indefinite	\$45	None	260
Umatilla County Jail	Pendleton	OR	97801	SEA	12-Jul-99	Indefinite	\$50	None	As Needed
Utah County Jail	Spanish Fork	UT	84660	SLC	26-Mar-10	23-Mar-15	\$72	None	1,212
Val Verde Correctional Facility	Del Rio	TX	78840	SNA	8-Oct-97	Indefinite	\$51	None	As Needed
Ventura County Jail	Ventura	CA	93009	LOS	23-Nov-98	Indefinite	\$90	None	As Needed
Wake County Sheriff Department	Raleigh	NC	27601	ATL	22-Sep-08	18-Sep-13	\$64	None	As Needed
Wakulla County Jail	Crawfordville	FL	32327	MIA	5-Dec-96	7-Jul-15	\$75	None	151
Washington County Jail	Fort Edward	NY	12865	BUF	21-May-04	Indefinite	\$85	None	As Needed
Washington County Jail	Akron	CO	80720	DEN	1-May-01	Indefinite	\$55	None	As Needed
Washington County Jail (Purgatory Correctional Fac	Hurricane	UT	84737	SLC	1-Apr-99	Indefinite	\$58	None	476
Washoe County Jail	Reno	NV	89512	SLC	1-Nov-96	Indefinite	\$109	None	1,228
Wayne County Jail	Lyons	NY	14489	BUF	30-May-95	Indefinite	\$75	None	As Needed
West Texas Detention Facility	Sierra Blanca	TX	79851	ELP	2-Nov-99	Indefinite	\$64	None	600
Western Tennessee Detention Facility	Mason	TN	38049	NOL	1-Feb-02	Indefinite	\$86	None	820
Whitfield County Jail	Dalton	GA	30720	ATL	25-Sep-09	25-Sep-14	\$41	None	As Needed
Worcester County Jail	Snow Hill	MD	21863	BAL	9-Sep-08	8-Sep-13	\$87	None	500
Yakima County Department Of Corrections	Yakima	WA	98901	SEA	14-Mar-83	Indefinite	\$85	None	As Needed
Yavapai County Detention Center	Camp Verde	AZ	86322	PHO	21-May-01	Indefinite	\$60	None	60
Yellowstone County Jail	Billings	MT	59101	SLC	1-Mar-95	Indefinite	\$70	None	422
York County Detention Center	York	SC	29745	ATL	5-Mar-98	Indefinite	\$55	None	As Needed
York County Prison	York	PA	17402	Phi	23-Apr-03	29-Sep-16	\$83	None	950
Yuba County Jail	Marysville	CA	95901	SFR	15-Dec-08	14-Dec-18	\$75	None	As Needed

Source: Facility Performance Management System, March 27, 2013.

Question: Please provide statistics on all identifications, arrests, removal proceedings, and removals and returns under the Criminal Alien Program, Fugitive Operations Program, Secure Communities Program, 287(g), and other measures historically, FY 2011-FY 2012, and FY 2013 year-to-date.

ANSWER: The statistics on all identifications, arrests, removal proceedings, and removals and returns under the Criminal Alien Program (CAP), Fugitive Operations Program, Secure Communities (SC) Program, 287(g), and other measures historically, fiscal year (FY) 2011–FY 2012, and FY 2013 year-to-date (YTD), as of March 23, 2013, are below.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Law Enforcement Systems and Analysis Statistical Tracking Unit

Secure Communities			
FY	All Alien IDENT Matches (Not a Unique Count)	Arrests	Removals (Regardless of FY of Arrest)
FY 2011	348,970	81,378	79,900
FY 2012	436,377	98,117	83,815
FY 2013 YTD	203,158	36,038	32,817
FY 2013 YTD SC data was updated through February 28, 2013 (IIDS v1.12 run date as of March 12, 2013; Integration with Enforcement Integrated Database (EID) data as of March 9, 2013). FY 2011–FY 2012 SC data is historical and remains static.			
IDENT matches may count multiple matches of a single individual’s biometrics if submitted on multiple dates or by multiple agencies. Also, these matches do not indicate the nature of the alien’s immigration status, if any. Not all IDENT matches result in a subsequent arrest and/or removal; therefore, one should not analyze ratios of arrest or removals to matches.			
Removals include returns. The term “returns” includes voluntary returns, voluntary departures, and withdrawals under docket control.			
SC statistics include data from the Criminal Alien Program (CAP) and fugitive operations			

programs, because SC is not a standalone program and ERO enforcement actions from other ERO programs may be the result of SC activity and therefore these would be included in SC statistics.

Starting in FY 2009, ICE began to “lock” removal statistics on October 5 at the end of each FY and counted only the aliens whose removal or return was already confirmed. Aliens removed or returned in that FY but not confirmed until after October 5 were excluded from the locked data and thus from ICE statistics. To ensure an accurate and complete representation of all removals and returns, ICE includes the removals and returns confirmed after October 5 into the next FY. The number of removals in FY 2009, excluding the “lag” from FY 2008, was 387,790. The number of removals in FY 2010, excluding the “lag” from FY 2009, was 373,440. This number does not include 76,732 expedited removal cases that ICE closed on behalf of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in FY 2010. Of those 76,732 cases, 33,900 cases resulted from a joint CBP/ICE operation in Arizona. The number of removals in FY 2011, excluding the “lag” from FY 2010, was 385,145. The number of removals in FY 2012, excluding the “lag” from FY 2011, was 402,919. FY data lag/case closure lag is defined as the physical removal of an alien occurring in a given month; however, the case is not closed in the ENFORCE Alien Removal Module (EARM) until a subsequent FY after the data is locked. Since the data from the previous FY is locked, the removal is recorded in the month the case was closed and reported in the next FY removals. This will result in a higher number of recorded removals in an FY than actual departures.

	287(g) Program	
	Arrests	Removals (Regardless of FY of Arrest)
FY 2011	39,731	23,745
FY 2012	31,478	13,129
FY 2013 YTD	9,990	6,256
<p>FY 2013 YTD 287(g) data was updated through March 23, 2013 (IIDS V.1.12 run date as of March 26, 2013; EID data as of March 23, 2013).</p> <p>The Statistical Tracking Unit began reporting 287(g) statistics as of March 1, 2013. Historical 287(g) statistics may not align with current methodologies.</p> <p>287(g) arrests and removals are statistically defined as those individuals arrested or removed as identified/processed by those officers assigned to the 287(g) program..</p> <p>Removals include returns. The term “returns” include voluntary returns, voluntary departures, and withdrawals under docket control.</p> <p>Starting in FY 2009, ICE began to “lock” removal statistics on October 5 at the end of each FY and counted only the aliens whose removal or return was already confirmed. Aliens removed or returned in that FY but not confirmed until after October 5 were excluded from the locked data and thus from ICE statistics. To ensure an accurate and complete representation of all removals and returns, ICE will include the removals and returns confirmed after October 5 into the next FY. The number of removals in FY 2009, excluding the “lag” from FY 2008, was 387,790. The number of removals in FY 2010, excluding the “lag” from FY 2009, was 373,440. This number does not include 76,732 expedited removal cases which ICE closed on behalf of CBP in FY 2010. Of those 76,732 cases, 33,900 cases resulted from a joint CBP/ICE operation in Arizona. The number of removals in FY 2011, excluding the “lag” from FY 2010, was 385,145. The number of removals in FY 2012, excluding the “lag” from FY 2011, was 402,919. FY data lag/case closure lag is defined as the physical removal of an alien occurring in a given month; however, the case is not closed in EARM until a subsequent FY after the data is locked. Because the data from the previous FY is locked, the removal is recorded in the month the case was closed and reported in the next FY removals. This will result in a higher number of recorded removals in an FY than actual departures.</p>		

CAP Program			
FY	Encounters	Arrests	Removals (Regardless of FY of Arrest)
FY 2011	701,473	221,122	138,971
FY 2012	674,368	200,253	120,371
FY 2013 YTD as of March 23, 2013	298,318	77,888	45,192
FY 2013 YTD CAP data was updated through March 23, 2013 (HIDS V.1.12 run date as of March 26, 2013; EID data as of March 23, 2013).			
FY 2011–FY 2012 data is historical and remains static.			
An encounter is the interview, screening, and determination of citizenship, nationality, and legal right to be in the United States. CAP arrests are identified by the following programs: ERO Criminal Alien Program (ERO CAP), Law Enforcement Area Response Units (LEA), Violent Criminal Alien Section (VCAS), and Joint Criminal Alien Response Team (JCART), as well as filtering for the Arrest Method of CAP State (CST), CAP Local (CLC), CAP Federal (CFD), and Non-Custodial Arrest (NCA).			
FY 2011 CAP encounters are identified with program codes ERO CAP, LEA, VCAS, and JCART and Lead Types CLC, CST, CFD, and CA. FY2012–2013 YTD CAP encounters are identified with only program codes ERO CAP, LEA, VCAS, and JCART.			
FY 2013 YTD CAP removals are identified by those officers assigned to the CAP program at the time of processing of the event. FY 2011–FY 2012 CAP removals were based on the program associated with the event itself.			
Removals Include Returns. The term “returns” include voluntary returns, voluntary departures, and withdrawals under docket control.			
Starting in FY 2009, ICE began to “lock” removal statistics on October 5 at the end of each FY and counted only the aliens whose removal or return was already confirmed. Aliens removed or returned in that FY but not confirmed until after October 5 were excluded from the locked data and thus from ICE statistics. To ensure an accurate and complete representation of all removals and returns, ICE will include the removals and returns confirmed after October 5 into the next FY. The number of removals in FY 2009, excluding the “lag” from FY 2008, was 387,790. The number of removals in FY 2010, excluding the “lag” from FY 2009, was 373,440. This number does not include 76,732 expedited removal cases that ICE closed on behalf of CBP in FY 2010. Of those 76,732 cases, 33,900 cases resulted from a joint CBP/ICE operation in Arizona. The number of removals in FY 2011, excluding the “lag” from FY 2010, was 385,145. The number of removals in FY 2012, excluding the “lag” from FY 2011, was 402,919. FY data lag/case closure lag is defined as the physical removal of an alien occurring in a given month; however, the case is not closed in EARM until a subsequent FY after the data is locked. Since the data from the previous FY is locked, the removal is recorded in the month the case was closed and reported in the next FY removals. This will result in a higher number			

of recorded removals in an FY than actual departures.

National Fugitive Operations Program		
FY	Arrests	Removals (Regardless of FY of Arrest)
FY 2011*	40,102	22,082
FY 2012*	37,371	27,149
FY 2013 YTD**	14,020	11,153
<p>*Arrest statistics come from the Fugitive Case Management System</p> <p>**YTD as of April 5, 2013.</p> <p>FY 2013 YTD data is updated through April 6, 2013 (IIDS v1.12 run date 04/08/2013; EID as of 04/06/2013).</p> <p>FY 2011-2012 data is historical and remains static. Removals include returns. The term "returns" include voluntary returns, voluntary departures, and withdrawals under docket control.</p> <p>Starting in FY 2009, ICE began to "lock" removal statistics on October 5 at the end of each FY and counted only the aliens whose removal or return was already confirmed. Aliens removed or returned in that FY but not confirmed until after October 5 were excluded from the locked data and thus from ICE statistics. To ensure an accurate and complete representation of all removals and returns, ICE includes the removals and returns confirmed after October 5 into the next FY. The number of removals in FY 2009, excluding the "lag" from FY 2008, was 387,790. The number of removals in FY 2010, excluding the "lag" from FY 2009, was 373,440. This number does not include 76,732 expedited removal cases that ICE closed on behalf of CBP in FY 2010. Of those 76,732, 33,900 cases resulted from a joint CBP/ICE operation in Arizona. The number of removals in FY 2011, excluding the "lag" from FY 2010, was 385,145. The number of removals in FY 2012, excluding the "lag" from FY 2011, was 402,919. FY data lag/case closure lag is defined as the physical removal of an alien occurring in a given month; however, the case is not closed in EARM until a subsequent FY after the data is locked. Since the data from the previous FY is locked, the removal is recorded in the month the case was closed and reported in the next FY removals. This will result in a higher number of recorded removals in an FY than actual departures.</p>		

Question: Please provide the total number of aliens subject to removal orders now present in the U.S., which ICE considers non-removable, broken out by category: incarceration, Temporary Protected Status, and *Zadvydas*. Are any unexecuted removal orders included in these numbers? If so, please include that number.

ANSWER: As of April 1, 2013, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) estimates that there are currently 18,624 aliens who are non-removable due to their incarceration by another law enforcement agency, but who are nevertheless subject to an administrative final order of removal. Absent unusual circumstances, upon completion of their sentence, such aliens are taken into ICE custody for purposes of removal from the United States. ICE cannot statistically track the number of aliens who are subject to a final order of removal but are considered non-removable because they have Temporary Protected Status. The number of aliens released in accordance with the *Zadvydas* decision during Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 was 4,946; 4,695 aliens were released in FY 2011; 5,346 aliens were released in FY 2012; and, to date, 2,311 aliens have been released in FY 2013.

Question: In December 2012, OIG report ICE estimated 849,609 as the present number of unexecuted removal orders. What is that number today?

ANSWER: As of March 23, 2013, there are 851,265 non-detained aliens subject to a final order of removal, deportation, or exclusion.

Prosecutorial Discretion Data

Question: Please provide a chart illustrating the FY 2012 and FY 2013 year-to-date data on the number of detained and non-detained cases where prosecutorial discretion has been exercised and by whom (classifications of employee—agents, officers, attorneys). Please also provide for these years the number of prosecutorial discretion requests received from individuals in proceedings or their attorneys; the number of times prosecutorial discretion was not recommended by ICE agents and officers but was granted upon secondary review by ICE attorneys or headquarters personnel.

ANSWER: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) began tracking Prosecutorial Discretion (PD) within its case management system, ENFORCE, in December 2011. PD can be exercised at various points in the alien's removal lifecycle. The following tables depict fiscal year (FY) 2012–2013 PD cases during various points in the alien removal cycle.

FY 2012–FY2013 Year-to-Date (YTD) Individuals with PD Exercised		
Population	FY 2012 No. of PD cases	FY 2013 year to date No. of PD cases
Encounters	6,224	7,373
Arrests	2,029	1,496
Detainers	102	160
Closed Cases with Charging Documents Cancelled	424	265
FY 2013 YTD data is updated through March 30, 2013 (IIDS v1.12 run date March 1, 2013; Enforcement Integrated Database (EID) as of March 30, 2013). FY 2012 data is historical and will remain static. Because arrests and detainers are subsets of the encounter population, PD could potentially be reported twice for one individual. This data includes the various points an alien can have PD exercised in the removal lifecycle: Encounters with processing disposition of PD or alert code of PD; detainers with detainer lift reason of PD; arrests with latest book-out release reason of PD or alert code of PD; cases closed with charging document cancelled with a case closed date greater than or equal to FY 2012 and a case status of "E-Charging"; document cancelled by ICE that has an alert code of PD or pending final order with release reason of PD; cases closed administratively with a case closed date greater than or equal to FY 2012, and a case status of "A-Proceedings Terminated" that has an alert code of PD or pending final order with release reason of PD.		

Active Non-Detained Cases with PD and Deferred Action/Stays of Removal

Non-Detained	No. of Cases
Active Cases Released with PD	14,195
Deferred Action/Stays of Removal by Field Office Director (FOD)	4,594
Total	18,789
FY 2013 YTD data is updated through March 30, 2013 (IIDS v1.12 run date 04/01/2013; EID as of March 30, 2013). Deferred action and active cases released with PD data reflects the state of the docket at the time it is reported on. This data may differ when pulled on a different date.	

This includes active cases that are currently released due to PD without a final order, as well as those administratively closed cases with PD that are measured per the guidance given to the field as active, non-detained cases and located on the "Prosecutorial Discretion by IJ [immigration judge]" dockets established by the AORs. These cases contain administrative closures based on the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) actions. Deferred action cases include active, non-detained cases that have a case action of stay granted by the FOD within or beyond FY 2012.

Prosecutorial Discretion Grants by ICE Attorneys in FY 2012

From October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012, ICE attorneys began a review of all cases pending before EOIR at the immigration court level, as well as all cases before the Board of Immigration

Appeals. During this period, 407,329 cases were reviewed. Of that total, 27,144 cases were identified as amenable for PD.

Cases Pending Before EOIR Identified as Eligible for PD During the Case-by-Case Review in FY 2012

Non-Detained	Detained	Total
27, 052	92	27,144

As of September 30, 2012, ICE attorneys filed 10,082 motions to dismiss or administratively close proceedings. By the end of the case-by-case review period, 5,804 aliens had declined an offer of PD. Although ICE attorneys stopped tracking PD statistics on September 30, 2012, action on those cases previously identified as eligible continued beyond that date.

ICE does not track the number of PD requests by aliens or their attorneys, nor does ICE keep statistics of the cases for which attorneys or headquarters personnel exercised PD favorably after a secondary review.

Question: For FY 2012 and FY 2013 year-to-date, please provide the total number of Notices to Appear issued by DHS entities; the number of cases in immigration proceedings; the number of cases closed administratively; and the number of cases where deferred action was granted.

ANSWER: Notices to Appear ((NTAs), also known as charging documents)) are issued both by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and Office of Homeland Security Investigations (HSI). While both sub-components issue NTAs to undocumented aliens encountered in the normal course of their duties, in general HSI encounters such aliens less often and only as tangential encounters to ongoing criminal investigations. In fiscal year (FY) 2012, ICE ERO issued 249,575 NTAs/charging documents while ICE HSI issued 8,856. Year-to-date (YTD) for FY 2013, ICE ERO has issued more than 95,528 NTAs/charging documents while ICE HSI has issued 3,826. (Note: As to the number of NTAs issued by other DHS components, ICE defers to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and U.S. Customs and Border Protection as ICE does not track these statistics.)

In response to the portion of the question regarding the number of cases in immigration proceedings, ICE is providing the number of cases in immigration removal proceedings as of March 23, 2013. "In Proceedings" is reported as a snapshot in time and therefore cannot be reported by FY. There are currently 12,960 detained aliens in immigration proceedings and 648,562 non-detained aliens in immigration proceedings.

In FY 2012, 25,193 cases were administratively closed. For FY 2013 YTD, 10,669 cases were administratively closed.

In FY 2012, Field Office Directors (FODs) granted deferred action for 2,927 alien removal cases. FY 2012 deferred action cases include active, non-detained cases that have the latest case

action as a stay granted by FOD occurring on or after October 1, 2011. In FY 2013, as of March 23, 2013, ICE deferred action on 1,614 alien removal cases.

Footnotes:

Charging Documents:

- *FY 2013 YTD data is updated as of March 23, 2013, (IIDS v.1.12 as of March 25, 2013, Enforcement Integrated Database (EID) extract as of March 23, 2013). FY 2012 data is historical and remains static.*

Case Currently in Removal Proceedings:

- *Data is updated as of March 23, 2013, (IIDS v.1.12 as of March 25, 2013, EID extract as of March 23, 2013).*
- *Detained data excludes Office of Refugee Resettlement and Mexican Interior Repatriation Program Facilities and United States Marshal Prisoners.*
- *Currently in removal proceedings is defined as those cases on the national detained and non-detained docket pending a final order with case category = 2A, 2B, 5A, 8A, 8B, 8D, 8G, 8H, and 11.*

Administratively Closed Cases

- *FY 2012–FY 2013 YTD data is updated as of March 23, 2013, (IIDS v.1.12 as of March 25, 2013, EID extract as of March 23, 2013).*
- *Administratively closed is defined as case status which is the same as proceedings terminated.*

Deferred Action Cases

- *FY 2012–FY 2013 YTD deferred action data is updated as of March 25, 2013, (IIDS v.1.12 as of March 27, 2013, EID extract as of March 25, 2013).*
- *Deferred action cases include active, non-detained cases that have the latest case action as a stay granted by FOD occurring on or after October 1, 2011.*
- *Deferred action data reflects what is reported on the non-detained docket and is a snapshot in time.*

Question: Based on your written policy documents, who are priorities for immigration enforcement? How do you define “serious crime” under these policies?

ANSWER: The priorities for immigration enforcement are set forth in the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Director John Morton’s March 2010 memorandum “Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens” and Director Morton’s June 2011 memorandum “Exercising Prosecutorial Discretion Consistent with the Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities of the Agency for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens.”

In light of the numerous administrative violations and the limited number of resources the agency has, ICE must prioritize the use of its enforcement personnel, detention space, and removal resources. To that end, ICE has set commonsense priorities that focus on the

identification and removal of criminal aliens, public safety and national security threats, recent border crossers, and repeat immigration law violators.

Deferred Action

Question: How many aliens have been granted deferred action since June 2011? How many had final orders of removal? How many spent time in ICE detention? How many had any criminal convictions?

ANSWER: The following tables depict deferred action cases, as of March 25, 2013, extracted from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations Law Enforcement Systems and Analysis Statistical Tracking Unit.

Number of Deferred Action Reviews Post Final Order			
Fiscal Year	Granted	Denied	Total
2012	2,404	523	2,927
2013 YTD	1,445	169	1,614

Number of Deferred Action Reviews for Aliens in Detention			
Fiscal Year	Granted	Denied	Total
2012	1,749	1,178	2,927
2013 YTD	972	642	1,614

Deferred Action Reviews by ICE Threat Level					
Fiscal Year	1	2	3	Non-Criminal Immigration Violator	Total
2012	275	145	289	2,218	2,927
2013 YTD	162	108	200	1,144	1,614
Fiscal year 2012 and fiscal year 2013 year-to-date deferred action data is updated as of March 25, 2013, (IIDS v.1.12 as of March 27, 2013, Enforcement Integrated Database Extract as of March 25, 2013).					
Deferred action is not reported prior to October 1, 2011.					
Deferred action cases include active, non-detained cases that have the latest case action as a stay granted by Field Office Director occurring on or after October 1, 2012.					
Deferred action data reflects what is reported on the non-detained docket and is a snapshot in time.					

Secure Communities

Question: Please provide an update to your April 27, 2012, Report regarding the status of ICE's implementation of the Secure Communities Task Force recommendations. Please include an update on the CRCL monitoring and complaint process, as well as the results of the last four quarterly statistical reviews.

ANSWER: In response to the Secure Communities Task Force's recommendations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) adopted a new policy concerning the use of detainees and specifically, handling of cases involving minor traffic offenders. By memorandum dated December 21, 2012, entitled "Civil Immigration Enforcement: Guidance on the Use of Detainers in the Federal, State, Local, and Tribal Criminal Justice Systems," Director Morton provided specific policy guidance to all Field Office Directors, Special Agents in Charge, and Chief Counsel. Among other instructions, the memorandum provides that, going forward, ICE detainees issued on individuals who are arrested and incarcerated for minor traffic offenses, and who have not been previously convicted of other crimes and do not fall within any other ICE priority category, will become operative only upon conviction. In the circumstances in which such minor traffic misdemeanor convictions exist, a detainer should not be placed unless the convictions reflect a "clear and continuing danger to others or disregard of the law."

This change builds on other important changes that have been made to ICE's prioritization of its resources, including the issuance of an updated prosecutorial discretion memorandum, civil rights training for state and local law enforcement, a revised complaint system, and a new detainer form and policy.

As announced in June 2011, the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) and ICE have agreed that CRCL will have the lead role in investigating complaints alleging civil rights violations related to Secure Communities. All formal allegations are referred to CRCL through a complaint process that is available on the Secure Communities website under the CRCL section at http://www.ice.gov/secure_communities. Once a complaint has been initiated, CRCL notifies the Department of Justice, which has jurisdiction to investigate state and local officers' violations of civil rights.

CRCL and ICE have continued to cooperate, with the assistance of an expert statistician, to develop statistical monitoring metrics related to Secure Communities. The metrics are being developed to identify statistical anomalies that might indicate racial or ethnic profiling to ensure that Secure Communities cannot act as a conduit for improper policing. No final statistical results have been prepared for release as DHS continues to refine the methodological approach.

In addition to these steps, CRCL and ICE have produced for front-line state and local law enforcement personnel, a series of awareness briefing videos and supporting materials that describe civil rights and civil liberties issues that may arise in light of nationwide Secure Communities activation. As of March 2013, five of the modules (videos and commander's packets) are available on the ICE website at http://www.ice.gov/secure_communities/crcl.htm, and the final three modules will be released later in fiscal year 2013.

Efficient Use of Resources

Question: Incorporating the data that was provided last year, for each office that conducts audits of detention facilities, please provide a chart of the number of audits and visits performed by each office for FYs 2009 through 2012. Also include the number of case referrals generated and referred back to Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) for follow-up. The answer should include all offices that handle audits and inspections, including Department-level offices such as CRCL and OIG.

ANSWER: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has two offices that conduct detention audits and inspections.

The ICE Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) contracts for independent inspectors to review conditions of confinement at ICE facilities on an annual or biennial basis, with follow-up inspections scheduled as required. All ICE facilities with an average daily population of 50 or more detainees are inspected on an annual basis. The number of contractor inspections performed, by fiscal year (FY), is indicated in the following table.

Inspections	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2010	FY 2009
	144	250	279	316

In addition, ERO employs 40 on-site federal detention service managers (DSMs) at key ICE detention facilities to monitor and inspect components of facility operations for compliance to ICE detention standards. Currently, DSMs are assigned to 52 detention facilities, covering approximately 83 percent of ICE's detained population. A snapshot of the audits and reviews performed is included in the following table.

Type of Action	FY 2012	FY 2013 (October 2012–March 2013)
Daily walk-throughs conducted at permanent DSM locations	9,900	4,675
Weekly audits conducted at permanent DSM locations	2,064	990
Daily walk-throughs conducted at roving DSM locations	480	190
Weekly audits conducted at roving DSM locations	120	55

ERO also contracts with a quality assurance team (QAT) composed of three subject matter experts in the fields of corrections and detention. The QAT performs quality assurance reviews at the facilities that have assigned DSMs. The QAT reviews ensure that DSMs are effectively monitoring the operations of the facility and addressing concerns. Since December 2010, the QAT has performed 39 reviews nationwide.

The ICE Office of Detention Oversight (ODO), within the Office of Professional Responsibility, conducts compliance inspections at selected detention facilities where detainees are housed for periods in excess of 72 hours. ODO selects facilities to inspect based on various considerations, including significant compliance issues or deficiencies identified during ERO inspections, concerns identified or raised by the DSMS, detainee complaints, and allegations reported or referred by the DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) or the ICE Joint Intake Center. ODO provides its compliance inspection reports, recommendations, and identified best practices to ERO and ICE leadership who ensure appropriate corrective action plans are developed and put in place at detention facilities.

The number of ODO inspections performed, by FY, is indicated in the following table.

Inspections	FY 2012	FY 2011	FY 2010	FY 2009
	56	62	49	33

ICE defers to DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and Office of the Inspector General to add the requested information relating to case-referrals generated as ICE does not track these statistics.

Alternatives to Detention (ATD)

Question: Please provide for the record a chart that shows the enrollment in ATD by length of time participants remain monitored by the program historically, FY 2010-FY 2012 and FY 2013 year-to-date enrollments using the categories less than 3 months, 3-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-18 months, 18-24 months, and greater than 24 months.

ANSWER: The length in program calculation is used for Alternatives to Detention (ATD) participants that have been terminated from the ATD program for any reason, therefore giving a full "length in program" from beginning to end. The fiscal years (FY) in the following table correspond to the date the participant was terminated from the ATD program.

Length of time in Program	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013*
Less than 3 Months	2,348	2,134	2,806	2,028
3-6 Months	1,802	1,441	2,355	2,261
6-12 Months	1,777	3,003	4,411	2,774
12-18 Months	-	3,116	2,811	3,513
18-24 Months	-	977	2,075	1,307
Greater than 24 Months	-	-	1,627	2,418
Grand Total	5,927	10,671	16,085	14,301

- *FY 2013 terminations are through March 21, 2013.

- ATD data was provided by the Behavioral Intervention, Inc., participants' reports from March 22, 2012, with data through March 21, 2013.

Question: Please provide the number of non-removable aliens newly enrolled in ATD after six months in custody, updating information provided last year.

ANSWER: The table below represents the number of non-removable aliens, as of March 21, 2013, who were enrolled in Alternatives to Detention (ATD). Specifically, these aliens were placed in the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program II, in fiscal year (FY) 2012 and FY 2013 through March 21, 2013, and had previously been in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention for more than 180 consecutive days. In order to optimize the use of ATD resources, aliens who are not likely to be removed in the reasonably foreseeable future are generally not enrolled in the ATD program. ATD may, however, be used when a travel document or other progress toward removal of an alien may be forthcoming. ATD may also be used when an alien is a national security concern. With regard to aliens subject to a final order of removal and released on ATD, ICE continues to seek travel documents to secure removal at regular intervals. Please see the table on next page.

**No Significant Likelihood of Removal in the Foreseeable
Future ATD Enrollments**

FY 2012		FY 2013	
Bakersfield, CA	3	Atlanta, GA	18
Boise, ID	1	Bakersfield, CA	1
Charleston, SC	3	Baltimore, MD	1
Charlotte, NC	2	Boston, MA	9
Cleveland, OH	4	Buffalo, NY	3
Dallas, TX	1	Charleston, SC	1
Detroit, MI	2	Charlotte, NC	2
Ft Smith, AZ	3	Chicago, IL	5
Kansas City, MO	2	Cleveland, OH	1
Los Angeles, CA	1	Columbus, OH	1
Miami, FL	1	Dallas, TX	15
New Orleans, LA	3	Des Moines, IA	6
Oklahoma City, OK	1	Detroit, MI	30
Omaha, NE	6	Grand Island, NE	1
Philadelphia, PA	1	Hartford, CT	4
Sacramento, CA	13	Honolulu, HI	1
San Antonio, TX	5	Kansas City, MO	1
San Diego, CA	1	Los Angeles, CA	7
San Francisco, CA	10	Marlton, NJ	5
Total	63	Miami, FL	9
		New Orleans, LA	1
		New York, NY	17
		Newark, NJ	6
		Oklahoma City, OK	1
		Omaha, NE	3
		Orlando, FL	1
		Philadelphia, PA	3
		Phoenix, AZ	2
		Portland, OR	6
		Reno, NV	2
		Sacramento, CA	7
		San Antonio, TX	5
		San Bernardino, CA	2
		San Francisco, CA	4
		Santa Ana, CA	2
		Seattle, WA	1
		Tampa, FL	5
		Washington, VA	10
		Total	199

- Data looked at the most recent detention stay for each non-removable alien.
- *-Zadvydas release data as of March 25, 2013 (IIDS v.1.10 as of March 27, 2013, Enforcement Integrated Database Extract as of March 25, 2013).
- ATD data from Behavioral Intervention, Inc.'s weekly population reports, March 22, 2013, data as of March 21, 2013.

Question: Please provide a breakout and description of all ATD options, to include who would be appropriate ATD participants.

ANSWER: The Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program is a flight-mitigation tool that uses technology and case management to increase compliance with release conditions and facilitate alien attendance at court hearings and compliance with final orders of removal. The ATD program is a monitoring program that comprises the full-service (FS) component and the technology-only (TO) component.

- Under FS supervision, the ATD officer refers a participant to contractor case specialists (CS). The CS creates an individualized supervision plan with the participant during the orientation session—taking into account the participant's particular needs with regard to reporting requirements and referrals—and provides case-management support. Support services provided to the participant include office visits, home visits, referrals for medical or legal services, translation services, local transit options and other transportation information, and court-date reminders.
- Under TO supervision, the ATD officer uses contractor-provided software and equipment to directly supervise the participant. A CS is not assigned.

The FS component includes five stages to accord with a participant's movement through the removal process. The following table depicts the CS-provided support at each legal stage.

	Face-to-Face Contact	Random Home Visits	Review of Individual Service Plan
Pre-Removal Order	1 every 2 weeks	1 every 4 weeks	1 every 4 weeks
Post-Order	2 every 2 weeks	1 every 2 weeks	1 every 4 weeks
Appeal¹	1 every 4 weeks	1 every 4 weeks	1 every 4 weeks
Post-Order Custody Review (POCR-RFR)²	2 every 2 weeks	1 every 2 weeks	1 every 4 weeks
Post-Order Custody Review (POCR-NFR)³	1 every 8 weeks	1 every 8 weeks	1 every 8 weeks

¹ This stage is defined as "The Immigration Court has issued a decision and either the participant or ICE has filed a NOA (Notice of Appeal) with the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) and the appeal is pending before the BIA." Source – Statement of Work, page 35, Section 5.2.4.2.

² RFR – Reasonably Foreseeable Removal.

³ NFR – Not Foreseeably Removable.

The ATD program includes three technology options: active GPS, passive GPS, and telephonic reporting. Technology is typically assigned to all participants in both the FS and TO components, although the type and frequency of the technology assignment is determined on a case-by-case basis depending on various factors. In rare instances in which the use of technology is not possible or advised, technology may not be assigned.

A participant's level of monitoring depends on his or her stage of legal proceedings, as well as his or her determined flight-risk. The level of supervision and technology to which an alien is assigned is based on criteria, including but not limited to current immigration status, compliance history, community ties, being a caregiver or provider, family ties, and other humanitarian or medical conditions. Participants who have demonstrated compliance with court orders and program guidelines are frequently de-escalated from FS to TO. Participants presenting low flight risk and low-level criminal status may be enrolled in the TO component upon initial enrollment.

There are two key requirements for enrollment in the ATD program: all participants must be 18 years of age or older, and all participants must be removable in the reasonably foreseeable future. The ATD program does not enroll aliens subject to mandatory detention.

The following tables depict the breakdown of ATD participants as of March 21, 2013.*

ATD Component	Count
Full Service	10,972
Technology Only	10,071
Total	21,043

Monitoring	Count
GPS (Active and Passive)	6,025
Telephonic Reporting	14,965
No Technology	53
Total	21,043

*Sourced from Behavioral Intervention, Inc. Participant Report March 22, 2013, data through March 21, 2013.

Question: Please describe the methodology ICE is utilizing to decide what type of ATD to apply to a particular case.

ANSWER: In U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) field offices where Alternatives to Detention (ATD) resources are available, every alien 18 years or older who is released from ERO custody is referred to ATD officers for potential enrollment in the program. After a careful review of an individual's particular circumstances, including but not limited to his or her criminal history, prior supervision history, current immigration status, community ties, and any humanitarian concerns, an ICE officer determines whether enrollment in the ATD program is appropriate.

In some cases, the ICE officer will determine that enrollment in the ATD program is insufficient to overcome an alien's flight risk or danger to the community and continue the alien in detention without bond. Alternatively, the ICE officer may determine that the higher level of monitoring associated with the ATD program is not warranted and release the alien on bond, parole, order of recognizance, or an order of supervision. If an individual does qualify for participation in ATD, a determination about the type of ATD is made depending on the alien's overall risk of flight and/or history of non-compliance with his or her conditions of release from detention. If an individual is determined to be high risk or has not demonstrated compliance, he or she will likely be referred to the full-service (FS) component with either a Global Positioning System (GPS) device or enrolled in the telephonic reporting voice verification (TR). The FS component includes in-person reporting requirements and random home visits with a contractor case specialist as well as other programmatic services and referrals. If a participant is determined to be a lower risk, he or she may be referred to the Technology-Only (TO) component and assigned either a GPS device or enrolled in TR. TO cases do not involve contractor monitoring and enrollees are required to report in-person to ERO a minimum of once per year. Regardless of which component the participant is enrolled, either form of technology (GPS or TR) may be assigned.

Question: For FY 2011-2012 and FY 2013 year-to-date, please provide a breakdown of individuals on the non-detained docket by forms of supervision and conditions of release, including bond, types of ATD, ICE supervision, orders of recognizance, or combination.

ANSWER: A breakdown of individuals on the non-detained docket by forms of supervision and conditions of release is indicated in the following tables.

Non-Detained Docket by Release Reason
Fiscal Year (FY) 2011—FY 2013 Year to Date (YTD)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 YTD
Active Non-Detained Cases*	1,212,771	1,198,817	1,209,209
Release Reason			
Bonded Out	212,575	242,055	250,039
Order of Recognizance	93,668	111,324	123,919
Order of Supervision	52,379	60,149	64,994
Office of Refugee Resettlement	853	2,256	3,576
Paroled	44,942	36,106	36,694
Proceedings Terminated	1,602	1,660	1,773
Processing Disposition Changed Locally	10	11	10
Prosecutorial Discretion	0	347	612
U.S. Marshals or other agency	20,035	19,907	19,324
<p>*These figures are inclusive of any active case not in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement custody such as outstanding fugitive cases, subjects placed in proceedings by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and Institutional Removal Program cases currently active on the non-detained docket.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY 2013 data is updated through March 25, 2013 (IIDS v1.12 run date of March 27, 2013; Enforcement Integrated Database as of March 25, 2013). • FY 2011 and FY 2012 data is historical and remains static. • The non-detained docket provides a snapshot in time of those non-detained at the end of FY 2011, FY 2012, and as of March 25, 2013, for FY 2013. 			

Enrollment in the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program is not a distinct release reason, but rather a flight-mitigation tool that uses technology and case management to increase compliance with release conditions. As such, the following table separately provides a breakdown of those individuals on the non-detained docket enrolled in the ATD program.

ATD Participants Served

ATD Type*	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 YTD
Full Service (FS)	23,627	23,924	19,981
Technology Only (TO)	10,214	15,335	14,962
Subtotal	33,841	39,259	34,943
Participants Served in Both FS and TO	(1,776)	(3,329)	(3,939)
Total Unique Participants Served	32,065	35,930	31,004
<p>*Some participants may have participated in FS and TO components within the same FY. In those instances, each individual ATD stay is counted toward its respective ATD component. The count of unique individuals served in both FS and TO in the same FY is depicted in the chart as Participants Served in FS and TO.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Unique Participants Served is derived by summing the FS and TO participant counts, then subtracting the participants who participated in both components in the same FY. (FS + TO – Participants Served in FS and TO = Total Unique Participants Served). • ATD data was provided by the contractor handling the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program II contract, Behavioral Interventions Incorporated, in the participant reports from March 22, 2012, with data through March 21, 2013. 			

Question: For FY 2011-2012 and FY 2013 year-to-date, please provide the failure to appear rate for the categories of supervision and conditions of release noted above for all individuals on the non-detained docket. Characterize the individuals who failed to appear by country and criminality, including what efforts are undertaken by ICE to track these individuals and enforce appearance orders.

ANSWER: For the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) Program, the court appearance rate for ATD Full Service (FS) participants from fiscal year (FY) 2011 through FY 2013 to date is 99.52 percent (42,590/42,795). Please note that there are a number of absconders and program violators (roughly 8.6 percent and 5.6 percent in FY 2011 and FY 2012, respectively) that are not included in the court appearance rate calculation. The percent of ATD Technology Only (TO) participants ordered removed in absentia between FY 2011 through FY 2013, as of July 6, 2013, is 8.32 percent.

Every effort is taken to locate all ATD participants as soon as possible when they fail to appear. These steps include, but are not limited to, using the computer system to track the GPS unit (if applicable), visiting the participant's and their associates' last known addresses, and other similar technologies. If the participant is located, he or she will be apprehended and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) will make a new custody determination. This determination may result in detention, or reenrollment into the ATD program. If the participant is not located, the case would be referred to either ICE Fugitive Operations or the Non-Detained unit.

The breakdown of court appearances for ATD FS participants and the breakdown of in-absentia orders of removal for ATD TO participants are indicated in the following tables:

Court Appearance Rate by FY: ATD Full-Service

FY	Court Hearing Attended	Total Hearings	Court Appearance Rate
FY 2011	18,568	18,685	99.37 percent
FY 2012	15,967	16,025	99.64 percent
FY 2013	8,055	8,085	99.63 percent
Total	42,590	42,795	99.52 percent
Data is for FS participants only. Data provided by Behavioral Intervention, Inc. (BI), data as of March 27, 2013. BI is the contractor for the ISAP II contract.			

Ordered Removed in Absentia by FY: ATD Technology Only

FY	Participants Ordered Removed in Absentia	Technology Only Participants	Percentage Ordered Removed in Absentia
FY 2011	935	10,423	8.97 percent
FY 2012	1,369	15,333	8.93 percent
FY 2013	1,268	17,171	7.38 percent
Total	3,572	42,927	8.32 percent
Data provided by Law Enforcement Systems and Analysis - Statistical Tracking Unit (STU). Data are updated through July 6, 2013 (Intensive Supervision Appearance Program v1.12 run date July 9, 2013; Enforcement Integrated Database as of July 6, 2013). *The TO participants list was not provided by STU. Because some participants remain in the program over the course of more than one FY, some A-numbers also appear in multiple years. The case action field, which is used to determine those that ordered removed in absentia, is a non-mandatory field.			

Of the 205 ATD FS individuals who failed to appear at their court hearings, their associated ICE threat level and country of origin is indicated in the following tables:

Failure to Appear by FY and ICE Threat Level

Threat Level	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Total
1	0	0	29	29
2	0	19	1	20
3	12	39	0	51
Not Applicable	105	0	0	105
Total	117	58	30	205
If someone had more than one ICE threat level, the highest ICE threat level was reported. Criminal data extracted from IIDS March 27, 2013, Enforcement Integrated Database as of March 25, 2013.				

Failure to Appear by FY and Country of Origin

Country	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Total
Brazil	3	2	0	5
Canada	0	1	0	1
Congo	0	1	0	1
Ecuador	4	1	0	5
El Salvador	13	6	7	26
Guatemala	20	4	3	27
Guyana	1	0	0	1
Haiti	0	1	0	1
Honduras	14	8	2	24
Israel	0	2	0	2
Italy	1	0	0	1
Jamaica	2	1	0	3
Jordan	1	0	0	1
Liberia	1	0	0	1
Mali	0	1	0	1
Mexico	50	28	18	96
Mongolia	2	0	0	2
Morocco	1	0	0	1
Nicaragua	0	1	0	1
Peru	2	0	0	2
Portugal	0	1	0	1
South Korea	1	0	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	0	1
Total	117	58	30	205

Question: What is the average amount of time an individual spends on the non-detained docket?

ANSWER: The non-detained docket includes aliens released on bond or an order of recognizance or supervision and includes aliens in the Alternatives to Detention program. The Department of Justice, Executive Office for Immigration Review, is best able to provide an average time for the adjudication of such cases. ICE also considers aliens granted temporary protected status (TPS), withholding of removal, or protection pursuant to the Convention Against Torture to be part of the non-detained docket, even though they do not have cases pending before EOIR. Aliens with TPS may be removed if TPS expires for their home country. Aliens granted withholding of removal or protection pursuant to the Convention Against Torture may be removed to a third country. ICE does not track the length of time aliens with TPS, withholding of removal, or protection pursuant to the Convention Against Torture remain in the country on the non-detained docket.

Overstay Enforcement

Question: Please provide the data on individuals who have overstayed their period of admission, by country and visa type, for FY 2012 and FY 2013 year-to-date. How many have been identified and targeted for enforcement as posing a public safety and/or national security threat?

ANSWER: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) respectfully defers to the Office of Immigration Statistics for official overstay numbers.

In FY 2012, the ICE Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) received 519,353 leads that were nonimmigrant overstays or student status violators, of which 3,409 national security related cases were referred to ICE Homeland Security Investigations field offices for review. To date, the CTCEU has initiated 3,318 investigations posing a possible national security threat. ICE ERO, through its enforcement programs, identifies overstays and other immigration violators that fall into ICE priorities through biometric and other law enforcement records checks.

Question: While we continue to support efforts to address all national security concerns as a priority, the Department must be committed to reducing the overstay analysis backlog and to preventing a similar reoccurrence of backlogs in the future. I understand the current backlog is approximately 839,000 records. Please breakdown those records by category. When will the analysis backlog be eliminated?

ANSWER: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) has reviewed the 839,000 records that were provided to ICE. These records were vetted through US-VISIT, the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and national law enforcement databases to determine if any constituted national security or public safety risks. These reviews generated 1,913 investigatory leads and the breakdown of these leads by category were as follows:

- Arrested – 9

- Open as investigatory leads under continuous review – 13
- Open investigations at HSI field offices – 3
- Found to have departed the U.S. – 711
- Found to be in administrative compliance or in another lawful status – 302
- In removal proceedings, previously arrested, or the subject of another type of investigation – 43
- ProMonitor¹ – 266
- Verified as a false indicator match – 73
- Referred to Enforcement and Removal Operations for administrative enforcement action as potential public safety risks – 481
- Confirmed duplicate record – 12

Going forward US-VISIT, CBP, and ICE have since added an extra layer of targeting to the weekly, day-forward process. In addition to the person-centric reviews, automated systems are also matching travel and other datasets to automatically close additional overstay leads, so that analysts spend more time vetting leads that can be referred to ICE field offices for enforcement. Additionally, beginning in April 2013, the entire aforementioned process will begin transitioning to become fully automated, which will reduce the need to rely on e-mails and the manual processes associated with importing the data.

Investigations

Question: Provide a chart showing arrests by field office by category of investigation for FY 2012.

ANSWER: The following charts capture criminal and administrative arrests by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland Security Investigations Special Agent in Charge (SAC) areas of responsibility during FY 2012:

¹ ProMonitor is a service that allows ICE to proactively investigate leads that have incomplete address information or leads that have been returned from field investigations without a resolution. ProMonitor tracks daily changes to hundreds of thousands of updates to various proprietary, commercial, and public information data sources and compares them to the sought subjects on an ongoing basis.

Arrests by Field Office by Investigative Program

FY 2012	SAC ATLANTA			SAC BALTIMORE			SAC BOSTON		
	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
FINANCIAL	73	69	142	38	2	40	37	6	43
STRATEGIC	16	4	20	3	0	3	10	0	10
GENERAL SMUGGLING	4	0	4	5	0	5	6	0	6
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	67	2	69	28	1	29	93	0	93
COMMERCIAL FRAUD	43	5	48	43	2	45	13	1	14
DRUG SMUGGLING	370	42	412	55	2	57	174	15	189
COUNTER TERRORISM/JTTF	0	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	2
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	59	67	126	58	20	78	13	4	17
HUMAN SMUGGLING	16	63	79	0	0	0	20	37	57
GENERAL & CRIMINAL ALIEN	78	170	248	13	28	41	28	170	198
IDENTITY & BENEFIT FRAUD	144	83	227	18	5	23	63	30	93
COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT	0	24	24	0	49	49	0	38	38
WORKSITE ENFORCEMENT	2	54	56	0	0	0	10	49	59
GANGS	230	87	317	163	46	209	32	20	52
OTHER	63	9	72	14	7	21	22	10	32
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	1,165	681	1,846	441	163	604	522	381	903

Arrests by Field Office by Investigative Program

FY 2012	SAC BUFFALO			SAC CHICAGO			SAC DALLAS		
	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
FINANCIAL	40	2	42	84	30	114	182	26	208
STRATEGIC	2	1	3	9	0	9	27	13	40
GENERAL SMUGGLING	10	10	20	4	1	5	5	0	5
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	39	0	39	64	2	66	46	0	46
COMMERCIAL FRAUD	23	0	23	48	1	49	24	1	25
DRUG SMUGGLING	273	2	275	303	70	373	224	14	238
COUNTER TERRORISM/JTTF	4	3	7	7	30	37	2	5	7
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	29	1	30	87	14	101	47	8	55
HUMAN SMUGGLING	38	14	52	41	144	185	24	91	115
GENERAL & CRIMINAL ALIEN	14	99	113	211	708	919	27	125	152
IDENTITY & BENEFIT FRAUD	28	28	54	121	112	233	55	11	66
COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT	0	12	12	4	208	212	0	206	206
WORKSITE ENFORCEMENT	20	45	65	35	109	144	7	11	18
GANGS	46	3	49	195	360	555	212	66	278
OTHER	66	3	69	115	51	166	32	2	34
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	632	221	853	1,328	1,840	3,168	914	579	1,493

FY 2012	SAC DENVER			SAC DETROIT			SAC EL PASO		
	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
FINANCIAL	141	5	146	115	10	125	46	4	50
STRATEGIC	3	2	5	32	0	32	23	9	32
GENERAL SMUGGLING	1	0	1	1	1	2	6	0	6
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	30	0	30	91	0	91	37	0	37
COMMERCIAL FRAUD	6	0	6	23	4	27	1	2	3
DRUG SMUGGLING	184	56	240	184	3	187	1,031	31	1,062
COUNTER TERRORISM/JTTF	1	2	3	25	12	37	2	0	2
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	5	0	5	12	6	18	5	4	9
HUMAN SMUGGLING	18	411	429	10	49	59	189	196	385
GENERAL & CRIMINAL ALIEN	68	119	187	39	115	154	46	227	273
IDENTITY & BENEFIT FRAUD	67	45	112	77	43	120	35	16	51
COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT	0	20	20	3	34	37	1	2	3
WORKSITE ENFORCEMENT	5	7	12	10	45	55	2	9	11
GANGS	82	35	117	115	0	115	87	4	91
OTHER	77	7	84	91	1	92	243	11	254
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	688	709	1,397	828	323	1,151	1,754	515	2,269

Arrests by Field Office by Investigative Program

FY 2012	SAC HONOLULU			SAC HOUSTON			SAC LOS ANGELES		
	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
FINANCIAL	21	2	23	36	1	37	95	14	109
STRATEGIC	6	0	6	5	3	8	8	1	9
GENERAL SMUGGLING	6	0	6	0	0	0	9	2	11
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	3	0	3	71	0	71	71	7	78
COMMERCIAL FRAUD	6	2	8	30	0	30	86	12	98
DRUG SMUGGLING	68	2	70	336	15	351	501	57	558
COUNTER TERRORISM/JTTF	2	0	2	0	2	2	24	23	47
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	22	2	24	0	0	0	30	5	35
HUMAN SMUGGLING	10	43	53	310	722	1,032	62	139	201
GENERAL & CRIMINAL ALIEN	13	77	90	535	458	993	60	53	113
IDENTITY & BENEFIT FRAUD	36	19	55	41	66	107	87	31	118
COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT	6	54	60	2	26	28	0	60	60
WORKSITE ENFORCEMENT	3	6	9	3	36	39	5	8	13
GANGS	0	0	0	214	41	255	907	248	1,155
OTHER	24	2	26	184	4	188	15	4	19
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	226	209	435	1,767	1,374	3,141	1,960	664	2,624

FY 2012	SAC MIAMI			SAC NEW ORLEANS			SAC NEW YORK		
	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
FINANCIAL	276	11	287	79	34	113	184	18	202
STRATEGIC	28	3	31	11	11	22	6	0	6
GENERAL SMUGGLING	24	6	30	2	0	2	52	0	52
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	81	3	84	115	0	115	45	2	47
COMMERCIAL FRAUD	67	1	68	17	2	19	62	11	73
DRUG SMUGGLING	365	34	399	321	28	349	569	11	580
COUNTER TERRORISM/JTTF	10	16	26	5	1	6	23	37	60
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	54	10	64	56	9	65	19	45	64
HUMAN SMUGGLING	216	494	710	34	71	105	40	49	89
GENERAL & CRIMINAL ALIEN	45	450	495	114	330	444	6	153	159
IDENTITY & BENEFIT FRAUD	115	133	248	119	67	186	191	17	208
COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT	5	20	25	0	32	32	6	96	102
WORKSITE ENFORCEMENT	4	12	16	35	121	156	45	47	92
GANGS	113	33	146	36	57	93	340	54	394
OTHER	76	9	85	29	15	44	11	1	12
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	1,479	1,235	2,714	973	778	1,751	1,599	541	2,140

Arrests by Field Office by Investigative Program

FY 2012	SAC NEWARK			SAC PHILADELPHIA			SAC PHOENIX		
	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
FINANCIAL	130	28	158	76	11	87	53	1	54
STRATEGIC	27	0	27	34	0	34	33	1	34
GENERAL SMUGGLING	5	22	27	1	1	2	3	0	3
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	23	3	26	54	0	54	11	0	11
COMMERCIAL FRAUD	47	0	47	37	0	37	2	0	2
DRUG SMUGGLING	210	14	224	144	4	148	1,207	116	1,323
COUNTER TERRORISM/JTTF	6	10	16	22	24	46	0	0	0
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	16	8	24	11	6	17	0	2	2
HUMAN SMUGGLING	0	13	13	40	57	97	142	339	481
GENERAL & CRIMINAL ALIEN	8	24	32	113	195	308	12	18	30
IDENTITY & BENEFIT FRAUD	154	27	181	25	18	43	16	8	24
COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT	8	94	102	17	43	60	0	4	4
WORKSITE ENFORCEMENT	1	0	1	2	12	14	3	9	12
GANGS	64	9	73	47	42	89	118	9	127
OTHER	29	1	30	9	1	10	11	0	11
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	728	253	981	632	414	1,046	1,811	507	2,118

FY 2012	SAC SAN ANTONIO			SAC SAN DIEGO			SAC SAN FRANCISCO		
	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
FINANCIAL	129	6	135	49	4	53	43	8	51
STRATEGIC	261	7	268	17	0	17	6	0	6
GENERAL SMUGGLING	8	0	6	9	6	15	3	0	3
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	31	0	31	34	0	34	82	6	88
COMMERCIAL FRAUD	15	0	15	11	0	11	21	9	30
DRUG SMUGGLING	1,114	118	1,232	2,373	10	2,383	308	97	405
COUNTER TERRORISM/JTTF	4	0	4	6	1	7	0	2	2
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	86	117	203	33	0	33	4	7	11
HUMAN SMUGGLING	700	4,449	5,149	116	91	207	7	2	9
GENERAL & CRIMINAL ALIEN	76	131	207	7	282	289	47	121	168
IDENTITY & BENEFIT FRAUD	24	22	46	11	11	22	42	36	78
COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT	0	5	5	0	36	36	2	19	21
WORKSITE ENFORCEMENT	1	8	9	21	64	85	3	5	8
GANGS	154	37	191	123	20	143	261	96	357
OTHER	344	32	376	21	0	21	10	2	12
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	2,945	4,932	7,877	2,831	525	3,356	839	410	1,249

Arrests by Field Office by Investigative Program

FY 2012	SAC SAN JUAN			SAC SEATTLE			SAC ST PAUL		
	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
FINANCIAL	51	0	51	56	15	71	69	32	101
STRATEGIC	6	0	6	4	0	4	3	0	3
GENERAL SMUGGLING	9	0	9	1	1	2	9	2	11
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	20	0	20	52	1	53	75	1	76
COMMERCIAL FRAUD	10	0	10	11	0	11	10	0	10
DRUG SMUGGLING	288	1	289	205	28	233	234	18	252
COUNTER TERRORISM/JTF	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	3	6
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	0	0	0	52	0	52	36	17	53
HUMAN SMUGGLING	37	194	231	12	25	37	22	74	96
GENERAL & CRIMINAL ALIEN	21	89	110	183	283	466	57	145	202
IDENTITY & BENEFIT FRAUD	25	4	29	23	16	39	97	75	172
COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT	0	0	0	7	16	23	2	29	31
WORKSITE ENFORCEMENT	0	0	0	47	23	70	20	51	71
GANGS	396	4	400	205	52	257	27	7	34
OTHER	49	1	50	102	3	105	98	3	101
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	912	293	1,205	962	463	1,425	762	457	1,219
FY 2012	SAC TAMPA			SAC WASHINGTON DC			HSI DOMESTIC TOTAL		
	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS	CRIMINAL ARRESTS	ADMIN ARRESTS	TOTAL ARRESTS
FINANCIAL	44	7	51	47	2	49	2,194	348	2,542
STRATEGIC	16	0	16	4	0	4	600	55	655
GENERAL SMUGGLING	17	4	21	10	0	10	208	56	264
CHILD PORNOGRAPHY	243	2	245	38	0	38	1,544	30	1,574
COMMERCIAL FRAUD	25	3	28	37	2	39	718	58	776
DRUG SMUGGLING	389	13	402	128	2	130	11,558	803	12,361
COUNTER TERRORISM/JTF	1	0	1	14	11	25	167	186	353
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	35	5	40	21	10	31	790	367	1,157
HUMAN SMUGGLING	32	41	73	11	81	92	2,147	7,889	10,036
GENERAL & CRIMINAL ALIEN	63	300	363	36	146	182	1,920	5,016	6,936
IDENTITY & BENEFIT FRAUD	74	50	124	40	19	59	1,728	990	2,718
COMPLIANCE ENFORCEMENT	2	26	28	3	51	54	68	1,204	1,272
WORKSITE ENFORCEMENT	20	9	29	4	38	42	308	778	1,086
GANGS	14	26	40	101	61	162	4,282	1,417	5,699
OTHER	42	6	48	166	9	175	1,943	194	2,137
FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	1,017	492	1,509	660	432	1,092	30,175	19,391	49,566

Question: Please describe HSI's strategy in investigations that lead to the disruption and dismantling of transnational criminal organizations. How is ICE partnering with other Federal, state, local and foreign law enforcement entities? What metrics are being used to document the efforts and outcomes? How many criminal organizations/operations would you say have been disrupted or dismantled (including what type of criminal activity/contraband) since FY 2010?

ANSWER: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is committed to successful partnering of its efforts with other federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement partners across all fields of investigation. The following tables show investigations completed jointly by ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and other agencies in FY 2012 for both Domestic and HSI International Affairs (IA) Operations.

Domestic Investigations

FY 2012 DOMESTIC INVESTIGATIONS	
Source	Case Count
0 DHS-NPPD National Protection and Program Directorate	4
1 - ICE - Alien Smuggling Sources	31
2 - ICE - D&R (Detention and Removal)	188
3 - TSA (Transportation Security Administration)	53
4 - BCIS (Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services)	547
5 - OIG (Office of Inspector General)	24
6 - JTTF (Joint Terrorism Task Force)	211
7 - ICE - FAM (Federal Air Marshals)	1
8 - HSI Tipline Information	420
9 - DOL (Department of Labor)	6
A - ALL (Intelligence Programs/Operations)	140
B - ATF (Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms)	156
C - CBP - Air/Marine Operations	75
D - INTERPOL	26
E - CBP Inspection And Port Operations	7,539
F - ODTTC (Office of Defense Trade Controls)	14
G - USSS (U.S. Secret Service)	48
H - CBP - Import Specialists	238
I - FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)	307
J - DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration)	358
K - ICE/CBP Foreign Sources	272
L - Other Foreign Sources	400
M - Other DHS Sources	491
N - Outreach Programs	501
O - IRS (Internal Revenue Service)	41
P - Office of Professional Responsibility (Internal Affairs)	14
Q - U.S. Attorney	113
S - State/Local Law Enforcement Agency/Source	4,104

FY 2012 DOMESTIC INVESTIGATIONS	
Source	Case Count
T - Other Federal Agency/Source	687
U - Department of Treasury	15
V - DOC (Department of Commerce)	26
W - USCG (U.S. Coast Guard)	59
X - ICE - CBP Border Patrol/Former INS	1,269
Y - STC (Strategic Trade Centers)	3
Z - OCDETF (Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force)	75
Total HSI Domestic Investigations	18,456

International Affairs Investigations

FY 2012 IA Operations	
Source	Case Count
1 - ICE - Alien Smuggling Sources	3
2 - ICE - D&R (Detention and Removal)	75
3 - TSA (Transportation Security Administration)	2
4 - BCIS (Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services)	28
5 - OIG (Office of Inspector General)	2
6 - JTTF (Joint Terrorism Task Force)	16
8 - HSI Tipline Information	14
A - ALL (Intelligence Programs/Operations)	17
B - ATF (Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms)	11
C - CBP - Air/Marine Operations	1
D - INTERPOL	8
E - CBP Inspection and Port Operations	174
F - ODTTC (Office Of Defense Trade Controls)	8
G - USSS (U.S. Secret Service)	6
H - CBP - Import Specialists	8
I - FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)	29
J - DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration)	20
K - ICE/CBP Foreign Sources	381
L - Other Foreign Sources	748
M - Other DHS Sources	25
N - Outreach Programs	23
O - IRS (Internal Revenue Service)	6
P - Office of Professional Responsibility (Internal Affairs)	1
Q - U.S. Attorney	16
S - State/Local Law Enforcement Agency/Source	117
T - Other Federal Agency/Source	174
U - Department of Treasury	4
V - DOC (Department of Commerce)	6
W - USCG (U.S. Coast Guard)	5

FY 2012 IA Operations	
Source	Case Count
X - ICE - CBP Border Patrol/Former INS	13
Y - STC (Strategic Trade Centers)	2
Z - OCDETF (Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force)	6
Total	1,949

ICE's HSI employs a strategic management framework as a comprehensive approach to plan for and execute its budget to the end goals of disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations and individuals. The HSI strategic plan lies at the heart of the framework and provides the overarching goals and objectives for the investigative portfolio. To ensure that the strategy and investments are duly informed, HSI incorporates risk and vulnerability assessments that are conducted through close coordination with representatives from the field. Once a budget is enacted, HSI then requests action plans from each Special Agent in Charge (SAC) office that specifically address the activities that will be undertaken in a given fiscal year, all of which are aligned to the respective year's overarching goals.

HSI believes that monitoring plays an important part in sound strategic and fiscal planning. To ensure appropriate levels of performance monitoring and management, HSI conducts recurring transparency, results, accountability, and knowledge sharing meetings between headquarters and field-level management. These meetings provide a recurrent mechanism to ensure effective and efficient resource use remains aligned with the overarching strategy.

Further complementing the HSI strategic management framework is the significant case review (SCR) process. This is a monthly process in which an independent board reviews and approves (or disapproves) nominations for investigations deemed significant to the nation. This process provides a means to vet and pursue cases leading to disruptions and/or dismantlements of transnational criminals and organizations—the focus of each of HSI's Government Performance Reporting Act performance measurements.

Since FY 2011, HSI has tracked high-risk priority investigations through a performance reporting process known as the SCR Module. Within this process, HSI field offices may nominate investigations that meet specific criteria to be deemed a nationally significant investigation. Once a month, an independent panel of senior special agents vote to approve or disapprove submitted cases for such a designation. Such a designation serves as a principal agency performance metric for ICE HSI serving as an outcome measure of how the agency's efforts have impacted ICE HSI focus. HSI's measures account for standard measures of performance across federal law enforcement (e.g. Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs)) to ensure a common framework where appropriate.

The following metrics are used in HSI reporting (internal and external reporting) with regard to significant investigations (labeled as SCR) as well as yearly metrics to the Office of National Drug Control Policy, as well as other federal entities:

Outcome Measures:

1. Percentage of significant transnational criminal investigations that result in a disruption or dismantlement (SCR overall measure).
2. Percentage of significant national security investigations that result in a disruption or dismantlement (SCR).
3. Percentage of significant investigations focused on transnational crimes against children that result in a disruption or dismantlement (SCR).
4. Percentage of significant transnational gang investigations that result in a disruption or dismantlement (SCR).
5. Percentage of significant worksite enforcement investigations that result in a disruption or dismantlement of employers engaged in egregious hiring of illegal labor in high-risk sectors (SCR).
6. Percentage of significant, non-drug related, illicit trade, travel and finance investigations that result in a disruption or dismantlement of a criminal organization (SCR).
7. Percentage of significant drug related, illicit trade, travel and finance investigations that result in a disruption or dismantlement of a criminal organization (SCR); and
8. Percentage of significant counter proliferation investigations that result in a disruption or dismantlement (SCR).

Output Measures:

9. Number of employers audited, sanctioned, or arrested for violating immigration-related employment laws or otherwise brought into compliance with those laws.
10. Dollar value of monetary instrument seizures derived from/and/or used to support criminal activity.
11. Dollar value of monetary instrument seizures derived from/and/or used from drug operations.
12. Dollar value of real or other property seizures derived from/and/or used to support criminal activity.
13. Dollar value of real or other property seizures derived from/and/or used from drug operations.
14. Percentage of total cocaine seizures considered high impact.
15. Percentage of total marijuana seizures considered high impact.
16. Percentage of total methamphetamine seizures considered high impact; and
17. Percentage of total heroin seizures considered high impact.

Since FY 2011, the number of approved disruptions or dismantlements² of nationally significant³ criminal investigations are as follows:

² The definitions for disruptions and dismantlements are the same as the Department of Justice's definitions.

Disruption – Actions taken in furtherance of the investigation that impede the normal and effective operation of the target organization or targeted criminal activity as they occur, as indicated by changes in the organizational leadership, and/or changes in methods of the operation of the target organization or targeted criminal activity.

Dismantlement – Destroying the target organization's leadership, network, and financial base to the point that the organization is incapable of reconstituting itself.

³ HSI has very specific criteria of what constitutes a significant investigation in order to prioritize investigations. For example, counter-proliferation ("Munitions Control/Illegal Exports") investigations in which military technology/weapons systems smuggled to Iran or North Korea would be considered significant. In addition, FY 2011 was a pilot year. FY 2012 is considered the first full year of tracking significant investigations as well as

Fiscal Year 2011		
Investigative Program	Disruptions	Dismantlements
Financial Investigations	2	2
Munitions Control/Illegal Exports	4	2
General Smuggling	0	0
Cyber Crime/Child Pornography	1	6
Commercial (Trade) Fraud	2	2
Drug Smuggling	3	1
National Security Investigations	0	0
Human Trafficking	0	1
Human Smuggling	2	0
General Alien Investigations	1	1
Document and Benefit Fraud	8	3
Compliance Enforcement	0	0
Worksite Enforcement	0	1
Gangs Investigations	3	1
Other	1	0
Total	27	20

disruptions/dismantlements. As the process matures and more training is completed on the process, we expect numbers to continue to increase for at least the next 2 fiscal years.

Fiscal Year 2012		
Investigative Program	Disruptions	Dismantlements
Financial Investigations	5	3
Munitions Control/Illegal Exports	12	2
General Smuggling	0	0
Cyber Crime/Child Pornography	9	4
Commercial (Trade) Fraud	2	0
Drug Smuggling	5	1
National Security Investigations	1	0
Human Trafficking	0	1
Human Smuggling	2	3
General Alien Investigations	0	1
Document and Benefit Fraud	3	7
Compliance Enforcement	0	0
Worksite Enforcement	0	1
Gang Investigations	4	1
Other	0	0
Total	43	24

Fiscal Year 2013 (As of January 31, 2013)		
Investigative Program	Disruptions	Dismantlements
Financial Investigations	9	0
Munitions Control/Illegal Exports	10	1
General Smuggling	0	0
Cyber Crime/Child Pornography	6	8
Commercial (Trade) Fraud	2	1
Drug Smuggling	2	0
National Security Investigations	0	1
Human Trafficking	1	1
Human Smuggling	4	2
General Alien Investigations	0	0
Document and Benefit Fraud	3	4
Compliance Enforcement	1	0
Worksite Enforcement	0	0
Gang Investigations	1	2
Other	0	0
Total	39	20

Question: Provide a chart showing investigations completed jointly by ICE and other agencies in FY 2012.

ANSWER: The following tables show investigations completed jointly by ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and other agencies in FY 2012 for both Domestic and HSI International Affairs (IA) Operations.

Domestic Investigations

Fiscal Year 2012—Domestic Investigations	
Source	Case Count
0 – ICE - FPS (Federal Protective Service)	4
1 – ICE - Alien Smuggling Sources	31
2 – ICE - D&R (Detention and Removal)	188
3 – TSA (Transportation Security Administration)	53
4 – BCIS (Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services)	547
5 – OIG (Office of Inspector General)	24
6 – JTTF (Joint Terrorism Task Force)	211
7 – ICE - FAM (Federal Air Marshals)	1
8 – HSI Tipline Information	420
9 – DOL (Department of Labor)	6
A – ALL (Intelligence Programs/Operations)	140
B – ATF (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives)	156
C – CBP - Air/Marine Operations	75
D – INTERPOL	26
E – CBP Inspection and Port Operations	7,539
F – ODTC (Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance)	14
G – USSS (U.S. Secret Service)	48
H – CBP - Import Specialists	238
I – FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)	307
J – DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration)	358
K – ICE /CBP Foreign Sources	272
L – Other Foreign Sources	400
M – Other DHS Sources	491
N – Outreach Programs	501
O – IRS (Internal Revenue Service)	41
P – OPR (Office of Professional Responsibility (Internal Affairs))	14
Q – U.S. Attorney	113
S – State/Local Law Enforcement Agency/Source	4,104
T – Other Federal Agency/Source	687
U – U.S. Department of Treasury	15
V – DOC (U.S. Department of Commerce)	26
W – USCG (U.S. Coast Guard)	59
X – ICE - CBP Border Patrol/Former INS	1,269

Fiscal Year 2012—Domestic Investigations	
Source	Case Count
Y – STC (Strategic Trade Centers)	3
Z – OCDETF (Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force)	75
Total HSI Domestic Investigations Operations	18,456

International Investigations

Fiscal Year 2012 International Investigations	
Source	Case Count
1 – ICE - Alien Smuggling Sources	3
2 – ICE - D&R (Detention and Removal)	75
3 – TSA (Transportation Security Administration)	2
4 – BCIS (U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services)	28
5 – OIG (Office of Inspector General)	2
6 – JTTF (Joint Terrorism Task Force)	16
8 – HSI Tipline Information	14
A – ALL (Intelligence Programs / Operations)	17
B – ATF (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives)	11
C – CBP - Air/Marine Operations	1
D – INTERPOL	8
E – CBP Inspection and Port Operations	174
F – ODTC (Office of Defense Trade Controls Compliance)	8
G – USSS (U.S. Secret Service)	6
H – CBP - Import Specialists	8
I – FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)	29
J – DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration)	20
K – ICE /CBP Foreign Sources	381
L – Other Foreign Sources	748
M – U.S. Department of Treasury	25
N – Outreach Programs	23
O – IRS (Internal Revenue Service)	6
P – OPR (Office of Professional Responsibility (Internal Affairs))	1
Q – U.S. Attorney	16
S – State/Local Law Enforcement Agency/Source	117
T – Other Federal Agency/Source	174
U – U.S. Department of Treasury	4
V – DOC (U.S. Department of Commerce)	6
W – USCG (U.S. Coast Guard)	5
X – ICE - CBP Border Patrol/Former INS	13
Y – STC (Strategic Trade Centers)	2
Z – OCDETF (Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force)	6

Fiscal Year 2012 International Investigations	
Source	Case Count
Total HSI International Affairs Operations	1,949

Repatriation

Question: By country of origin, provide the average number of days that individuals with final removal orders await repatriation, after the U.S. provides notification to the country of origin. Please also provide the number of visas issued to nationals of those countries in FY 2012 by the following categories: B-1, B-2, F/J/M, and all.

ANSWER: The response below provides the average number of days from travel document request to travel document issue and the average number of days from travel document request to departure, by country of citizenship, for Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, FY 2011, FY 2012, and an overall average for FY 2010—FY 2012.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement defers to the Department of State to provide the number of visas issued to the nationals of those countries in FY 2012 by categories B-1, B-2, F/J/M, and all.

Average Time Elapsed following Travel Document (TD) Request*

Citizenship Country	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		Overall FY 2010 to FY 2012	
	Days from TD Request Date to TD Issue Date	Days from TD Request Date to Departure Date**	Days from TD Request Date to TD Issue Date	Days from TD Request Date to Departure Date**	Days from TD Request Date to TD Issue Date	Days from TD Request Date to Departure Date**	Days from TD Request Date to TD Issue Date	Days from TD Request Date to Departure Date**
Afghanistan	42.51	69.20	165.99	212.43	186.64	186.71	141.10	165.26
Albania	96.37	113.00	149.46	174.19	153.69	206.57	127.68	156.47
Algeria	118.62	126.80	39.50	90.00	248.48	260.00	142.13	162.00
Angola	177.60	188.00	291.32	310.67	23.65	38.00	181.76	196.50
Anguilla	N/A	N/A	19.00	19.00	N/A	N/A	19.00	19.00
Antigua-Barbuda	161.81	166.20	88.11	93.21	161.10	171.38	140.88	147.94
Argentina	44.04	50.96	28.25	49.74	46.64	60.33	39.41	52.64
Armenia	82.80	120.75	94.61	151.97	84.45	97.87	87.51	123.93
Aruba	N/A	N/A	27.79	28.00	N/A	N/A	27.79	28.00
Australia	25.38	40.21	24.21	42.22	18.75	35.70	23.52	40.02
Austria	14.78	34.50	36.75	36.75	28.87	56.50	26.80	42.58
Azerbaijan	N/A	N/A	139.19	164.00	N/A	N/A	139.19	164.00
Bahamas	77.87	87.12	82.02	86.41	85.36	96.13	81.71	89.50
Bangladesh	89.62	127.53	133.08	176.86	476.35	508.45	189.88	228.16
Barbados	114.33	116.67	113.48	116.09	73.05	77.20	99.61	102.67
Belarus	39.88	50.63	84.86	94.00	282.73	318.64	165.21	187.27
Belgium	22.15	30.67	21.20	37.25	37.59	46.00	27.05	37.53
Belize	40.70	60.07	53.39	81.02	32.55	60.12	43.12	67.68
Benin	12.15	39.25	211.01	239.00	73.67	156.00	77.25	118.38
Bermuda	13.17	30.00	79.05	88.33	46.53	62.00	57.23	69.83
Bolivia	38.29	54.69	41.31	66.46	43.72	65.61	41.00	62.24
Bosnia-Herzegovina	91.45	101.51	140.59	148.29	217.23	232.07	148.32	158.99
Botswana	22.47	48.00	N/A	N/A	49.43	100.00	29.21	61.00
Brazil	33.16	54.96	39.18	64.25	49.73	93.90	39.03	67.06
British Virgin Islands	73.80	74.00	165.00	165.00	79.55	94.25	99.47	106.88
Bulgaria	27.62	64.24	34.60	48.59	42.89	61.88	34.97	56.66

Citizenship Country	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		Overall FY 2010 to FY 2012	
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Burkina Faso	246.11	254.67	69.00	69.00	303.18	328.50	235.61	248.33
Burma	183.30	231.75	604.36	614.75	N/A	N/A	323.66	359.42
Burundi	5.05	53.00	N/A	N/A	19.23	66.00	10.72	58.20
Cambodia	946.63	1040.75	434.47	481.43	557.67	591.41	522.33	565.34
Cameroon	94.17	152.73	228.45	334.06	128.33	160.06	145.77	211.38
Canada	25.09	42.97	49.75	56.38	31.83	54.90	35.39	50.78
Cape Verde	119.45	121.43	124.94	130.40	57.70	61.50	116.51	119.55
Cayman Islands	N/A	N/A	64.08	82.83	N/A	N/A	64.08	82.83
Central African Republic	39.17	109.83	168.33	308.00	51.93	259.00	74.65	196.67
Chad	210.50	277.50	24.15	258.50	117.00	117.00	117.26	237.80
Chile	33.90	40.25	35.98	62.86	26.12	33.04	32.87	46.44
China, Peoples Republic of	159.41	188.98	152.84	197.52	166.49	209.54	158.85	197.83
Colombia	28.85	46.07	34.86	48.21	32.77	53.08	31.90	48.64
Congo	116.79	139.20	97.53	112.70	136.47	182.00	107.77	128.65
Costa Rica	23.09	35.65	29.43	41.34	26.46	45.18	26.01	39.98
Croatia	120.10	135.40	88.32	106.00	57.68	68.44	82.17	95.95
Cuba	118.48	137.70	214.11	214.21	240.99	241.17	161.17	172.70
Cyprus	15.90	39.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.90	39.00
Czech Republic	56.09	70.20	29.40	39.21	33.59	53.50	40.70	54.65
Czechoslovakia	16.72	33.00	43.00	43.00	59.29	66.17	40.20	50.42
Dem. Rep. of The Congo	88.70	127.40	57.77	100.75	274.47	393.25	168.84	246.24
Denmark	33.25	46.20	60.87	75.00	10.52	15.00	34.58	45.55
Djibouti	N/A	N/A	412.63	497.00	286.29	346.00	328.40	396.33
Dominica	114.53	121.36	83.03	90.53	99.03	108.21	100.33	108.00
Dominican Republic	15.45	27.09	14.38	30.94	17.47	36.08	15.71	31.01
Ecuador	18.55	37.76	24.34	40.32	31.61	51.57	23.87	42.36
Egypt	46.39	96.23	77.37	93.62	158.63	301.85	88.09	154.17
El Salvador	26.66	32.37	28.35	35.53	37.18	43.68	30.04	36.44
Equatorial Guinea	26.46	57.50	N/A	N/A	42.00	42.00	31.64	52.33
Eritrea	68.00	68.00	31.57	72.50	N/A	N/A	43.72	71.00

Citizenship Country	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		Overall FY 2010 to FY 2012	
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Estonia	93.90	108.00	24.29	34.75	39.78	49.25	46.77	57.71
Ethiopia	107.30	174.69	147.39	217.86	134.12	160.45	129.56	185.81
Fiji	68.80	88.58	67.41	176.00	36.84	96.57	61.73	126.94
Finland	28.91	35.40	33.91	42.33	22.00	26.67	28.39	34.91
France	42.01	61.51	46.25	52.89	25.56	63.86	38.96	59.12
French Guiana	N/A	N/A	129.52	136.00	N/A	N/A	129.52	136.00
French Polynesia	36.00	36.00	2.50	25.00	N/A	N/A	19.25	30.50
Gabon	30.00	72.50	76.07	83.00	84.66	109.00	71.15	93.90
Gambia	143.36	153.14	882.20	906.00	46.23	186.25	349.96	396.69
Georgia	46.17	62.29	36.59	258.90	21.54	38.29	36.44	147.86
Germany	32.73	51.83	31.07	46.77	22.23	38.94	29.53	46.89
Ghana	92.12	107.42	136.39	159.19	167.57	207.52	131.56	156.97
Greece	44.38	53.87	32.22	41.11	26.75	33.50	36.06	44.85
Grenada	93.00	97.63	125.59	135.74	133.11	139.31	111.68	118.57
Guadeloupe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.02	5.00	0.02	5.00
Guatemala	10.20	16.71	10.86	16.89	10.37	17.49	10.47	17.07
Guinea	55.79	206.80	101.08	107.36	119.67	584.33	92.10	208.84
Guinea-Bissau	154.00	154.00	N/A	N/A	3.14	8.00	78.57	81.00
Guyana	80.75	114.16	100.32	145.52	90.56	120.35	89.78	125.76
Haiti	81.81	88.61	244.86	250.75	292.83	299.24	244.94	251.26
Honduras	4.52	17.16	7.40	18.94	3.61	15.82	4.92	17.08
Hong Kong	197.79	208.90	62.85	90.86	137.15	164.83	140.13	162.17
Hungary	24.96	62.38	61.55	158.04	37.34	52.12	43.83	94.25
Iceland	5.32	32.50	N/A	N/A	6.23	23.00	5.62	29.33
India	130.20	193.48	141.74	174.78	204.78	264.42	157.03	207.75
Indonesia	33.42	69.86	51.26	101.32	18.72	41.59	37.77	77.16
Iran	358.44	374.10	30.52	49.70	544.65	554.11	303.15	318.10
Iraq	165.57	198.15	342.34	375.25	486.66	510.50	268.57	299.41
Ireland	16.43	28.69	15.75	27.71	23.79	45.79	18.55	33.82
Israel	93.25	117.25	141.60	213.44	53.36	64.37	97.75	132.76
Italy	56.15	66.84	40.87	50.82	40.81	48.22	47.10	56.67
Ivory Coast	236.04	248.17	146.13	169.64	416.88	419.50	229.36	245.42

Citizenship Country	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012		Overall FY 2010 to FY 2012	
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Jamaica	60.78	75.53	60.80	71.76	82.04	97.66	67.14	80.79
Japan	26.01	67.63	21.24	30.44	32.21	42.50	25.83	51.97
Jordan	110.94	133.05	94.92	112.27	110.22	122.12	105.08	123.46
Kazakhstan	32.99	55.50	36.19	66.11	70.98	80.00	48.84	69.38
Kenya	103.93	130.59	96.38	134.03	109.16	166.11	103.26	143.41
Kiribati	48.00	48.00	N/A	N/A	57.00	82.33	54.75	73.75
Korea	25.82	54.59	48.81	59.96	37.37	53.33	36.12	55.78
Kosovo	131.65	160.88	199.73	231.48	237.86	257.06	192.14	219.55
Kuwait	825.00	930.00	152.00	152.00	N/A	N/A	376.33	411.33
Kyrgyzstan	21.65	48.25	22.65	64.33	41.25	60.50	25.42	58.33
Laos	3.54	19.00	N/A	N/A	119.12	150.00	80.59	106.33
Latvia	12.75	388.50	35.26	46.10	26.80	45.22	26.81	127.96
Lebanon	213.03	253.76	209.53	241.42	160.81	252.39	202.38	249.86
Liberia	305.94	375.88	251.51	278.14	405.14	429.33	294.79	342.00
Libya	N/A	N/A	12.26	33.00	22.09	41.00	19.63	39.00
Lithuania	54.48	61.15	62.18	68.53	33.11	45.47	50.05	58.57
Macedonia	43.25	71.71	79.50	90.88	103.68	124.64	75.74	95.42
Malawi	37.65	48.50	25.98	51.33	20.02	67.67	26.66	56.75
Malaysia	76.44	96.41	106.08	113.20	436.08	523.83	173.59	206.22
Mali	128.60	137.80	129.75	140.20	205.08	225.75	150.86	163.79
Malta	52.00	52.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.00	52.00
Marshall Islands	69.44	75.73	47.48	57.58	52.83	66.56	55.87	66.38
Mauritania	111.00	111.00	324.00	324.00	20.32	69.00	135.46	145.20
Mexico	30.35	47.53	43.53	69.91	32.89	73.06	34.94	61.80
Micronesia, Federated States of	38.08	51.85	30.05	44.05	24.84	39.83	30.73	45.03
Moldova	78.70	91.45	57.10	71.94	22.62	69.79	51.40	76.23
Mongolia	28.01	50.00	45.61	74.58	61.30	83.45	43.18	68.42
Montenegro	N/A	N/A	53.56	67.13	243.98	285.45	163.80	193.53
Montserrat	61.66	73.00	N/A	N/A	89.54	110.00	68.63	82.25
Morocco	162.15	264.37	191.46	209.14	97.50	120.83	150.26	197.50
Mozambique	N/A	N/A	69.00	69.00	N/A	N/A	69.00	69.00

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Nepal	43.79	68.09	161.09	280.33	65.22	194.00	79.37	157.88
Netherlands	54.03	60.17	42.29	61.21	31.73	53.41	42.95	58.59
Netherlands Antilles	105.00	105.00	47.25	49.67	33.63	45.00	50.64	54.78
New Zealand	26.21	45.67	108.62	120.63	19.84	45.75	58.59	76.65
Nicaragua	29.87	39.69	28.72	40.05	29.57	46.00	29.42	41.46
Niger	195.35	212.17	195.23	218.67	339.67	358.33	253.05	271.93
Nigeria	90.00	101.29	134.59	147.52	110.18	119.38	109.20	120.46
Norway	88.19	90.67	49.00	49.00	N/A	N/A	78.39	80.25
Oman	34.48	75.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.48	75.00
Pakistan	148.12	187.33	119.36	151.08	157.22	222.17	141.04	183.96
Palau	28.25	53.50	23.08	49.33	15.20	38.67	23.49	48.94
Panama	76.36	122.46	78.78	99.65	72.80	99.20	76.16	108.97
Papua New Guinea	1.51	18.00	33.56	34.00	N/A	N/A	17.54	26.00
Paraguay	14.23	91.32	16.17	25.00	12.69	39.40	14.42	67.97
Peru	31.01	50.22	37.84	61.31	38.86	60.07	35.44	56.67
Philippines	50.97	70.63	40.55	65.39	36.55	54.22	43.22	64.21
Poland	29.76	51.56	36.27	78.41	79.75	109.92	46.20	76.03
Portugal	58.11	63.50	100.24	105.92	45.67	59.02	68.61	76.78
Qatar	800.00	824.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	800.00	824.00
Romania	44.28	60.09	54.21	85.00	57.52	69.57	52.07	72.30
Russia	93.63	102.06	92.76	132.58	148.33	163.28	107.71	130.14
Rwanda	3.27	28.00	18.04	77.00	6.55	27.00	11.48	52.25
Samoa	72.88	94.67	201.91	238.75	5.51	24.00	104.93	130.79
Saudi Arabia	104.92	120.44	138.53	159.20	81.04	103.25	104.13	122.38
Senegal	114.06	158.56	206.90	225.23	165.11	371.08	157.59	224.41
Serbia	N/A	N/A	59.01	68.75	73.97	117.50	69.69	103.57
Serbia and Montenegro	87.54	100.28	162.87	184.50	151.89	162.00	107.43	121.75
Seychelles	N/A	N/A	69.49	128.00	45.00	45.00	57.25	86.50
Sierra Leone	175.93	201.67	260.74	280.33	252.89	273.65	241.03	262.31
Singapore	68.70	85.43	71.46	111.00	42.53	62.00	68.24	95.80
Slovakia	21.16	38.31	18.23	36.55	84.63	123.33	31.72	53.18

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Slovenia	50.52	74.33	38.91	52.67	N/A	N/A	44.71	63.50
Somalia	429.25	429.25	402.30	402.30	273.47	273.47	331.39	331.39
South Africa	47.09	66.88	46.62	56.39	43.30	54.45	45.53	58.78
South Korea	47.57	60.00	33.59	44.44	50.64	61.45	42.72	53.97
Spain	30.34	37.61	27.78	36.60	42.99	70.70	33.65	48.28
Sri Lanka	219.51	269.00	43.28	57.94	160.01	171.43	146.46	174.14
St. Kitts-Nevis	97.00	132.20	398.66	414.67	466.77	499.83	410.33	441.10
St. Lucia	75.30	178.42	61.21	69.14	209.68	216.50	118.24	165.17
St. Vincent- Grenadines	184.36	189.21	85.05	93.86	123.52	130.67	134.95	141.72
Sudan	248.77	276.00	823.89	865.43	190.70	220.60	338.90	370.14
Suriname	130.04	146.20	56.64	59.00	101.63	107.60	91.46	98.94
Swaziland	35.59	51.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.59	51.00
Sweden	45.53	52.89	16.37	34.13	25.96	39.42	29.39	42.14
Switzerland	31.18	45.50	40.48	40.67	22.98	32.50	30.64	38.11
Syria	60.11	122.04	58.57	88.87	85.35	91.50	61.88	107.95
Taiwan	69.74	83.70	68.37	80.91	26.37	38.57	58.36	71.32
Tajikistan	39.67	70.00	9.13	79.11	69.34	75.75	29.91	76.56
Tanzania	115.61	133.92	82.60	110.80	199.98	223.00	121.68	144.38
Thailand	77.43	95.09	102.37	119.50	92.28	191.35	89.06	131.29
Togo	43.66	71.54	42.86	110.00	121.24	166.00	66.72	110.13
Tonga	34.39	132.60	25.86	59.17	69.33	132.39	41.89	102.36
Trinidad and Tobago	45.62	54.91	60.75	78.28	80.91	111.64	59.95	77.60
Tunisia	100.97	110.07	202.25	208.86	97.43	114.50	123.66	134.30
Turkey	58.67	71.02	34.44	45.60	40.39	115.80	46.48	74.69
Turkmenistan	180.13	190.00	702.29	715.00	N/A	N/A	354.18	365.00
Turks and Caicos Islands	78.74	85.50	96.57	140.00	123.37	137.00	87.66	103.33
Tuvalu	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.35	78.00	51.35	78.00
Uganda	93.02	102.92	72.24	128.67	60.92	167.33	80.68	120.86
Ukraine	120.67	136.48	154.31	172.39	198.12	218.07	160.18	178.30
United Kingdom	47.39	64.08	81.55	96.48	74.57	92.04	66.37	82.75
Uruguay	34.14	44.70	41.44	47.39	52.81	76.88	40.88	52.54

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Ussr	99.72	101.00	98.96	109.33	N/A	N/A	99.26	106.00
Uzbekistan	63.43	75.32	72.21	88.71	94.16	105.00	70.75	84.02
Venezuela	51.41	84.25	52.64	60.97	56.37	65.72	53.04	72.35
Vietnam	419.15	477.00	399.68	427.09	314.92	346.46	367.75	402.77
Yemen	56.72	164.46	335.25	357.76	307.76	323.53	252.94	296.00
Yugoslavia	122.46	130.73	239.28	319.79	0.00	1735.00	190.11	298.35
Zambia	30.90	72.50	27.34	57.00	61.39	80.20	38.35	73.65
Zimbabwe	79.93	112.63	301.57	312.59	119.30	119.50	222.40	239.04

*The data is reflective of the average elapsed time of persons actually returned/removed pursuant to a lawful order to do so. It is not reflective of persons for whom travel document requests remain outstanding and who have unexecuted orders of removal. The data is inclusive of persons detained by ICE and of persons not detained by ICE.

**Individual international obligations require that the U.S. Government provide a set minimum days notice in advance of travel for repatriated nationals. Other delays may include emergency stays of removal, civil unrest/country conditions, extreme weather conditions, manpower/scheduling constraints, legal petitions, and/or airline/government strikes and cancellations.

The FY 2010—2012 removals are historical and remain static. Travel Document Request and Issuance Dates were updated as of March 30, 2013, (IIDS v1.12 run date April 2, 2013; Enforcement Integrated Database as of March 30, 2013). This may result in a higher number of recorded removals in a FY than actual departures. Removals include Returns, which include Voluntary Returns, Voluntary Departures, and Withdrawals under Docket Control. This dataset does not include 1,371 cases (0.5 percent of all Removals with Travel Document Request/Issue dates) where the Departure Date was recorded as occurring before the Travel Document Request Date. Note: the FYs in the table represent the time period during which the removal occurred.

Starting in FY 2009, ICE began to “lock” removal statistics on October 5 at the end of each FY and counted only the aliens whose removal or return was already confirmed. Aliens removed or returned in that FY but not confirmed until after October 5 were excluded from the locked data and thus from ICE statistics. To ensure an accurate and complete representation of all removals and returns, ICE includes the removals and returns confirmed after October 5 into the next FY. The number of removals in FY 2009, excluding the “lag” from FY 2008, was 387,790. The number of removals in FY 2010, excluding the “lag” from FY 2009, was 373,440. This number does not include 76,732 expedited removal cases which ICE closed on behalf of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in FY 2010. Of those 76,732; 33,900 cases resulted from a joint CBP/ICE operation in Arizona. The number of removals in FY 2011, excluding the “lag” from FY 2010, was 385,145. The number of removals in FY 2012, excluding the “lag” from FY 2011, was 402,919.

FY Data Lag/Case Closure Lag is defined as the physical removal of an alien occurring in a given month; however, the case is not closed in the Enforce Alien Removal Module until a subsequent FY after the data is locked. Because the data from the previous FY is locked, the removal is recorded in the month the case was closed and reported in the next FY removals. This will result in a higher number of recorded removals in an FY than actual departures.

Question: Please provide historically, FY 2010-FY 2012 and FY 2013 year-to-date the number of aliens released in accordance with the *Zadvydas* decision.

ANSWER: The number of releases pursuant to *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678 (2001), during fiscal years 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 year-to-date (YTD) are shown in the following table.

<i>Zadvydas</i> Releases* FY 2010-FY 2013 YTD	
Fiscal Year	<i>Zadvydas</i> Releases
2010	4,946
2011	4,695
2012	5,346
2013 YTD	2,311
Total	17,298
* Data includes individual detentions. An alien may have been released multiple times during the reporting time frame. Aliens released pursuant to <i>Zadvydas v. Davis</i> , 533 U.S. 678 (2001) who have since been removed are excluded from this data.	

Human Trafficking

Question: Please provide an update on the current staffing levels at the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center, including their Department/Agency, if the position is critical or non-critical and the justification/value added by each position. What are the current staffing plans (i.e., are their plans to further increase or reduce staff and why)?

ANSWER: The Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC) currently fields an interagency staff composed of representatives from federal agencies that play a crucial role in combating human smuggling and trafficking. The HSTC coordinates the Intelligence Community and federal law enforcement agencies efforts to ensure a clear flow of information while also facilitating and de-conflicting operational activities across the interagency spectrum as well as with our foreign law enforcement partners.

We consider each participating agency to be critical to HSTC's mission as each is key to the interagency engagement and coordination needed to combat human trafficking. The HSTC is currently staffed by:

- Eighteen full-time ICE staff members who provide expertise in immigration enforcement methods and administration of the HSTC;
- Three full-time U.S. Department of State staff members who provide expertise for visa issuance processes, diplomatic activities, and HSTC administration;
- A full-time staff member from the Federal Bureau of Investigation who serves as the HSTC's Deputy Director for Intelligence;

- A full-time staff member from the Transportation Security Administration provides expertise for intermodal security and screening capabilities;
- A full-time staff member from the National Security Agency and another from the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis who provide critical access to the Intelligence Community and its resources and methods;
- A full-time staff member from U.S. Customs and Border Protection who provides expertise for commercial transportation and ports of entry procedures;
- A full-time staff member from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services who provides expertise for refugee and foreign victim services;
- Partial assistance from the U.S. Coast Guard as well as the U.S. Department of Justice coordinators with INTERPOL to provide expertise in maritime and international law enforcement issues.

Due to the current restrained fiscal environment, the recruitment of the remaining six ICE vacancies and a reimbursable staff detail from the Central Intelligence Agency are waiting further review before proceeding.

Question: What are the major accomplishments and outcomes of the Center in the last year?

ANSWER: During fiscal year 2012, analysts with the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center's (HSTC) smuggling section developed 17 new targets of investigation based on reports from law enforcement and intelligence community partners. HSTC daily intelligence support facilitated 75 administrative arrests, 11 domestic criminal arrests, and foreign support for the successful criminal arrest and prosecution of 35 targets of investigations, resulting in 7 indictments, 3 convictions, and 16 foreign prosecutions. Additionally, HSTC personnel were critical in supporting:

- Twenty-eight extraterritorial criminal travel investigations, which are joint investigations by agents with the U.S. Departments of Justice and U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), focused on human smuggling networks that present particular national security or public safety risk;
- Thirteen Illicit Pathways Attack Strategy (IPAS) investigations that target transnational organized crime syndicates involved in human trafficking and smuggling; and
- One U.S. Attorney General's Organized Crime Council's Top International Criminal Organization Target case.

The HSTC produced 36 intelligence and policy documents based on customer requests and production schedules. In total, the HSTC responded to more than 125 specific requests for information during 2012.

Finally, the HSTC solidified several information sharing relationships with foreign and domestic partners using a variety of mechanisms, including memorandums of agreement, joint duty assignments, and law enforcement collaborations through DHS Fusion Centers and other investigative partnerships. The HSTC also continues to enhance relationships with our intelligence community partners to better serve as the clearinghouse for all source information related to human smuggling, human trafficking, and clandestine terrorist travel.

Question: What is the status of developing the domestic assessment of human trafficking?

ANSWER: Over the past 9 months, the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC) has collected human trafficking data from 12 of 18 partner agencies and continues to negotiate data sharing and privacy requirements from the remaining 6. The HSTC has dedicated four full-time and three part-time analysts to this assessment and, to date, this team has developed the assessment's framework, including specific goals and objectives; mapped data elements across discrete data sets; designed the workflow for reviewing and coding complex investigative case data; and extracted, cleaned, and begun analysis on approximately 7,000 records from all data sets. Additionally, the HSTC has held quarterly meetings to keep all federal stakeholders informed about both the assessment's progress and to provide opportunities for our partners to provide additional stakeholder input.

Upon its completion, the assessment will be released to all federal partner agencies involved in the fight against human trafficking. We are committed to using the results of this assessment to help identify existing and emerging domestic human trafficking hotspots as well as trends and patterns in victim recruitment and exploitation.

Public Advocate

Question: What is the current role and responsibility of the ICE Public Advocate, beyond the listed job description? Please provide any metrics or measures being used to track this office's performance.

ANSWER: Section 567 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2013, Pub. L. No. 113-6, enacted on March 26, 2013, prohibits the expenditure of funds for the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Public Advocate position. ICE has complied with this prohibition.

From February 2012 to March 2013, the ICE Public Advocate's Office worked to effectively conduct outreach in support of ICE's enforcement operations. Much of the Public Advocate's work focused on ensuring public awareness of ICE's important mission and that ICE enforced U.S. immigration laws in a prioritized and common-sense manner.

The Public Advocate reported directly to ICE's Executive Associate Director, Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO). The Public Advocate worked with stakeholders including individuals, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), and faith-based organizations.

The Public Advocate assisted individuals and community stakeholders in resolving complaints and concerns with ICE policies and operations. This position also maintained a transparent dialogue with the community about ICE's mission.

The Public Advocate worked with ICE's law enforcement partners, assisting in community outreach and relaying to mutual stakeholders accurate information about immigration enforcement. The Public Advocate organized and led 27 community roundtables that involved ERO Headquarters leadership, field leadership, and community stakeholders; hosted or

participated in more than 130 outreach events nationwide and in Washington, D.C.; and convened 12 NGO/ICE working groups to directly respond to questions about particular ICE programs, policies, and practices.

Question: Please provide a full accounting of the funding used to support the activities and needs of this office in FY 2012 and FY 2013 year-to-date, including costs associated with all personnel assigned to the office and all individuals who traveled on behalf of this office, by cost category (i.e., travel, supplies, salaries).

ANSWER: P.L. 113-6, which was enacted on March 26, 2013, prohibited funds to be expended for the ICE Public Advocate office. ICE has implemented measures to ensure compliance with this prohibition.

Prior to passage of the prohibition, the following expenses were associated with staffing and operating the office of the Public Advocate from February 2012–March 2013 (fiscal years (FY) 2012 and 2013):

Staffing

The office was supported by three career federal service employees: GS-343-15, GS-301-14, and GS-301-12.

FY 2012 (February–September) = \$85,715

FY 2013 (October–March) = \$63,957

Travel

FY 2012 (February–September) = \$69,106.64

FY 2013 (October–March) = \$20,374.99

All other expenses were paid from the Custody Operations Project/Program Activity to include other office expenses, such as fees, printing costs, and supplies.

Other Expenses

FY 2012 (February–September)

**ICE does not have a break out of other expenses for FY 2012. Any funds expended were taken from the ERO budget.*

FY 2013 (October–March) – the below funds were taken out of ERO’s budget.

Conference Fees = \$2,840.00

Training materials = \$359.50

Outreach materials = \$6,061.81

Five rotational detailers from the field to support ERO’s Community and Detainee Helpline = \$44,635.27

All support to the office was re-purposed from within the Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations with the exception of the GS-301-14 position.

The following questions include, but are not limited to, requests for information pertaining to the President's 2014 Budget Request which Congress still has not received. The Subcommittee expects that each of these questions will be answered in their entirety and will be submitted to the Subcommittee with the President's 2014 Budget Request.

Reception and Representation Funds

Question: How does ICE plan to utilize its reception and representation expenses in FY 2014?

ANSWER: During Fiscal Year 2014, ICE's limited reception and representation funds will be used strictly for exchanges furthering ICE's relationship with foreign and domestic stakeholder partners. For more information, please see the President's *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2014*, submitted on April 10, 2013.

Question: To date, how much has been spent in FY 2013, and what is the plan for the remainder of the fiscal year? Please provide details for each expenditure.

ANSWER: The amount spent in FY 2013 to date is \$2,170.36. The remaining funds will be used for exchanges furthering U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's relationship with foreign and domestic stakeholder partners.

Purpose	Amount
Luncheon in support of a scheduled visit by a Mexican contingent that is participating in a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) working group	\$716.40
Director of Mexican SAT (Tax and Administration Service) and delegation met with executive leadership from ICE, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and DHS at the Intellectual Property Rights Center. Meeting included an overview of operations, specifically focusing on engagement with Mexican SAT and Operation Holiday Hoax.	\$58.59
Assistant Director for ICE Intelligence is hosting a conference of Criminal Intelligence Advisory Group members which consists of the heads of Intelligence for the eight member agencies.	\$1,354.68
Purchased items needed in support of various International visits. Gift bags, friendship pens, and bottled water.	\$40.69
Total Expenditures FY 13 as of July, 2013	\$2, 170.36

Contracts

Question: Please provide for the record the number of noncompetitive contracts ICE has entered into in FY 2012, what is anticipated in FY 2013 and FY 2014. Include an explanation as to why a non-competitive contract was chosen. As part of this response, please clearly delineate other transactional agreements and those purchases made from the GSA approval listings.

ANSWER: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) entered into 373 noncompetitive contracts in fiscal year (FY) 2012. A table of these contracts is provided below. ICE's competition rate for FY 2012 was 84 percent, 6 percent above the goal of 78 percent set by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). ICE's competition rate goal set by DHS for FY 2013 is 80 percent. ICE fully expects to exceed this goal. It is anticipated that the FY 2014 competition rate will be similar to the FY 2013 goal.

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCECR08J0002 2	XEROX CORPORATION	LEASE OR RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT-OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$5,369.52	3/28/2012	4/4/2012	Follow-On Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))
HSCECR08P0000 8	MAVAGI ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	HOUSEKEEPING-LANDSCAPING/GROUNDSKEEPING	\$54,126.18	2/22/2012	2/22/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR09F0003 3	IJET INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED	DATABASE ACCESS	\$4,032.00	6/11/2012	6/18/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR09P0000 2	SAFETY, NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF	SUPPORT- MANAGEMENT: DATA COLLECTION	\$4,500.00	7/17/2012	9/1/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR09P0003 0	STATE POLICE, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	LEASE OR RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT-COMMUNICATION, DETECTION, AND COHERENT RADIATION EQUIPMENT	\$3,500.00	10/21/2011	10/21/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR09P0004 4	FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER RECREATION ASSOCIATI	FIRING RANGE SERVICES	\$30,142.53	1/20/2012	1/26/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT		REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
				T START DATE	T END DATE	
HSCECR09P00076	STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	DATABASE ACCESS	\$5,670.00	7/12/2012	6/30/2013	UNIQUE SOURCE (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCECR09P00093	AUTOMATED REGIONAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM	DATABASE ACCESS	\$20,707.08	6/26/2012	6/30/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR10P00040	HOUSEHOLD DRIVERS REPORT INC	IT AND TELECOM - OTHER IT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$3,500.00	2/8/2012	2/8/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR11P00017	TEJAS MINI STORAGE	STORAGE	\$6,636.00	2/13/2012	3/31/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR11P00036	KRP DATA SYSTEMS	ADP SOFTWARE	\$4,250.00	3/26/2012	2/23/2016	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR11P00037	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	SIGNS, ADVERTISING DISPLAYS, AND IDENTIFICATION PLATES	\$2,505.00	12/21/2011	4/22/2013	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCECR11P0008 7	J B HOWARD & BARONNE STORAGE CENTER	LEASE-RENT OF OTHER WAREHOUSE BLDGS	\$2,871.00	9/19/2012	2/23/2016	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12C0000 2	UTILITY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.	INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT-MISCELLANEOUS	\$355,712.00	9/13/2012	2/23/2016	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12J0000 5	CUMBERLAND-PERRY ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS	COMPOSITE FOOD PACKAGES	\$8,500.00	5/18/2012	4/22/2017	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCECR12J0000 6	AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, THE	CERTIFICATIONS AND ACCREDITATIONS SUPPORT	\$183,000.00	5/4/2012	04/22/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12J0001 0	CUMBERLAND-PERRY ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS	COMPOSITE FOOD PACKAGES	\$4,000.00	7/10/2012	11/17/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCECR12J0001 5	CUMBERLAND-PERRY ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS	COMPOSITE FOOD PACKAGES	\$11,000.00	8/13/2012	02/23/2016	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT		REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
				T START DATE	T END DATE	
HSCECR12J0001 7	AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, THE	CERTIFICATIONS AND ACCREDITATIONS SUPPORT	\$13,650.00	8/23/2012	6/30/2013	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCECR12P0000 1	AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, THE	SUPPORT- MANAGEMENT: AUDITING	\$5,775.00	10/28/201 1	5/31/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCECR12P0000 3	PACER SERVICE CENTER	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	\$9,000.00	11/15/201 1	7/4/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCECR12P0000 5	AMP/CO SYSTEM PARKING	LEASE/RENTAL OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$442,800.00	12/19/201 1	7/22/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12P0000 7	NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL HEALTH CARE	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: CERTIFICATIONS AND ACCREDITATIONS	\$45,328.00	1/13/2012	7/15/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCECR12P0000 8	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	\$9,089.00	1/19/2012	6/14/2013	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCECR12P0001 1	UPTODATE, INC.	PHOTO/MAP/PRINT/PUBLICATION-OTHER	\$32,538.92	1/26/2012	5/31/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12P0001 2	ABM INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED	RESERVED/SECURE PARKING SPACES	\$9,720.00	1/30/2012	10/17/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12P0001 6	SOUTHEAST VOCATIONAL ALLIANCE INC.	COMPOSITE FOOD PACKAGES	\$255,598.20	5/16/2012	9/29/2013	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCECR12P0002 1	GRADUATE SCHOOL FORMERLY USDA	EDUCATION/TRAINING-TUITION/REGISTRATION	\$6,675.00	3/23/2012	3/31/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12P0002 3	AIR AMBULANCE SPECIALISTS, INC.	TRANSPORTATION: AIR PASSENGER	\$24,453.00	4/6/2012	8/31/2012	Urgency (FAR 6.302-2)
HSCECR12P0002 6	LEXI-COMP, INC.	IT AND TELECOM- OTHER IT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$2,970.00	5/16/2012	10/7/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT		REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
				T START DATE	T END DATE	
HSCECR12P0002 7	SANTA CLARA, COUNTY OF	IT AND TELECOM- IT STRATEGY AND ARCHITECTURE	\$6,002.88	5/21/2012	9/30/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCECR12P0002 8	COUNTY OF CLARK	FIRING RANGE SERVICES	\$4,800.00	5/18/2012	11/6/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12P0003 0	SAN DIEGO ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS	NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS	\$15,846.00	6/14/2012	2/28/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12P0003 3	SHERBURNE, COUNTY OF (INC)	EDUCATION/TRAINING- SECURITY	\$7,990.00	7/16/2012	7/22/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCECR12P0003 4	LAZ PARKING LTD, LLC	LEASE/RENTAL OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$8,100.00	7/9/2012	2/28/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCECR12P0003 6	TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	\$6,000.00	6/27/2012	3/15/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCECR12P0004 6	PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	\$5,565.00	8/14/2012	4/23/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12P0005 1	PACER SERVICE CENTER	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	\$4,000.00	8/27/2012	6/30/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12P0005 2	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO	LAW ENFORCEMENT DATABASE ACCESS	\$5,679.00	8/24/2012	7/5/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12P0005 6	VIGILANT VIDEO, INC	NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS	\$7,000.03	8/30/2012	2/1/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12P0006 7	OFFICE ENVIRONMENTS OF VT, INC	HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS	\$9,928.75	9/18/2012	10/20/201 2	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCECM08C000 09	EAST RIO HONDO WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION	UTILITIES- WATER	\$212,700.00	9/28/2012	8/4/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT T START DATE	CONTRACT T END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEDM10C000 04	CORPORATE SOURCE, INC., THE	HOUSEKEEPING- FIRE PROTECTION	\$56,357.88	2/9/2012	8/31/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM11J0001 8	ECLIPSE BUSINESS GROUP, INC.	HOUSEKEEPING- FOOD	\$25,995.75	1/26/2012	12/31/2012 2	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM11P000 12	CORRECTIONS & REHABILITATION, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF	HOUSEKEEPING- GUARD	\$18,998.46	10/26/2012 1	9/30/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEDM11P001 37	NAVAJO, COUNTY OF	HOUSEKEEPING- GUARD	\$49,939.30	9/5/2012	9/30/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12C000 03	LNK, INC.	SEWAGE TREATMENT EQUIPMENT	\$40,376.88	5/11/2012	9/30/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12F000 66	BEN FITZGERALD REAL ESTATE SERVICES LLC	HOUSEKEEPING- CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL	\$182,680.46	9/28/2012	9/25/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13.5)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEDM12J00024	ECLIPSE BUSINESS GROUP, INC.	HOUSEKEEPING- FOOD	\$223,674.00	9/28/2012	9/30/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12J00025	MAVAGI ENTERPRISES INC	HOUSEKEEPING- LANDSCAPING/GROUNDSKEEPING	\$178,791.56	9/27/2012	8/21/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12J00070	MAVAGI ENTERPRISES INC	HOUSEKEEPING- FACILITIES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	\$110,499.45	9/28/2012	9/30/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P00001	SWANK MOTION PICTURES, INC.	PHOTO/MAP/PRINT/PUBLICATION- FILM/VIDEO TAPE PRODUCTION	\$13,739.70	10/25/2011	9/30/2012	PATENT/DATA RIGHTS; ONLY ONE SOURCE- OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEDM12P00006	WITTENBERG CONSULTING AND TRAINING INC	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: OTHER	\$176,378.75	10/28/2011	2/28/2013	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12P00007	HYDRO SYSTEMS, INC	UTILITIES- WATER	\$3,168.00	2/9/2012	2/28/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEDM12P00008	ANA-LAB CORPORATION	UTILITIES- WATER	\$2,825.00	2/22/2012	3/1/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEDM12P00011	RAMOS & ROBLES, INC.	SOCIAL- CARE OF REMAINS AND/OR FUNERAL	\$3,200.00	10/31/2011	11/30/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEDM12P00017	TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, INC	LEASE OR RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT- SHIP AND MARINE EQUIPMENT	\$20,475.00	01/18/2010	6/29/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEDM12P00019	DIALOGIC COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE- TRAINING AIDS AND DEVICES	\$8,350.00	11/22/2011	3/2/2012	UNIQUE SOURCE (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCEDM12P00022	FENCE MASTERS, INC.	HOUSEKEEPING- FACILITIES OPERATIONS SUPPORT	\$15,175.00	12/1/2011	9/30/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEDM12P00023	UNICOR	TOILET SOAP, SHAVING PREPARATIONS, AND DENTIFRICES	\$31,246.29	12/1/2011	9/19/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEDM12P000 24	ECO-TECH USA, LLC	ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS PROTECTION- ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION	\$7,116.00	12/20/2011 1	6/30/2013	UNIQUE SOURCE (FAR 6.302-1(b)(1))
HSCEDM12P000 28	CADDO DESIGN INC	TOILETRY PAPER PRODUCTS	\$25,636.99	1/3/2012	7/9/2013	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000 30	COMPASS HOUSE	HOUSEKEEPING- GUARD	\$8,201.60	1/24/2012	8/28/2014	Follow-On Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000 31	RECYCLED OFFICE PRODUCTS INC	CLOTHING, SPECIAL PURPOSE	\$28,332.79	2/3/2012	1/31/2016	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000 36	CADDO DESIGN INC	CLEANING AND POLISHING COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS	\$9,287.35	1/25/2012	9/30/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000 42	VIGILANT VIDEO, INC	ADP SOFTWARE	\$4,752.00	2/21/2012	6/30/2016	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT T START DATE	CONTRACT T END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEDM12P000 44	INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND, INC.	STATIONERY AND RECORD FORMS	\$14,792.00	2/13/2012	8/15/2016	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000 45	COMPASS GRAPHICS	CLEANING AND POLISHING COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS	\$22,281.93	2/8/2012	8/31/2014	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000 47	COMPASS GRAPHICS	MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES	\$12,565.00	2/13/2012	7/31/2013	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000 48	SECURITY SOLUTIONS GROUP, L.L.C.	HOUSEKEEPING- GUARD	\$10,000.00	2/22/2012	9/25/2016	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12P000 50	UNICOR	MEN'S CLOTHING	\$11,995.11	3/6/2012	8/31/2016	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000 51	SAN DIEGO, COUNTY OF	RADIO AND TELEVISION COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT AIRBORNE	\$13,512.60	2/24/2012	8/24/2016	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEDM12P000 55	ADVANTEL, INCORPORATED	TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT	\$6,060.00	3/1/2012	9/26/2016	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12P000 57	AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION, THE	SUPPORT- MANAGEMENT: AUDITING	\$18,600.00	3/5/2012	8/31/2013	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12P000 68	ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED OF GREATER ROCHESTER, INC.	CLEANING AND POLISHING COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS	\$16,146.78	4/9/2012	9/30/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000 71	COMPASS GRAPHICS	TABLEWARE	\$33,288.30	4/16/2012	5/16/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000 72	SAB COMPANY LLC	TOILETRY PAPER PRODUCTS	\$14,046.00	4/16/2012	12/31/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000 80	KERN, COUNTY OF	IT AND TELECOM- OTHER IT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$6,120.00	5/24/2012	12/31/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT T START DATE	CONTRACT T END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEDM12P000 83	PINAL, COUNTY OF	R&D- ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: AIR POLLUTION (MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT)	\$3,657.10	5/10/2012	12/31/201 2	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEDM12P000 88	OUTLOOK- NEBRASKA, INC.	TOILETRY PAPER PRODUCTS	\$25,235.84	5/25/2012	12/31/201 2	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000 94	UNICOR	MISCELLANEOUS FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	\$21,866.25	6/5/2012	12/31/201 2	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P001 00	POTOMAC CENTER NORTH, INC.	MAINTENANCE OF CONFERENCE SPACE AND FACILITIES	\$3,496.90	6/7/2012	6/22/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEDM12P001 03	PUBLIC SAFETY, ARIZONA	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	\$3,300.00	6/15/2012	9/30/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEDM12P001 04	CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.	MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES	\$17,015.60	6/22/2012	6/30/2016	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEDM12P00106	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	TEXTILE FABRICS	\$9,145.00	6/22/2012	9/30/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P00109	TIME WARNER CABLE LLC	COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT - CABLE, CORD, AND WIRE ASSEMBLIES	\$4,500.00	7/2/2012	6/30/2016	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12P00113	GRADUATE SCHOOL	EDUCATION/TRAINING-TUITION/REGISTRATION	\$3,275.00	7/30/2012	12/15/2011	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12P00117	OUTLOOK-NEBRASKA, INC.	TOILETRY PAPER PRODUCTS	\$28,057.20	7/23/2012	1/7/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P00124	COMMERCIAL COMPUTER SERVICES, INC.	COMMUNICATION TRAINING DEVICES	\$151,824.23	9/11/2012	12/22/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEDM12P00131	HYDRO SYSTEMS, INC	UTILITIES- WATER	\$4,752.00	8/9/2012	6/1/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEDM12P001 32	MIDDLE GEORGIA DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRIES INC	CLOTHING, SPECIAL PURPOSE	\$24,521.25	8/24/2012	1/31/2017	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)
HSCEDM12P001 33	OUTLOOK- NEBRASKA, INC.	TOILETRY PAPER PRODUCTS	\$11,150.00	8/7/2012	9/7/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)
HSCEDM12P001 35	ENVISION XPRESS, INC.	CLOTHING, SPECIAL PURPOSE	\$35,765.00	8/8/2012	9/8/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)
HSCEDM12P001 36	ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED OF GREATER ROCHESTER, INC.	CLEANING AND POLISHING COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS	\$18,249.00	8/8/2012	9/8/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)
HSCEDM12P001 37	HUMAN RESOURCES, GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF	STATIONERY AND RECORD FORMS	\$11,880.00	8/10/2012	11/20/201 2	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)
HSCEDM12P001 38	INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND, INC.	STATIONERY AND RECORD FORMS	\$14,792.00	8/10/2012	2/28/2017	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEDM12P00140	ANA-LAB CORPORATION	UTILITIES- WATER	\$4,837.00	9/1/2012	8/31/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEDM12P00143	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	PERSONAL TOILETRY ARTICLES	\$43,162.40	8/20/2012	4/20/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P00146	ENVISION, INC.	BAGS AND SACKS	\$7,386.42	8/23/2012	5/24/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P00161	CARIBBEAN AUTO MART, INC	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF MOTOR VEHICLES EQUIPMENT	\$4,552.52	9/3/2012	3/16/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEDM12P00167	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	TEXTILE FABRICS	\$17,350.00	9/12/2012	10/20/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM08J00120	CANON U.S.A., INC.	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$4,456.44	5/9/2012	3/31/2013	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD08J0015 2	SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	LEASE OR RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT-OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$3,946.20	6/20/2012	7/13/2012	Follow-On Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))
HSCEMD08P002 04	PACER SERVICE CENTER	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	\$10,000.00	9/27/2012	5/4/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD08P002 53	AMERICAN IMMIGRATION LAWYERS ASSOCIATION (INC)	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS	\$7,060.00	12/20/2011	1/31/2014	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD09F000 05	KONICA MINOLTA BUSINESS SOLUTIONS USA INCORPORATED	PHOTO/MAP/PRINT/PUBLICATION-REPRODUCTION	\$3,396.84	10/24/2011	4/17/2012	FOLLOW-ON ACTION
HSCEMD09F000 13	STANLEY CONVERGENT SECURITY SOLUTIONS, INC.	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF SECURITY DETECTION SYSTEMS	\$2,760.00	10/26/2011	5/10/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD09J0005 5	RICOH AMERICAS CORPORATION (3521)	LEASE OR RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT-OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$6,528.00	2/22/2012	4/23/2012	Follow-On Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD09J00056	CANON U.S.A., INC.	LEASE OR RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT-OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$3,610.08	1/30/2012	6/30/2012	Follow-On Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))
HSCEMD09P00021	COUNTY OF ALAMEDA	FIRING RANGE SERVICES	\$3,000.00	11/14/2011	6/14/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD09P00023	ROSEVILLE, CITY OF	LEASE-RENT OF ALL OTH NON-BLDG FACS	\$9,600.00	11/14/2011	3/31/2013	UNIQUE SOURCE (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCEMD09P00058	MIDDLETOWN, TOWNSHIP OF	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	\$10,000.00	9/21/2012	8/4/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD09P00061	BCS SYSTEMS, INC.	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$4,851.00	8/22/2012	10/3/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD10I00003	XEROX CORPORATION	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$4,188.00	12/9/2011	9/23/2013	Follow-On Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT T START DATE	CONTRACT T END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD10P000 04	HOUSEHOLD DRIVERS REPORT INC	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	\$3,000.00	11/7/2011	9/20/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P000 05	IMPERIAL, COUNTY OF	HOUSEKEEPING- GUARD	\$26,900.00	8/21/2012	9/18/2012	Follow-On Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))
HSCEMD10P000 07	BOOTSIES CLEANING SVC INC	HOUSEKEEPING- CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL	\$7,800.00	12/2/2011	10/5/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P000 12	STATE POLICE, MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF	IT AND TELECOM- TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSMISSION	\$5,280.00	11/15/201 1	9/28/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P000 53	COVERT OPERATIONS PLANNING & TRAINING INC	CYBERCRIMES CENTER TRAINING	\$20,000.00	1/23/2012	7/9/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P000 54	TODD RADFORD	EDUCATION/TRAINING- LECTURES	\$20,000.00	1/30/2012	7/9/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD10P000 55	DELANEY, ROBERT J.	EDUCATION/TRAINING- LECTURES	\$20,000.00	1/31/2012	5/31/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P000 57	NEW YORK, CITY OF	EDUCATION/TRAINING- OTHER	\$25,485.28	1/18/2012	6/1/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P001 14	EXPANCO, INC	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE- PAPER SHREDDING	\$4,081.92	6/29/2012	9/1/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P001 27	LRP PUBLICATIONS, INC.	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS	\$41,041.00	2/13/2012	12/31/201 2	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P001 28	IDESCO CORP.	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	\$8,200.00	6/18/2012	8/20/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P001 34	FALK TECHNICAL SERVICE CORP	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF HVAC EQUIPMENT	\$12,875.00	6/18/2012	3/29/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD10P001 44	UNIVERSITY OF TULSA, THE	EDUCATION/TRAINING- LECTURES	\$150,000.00	5/18/2012	9/1/2012	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT; ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD10P001 95	AUTOMATED REGIONAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM	DATABASE ACCESS	\$32,265.76	5/8/2012	9/9/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD10P002 21	RESURGENTS RISK MANAGEMENT, INC.	TRANSPORTATION/TRAVEL/RELOCATION - TRANSPORTATION: SECURITY VEHICLE	\$164,000.00	6/26/2012	10/15/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P002 54	VOLICON INC.	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF ADP EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE	\$7,570.67	7/3/2012	9/13/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD11P000 02	SAN DIEGO, COUNTY OF	LEASE/RENTAL OF OFFICE BUILDINGS	\$6,000.00	12/12/2011	9/29/2012	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT; ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD11P000 20	ALERT HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.	RENEWAL OF MONTHLY ALARM MONITORING & MAINTENANCE	\$4,431.60	1/24/2012	9/10/2012	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT; ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD11P000 22	LAZ PARKING LTD, LLC	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$3,000.00	1/11/2012	10/14/2012	(FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD11P000 27	MOTOR VEHICLES, NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF	MOTOR POOL OPERATIONS SUPPORT	\$17,975.00	2/13/2012	9/30/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P000 73	SAN JOSE, CITY OF	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$37,200.00	4/20/2012	3/19/2013	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT; ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD11P000 89	HAVRE DE GRACE, CITY OF	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	\$4,800.00	7/10/2012	9/20/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P001 11	OXFORD INSTRUMENTS AMERICA, INC.	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF LABORATORY EQUIPMENT	\$13,177.50	4/12/2012	3/30/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD11P001 30	WESTERN UNION COMPANY, THE	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	\$110,250.00	5/3/2012	4/21/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P001 31	TROY, CITY OF	LEASE-RENT OF ALL OTH NON-BLDG FACS	\$8,000.00	3/1/2012	5/31/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P001 39	NATIONAL CYBER- FORENSICS AND TRAINING ALLIANCE LIMITED.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: INTELLIGENCE	\$248,899.44	8/31/2012	10/19/201 2	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P001 67	PERKINELMER HEALTH SCIENCES, INC	MAINT-REP-ALT/LABS & CLINICS	\$5,464.24	4/12/2012	10/27/201 1	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P001 84	MEDIACOM SOUTHEAST LLC	IT AND TELECOM - TELEPROCESSING, TIMESHARE, AND CLOUD COMPUTING	\$3,357.60	8/29/2012	7/6/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P002 03	CAMBRIDGE INVESTMENT COMPANY, LLC	LEASE-RENT OF MISC BLDGS	\$3,240.00	6/14/2012	10/10/201 2	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD11P002 06	CORPORATE SOURCE, INC., THE	HOUSEKEEPING- CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL	\$211,638.12	6/28/2012	8/31/2013	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEMD11P002 68	AUTORIDAD DE LOS PUERTOS	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$24,000.00	4/10/2012	9/30/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12C000 05	HARRIS CORPORATION	ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES, COUNTER-COUNTERMEASURES AND QUICK REACTION CAPABILITY EQUIPMENT	\$304,000.00	9/25/2012	9/29/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12F000 05	STG INTERNATIONAL, INC.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	\$698,184.36	3/8/2012	3/10/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12F000 07	STG INTERNATIONAL, INC.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	\$695,992.42	5/21/2012	9/5/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12F000 08	STG INTERNATIONAL, INC.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	\$965,407.92	3/12/2012	4/14/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD12F000 31	ADAPTIVE DIGITAL SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	COVERT AUDIO RECORDERS TO SUPPORT UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS.	\$8,625.00	4/11/2012	7/29/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12F000 41	STG INTERNATIONAL, INC.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	\$652,154.56	5/11/2012	9/17/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12F000 42	STG INTERNATIONAL, INC.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	\$461,670.08	5/11/2012	7/18/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12F000 48	STG INTERNATIONAL, INC.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	\$39,028.00	6/13/2012	7/14/2014	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 02	COUNTY OF VENTURA	LEASE-RENT OF RECREATIONAL BLDGS	\$3,600.00	12/29/2011	7/22/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 05	SUPREME SECURITY SYSTEMS, INC.	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF SECURITY SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT	\$16,085.00	10/21/2011	7/7/2014	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD12P00006	SEATTLE POLICE ATHLETIC ASSOC	LEASE-RENT OF RECREATIONAL BLDGS	\$8,115.00	4/24/2012	12/9/2011	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00008	COUNTY OF VENTURA	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	\$9,000.00	1/17/2012	6/20/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P00010	HILLSBOROUGH, COUNTY OF	FIRING RANGE SERVICES	\$8,991.00	6/15/2012	11/28/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P00016	PORTLAND, CITY OF	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: TECHNOLOGY SHARING/UTILIZATION	\$5,562.00	11/8/2011	10/3/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P00018	SANDOVAL CUSTOM CREATIONS, INC.	CAMERAS, MOTION PICTURE	\$5,705.00	11/16/2011	7/14/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00025	SANDOVAL CUSTOM CREATIONS, INC.	CAMERAS, MOTION PICTURE	\$10,610.00	12/8/2011	6/21/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD12P000 27	MESA, CITY OF	LEASE/RENTAL OF AMMUNITION STORAGE BUILDINGS	\$7,500.00	12/12/2011	8/2/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P000 28	KEL-TECH PLASTICS, INC.	WIRE AND CABLE, ELECTRICAL	\$4,761.00	12/19/2011	9/22/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P000 29	XEROX CORPORATION	OFFICE TYPE SOUND RECORDING AND REPRODUCING MACHINES	\$9,111.00	12/21/2011	8/23/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 34	NAFSA: ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATORS	LEASE/RENTAL OF CONFERENCE SPACE AND FACILITIES	\$67,200.00	1/24/2012	10/29/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 36	COMBUSTIONEER CORPORATION	EQUIPMENT - ELECTRICAL GENERATORS AND GENERATOR SETS	\$3,251.00	1/24/2012	10/9/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 38	CAPITAL HOTEL COMPANY III, LLC C/O HOSP. SOLUTIONS	TRANSPORTATION/TRAVEL/RELOCATION - TRAVEL/LODGING/RECRUITMENT: LODGING, HOTEL/MOTEL	\$72,900.00	2/2/2012	12/9/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD12P000 39	DATONG ELECTRONICS INC	MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	\$5,850.00	2/8/2012	11/29/201 2	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 40	DTC COMMUNICATIO NS, INC.	EQUIPMENT PURCHASE: TRACKER	\$4,995.00	2/3/2012	1/18/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 41	DENNIS A GILARDI	SUPPORT- MANAGEMENT: ACCOUNTING	\$9,800.00	2/8/2012	11/18/201 2	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 42	PRECISION DISCOVERY LLC	IT AND TELECOM- OTHER IT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$5,400.00	2/13/2012	10/19/201 2	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P000 43	NIAGARA GUN RANGE INC	FIRING RANGE SERVICES	\$4,800.00	2/27/2012	11/8/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P000 45	ROYAL IMAGING FLORIDA, LLC	ADP INPUT/OUTPUT AND STORAGE DEVICES	\$10,850.00	2/27/2012	12/21/201 2	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD12P000 50	INTERNATIONAL ASIAN ORGANIZED CRIME CONFERENCE	EDUCATION/TRAINING- SECURITY	\$9,975.00	3/7/2012	9/25/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 51	FALK TECHNICAL SERVICE CORP	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF HVAC EQUIPMENT	\$3,120.00	4/24/2012	9/30/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 53	SYSCOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	QUALITY CONTROL- ELECTRIC WIRE AND POWER DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT	\$37,166.18	3/9/2012	9/30/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 54	FREEMAN DECORATING SERVICES, INC.	LEASE/RENTAL OF CONFERENCE SPACE AND FACILITIES	\$31,552.20	3/15/2012	9/30/2013	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 59	CUSTER SPORTSMANS CLUB INC	FIRING RANGE SERVICES	\$3,490.00	3/23/2012	9/30/2011	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 60	NORTHERN TECHNOLOGY, INC.	SPECIAL STUDIES/ANALYSIS- OTHER	\$35,000.00	3/26/2012	9/29/2013	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD12P000 61	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE	EDUCATION/TRAINING- OTHER	\$4,080.00	3/28/2012	6/30/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P000 65	MSAB INCORPORATED	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS	\$8,010.00	4/23/2012	5/4/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 66	CONVERGINT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	QUALITY CONTROL- ALARM, SIGNAL, AND SECURITY DETECTION SYSTEMS	\$2,895.00	4/5/2012	7/19/2013	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 67	FREEMAN DECORATING SERVICES, INC.	LEASE OR RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT- FURNITURE	\$3,607.40	4/17/2012	9/28/2013	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 70	DTC COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	\$15,945.00	4/11/2012	9/30/2013	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 74	WILLARD PACKAGING COMPANY, INC.	PACKAGING AND PACKING BULK MATERIALS	\$8,970.05	4/23/2012	8/10/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD12P000 80	TACTICAL COMMAND INDUSTRIES, INC	MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	\$13,958.60	5/11/2012	6/14/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 81	COBHAM TRACKING & LOCATING LTD	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS	\$12,306.00	5/14/2012	11/16/2011	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 82	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FINANCIAL CRIMES INVESTIGATORS	EDUCATION/TRAINING- TUITION/REGISTRATION	\$5,975.00	5/30/2012	8/23/2015	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 83	SHERBURNE, COUNTY OF (INC)	EDUCATION/TRAINING- PERSONNEL TESTING	\$10,900.00	7/3/2012	8/23/2015	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 84	ACAMS INC	EDUCATION/TRAINING- LECTURES	\$14,000.00	5/18/2012	9/30/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P000 91	C D S ANALYTICAL, INC.	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF LABORATORY EQUIPMENT	\$6,000.00	5/31/2012	12/22/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD12P00093	DTC COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS	\$99,732.71	6/13/2012	4/16/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00094	FOREIGN AWARDEES (UNDISCLOSED)	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING	\$8,917.70	7/6/2012	3/16/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00097	MARKING DEVICES PUBLISHING CO INC	NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS	\$4,300.00	7/5/2012	4/28/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00098	BRIMTEK, INC.	UNDERCOVER SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	\$23,495.00	6/29/2012	8/16/2012	MUST BE COMPATIBLE WITH EXISTING SYSTEM; ONLY ONE SOURCE- OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P00100	TOWN OF MEDLEY	LEASE OR RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT- TRAINING AIDS AND DEVICES	\$4,320.00	7/10/2012	5/5/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00102	ACAM'S INC	INDUSTRY CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE AND BOOTH DISPLAY	\$9,750.00	7/5/2012	6/16/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD12P001 03	CARIBBEAN SCHOOL INC	EDUCATION/TRAINING- TUITION/REGISTRATION	\$57,320.00	7/10/2012	5/22/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P001 04	THE PALMAS ACADEMY INC	EDUCATION/TRAINING- TUITION/REGISTRATION	\$97,580.00	7/10/2012	4/30/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P001 07	RECONYX LLP	CAMERAS, STILL PICTURE	\$59,353.40	7/16/2012	6/16/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P001 08	IMPERIAL, COUNTY (INC)	LEASE/RENTAL OF MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS	\$7,000.00	7/17/2012	2/17/2013	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT; ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P001 09	HARRIS CORPORATION	EDUCATION/TRAINING- SCIENTIFIC/MANAGEMENT	\$16,000.00	7/17/2012	9/16/2013	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P001 15	NAL RESEARCH CORP.	MINI AND MICRO COMPUTER CONTROL DEVICES	\$46,750.00	7/20/2012	9/17/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD12P001 17	AMPCO SYSTEM PARKING	LEASE/RENTAL OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$17,280.00	9/21/2012	2/10/2013	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P001 18	NAL RESEARCH CORP.	ANTENNAS, WAVEGUIDES, AND RELATED EQUIPMENT	\$52,370.00	7/23/2012	8/10/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P001 21	FEENEY WIRELESS, LLC	MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	\$44,925.00	8/1/2012	12/9/2011	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P001 28	CELLEBRITE USA CORP	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS	\$4,542.99	8/8/2012	6/21/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P001 29	KEL-TECH PLASTICS, INC.	VIDEO RECORDING AND REPRODUCING EQUIPMENT	\$6,233.00	8/8/2012	9/3/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P001 31	LAFAYETTE INSTRUMENT COMPANY INC	LABORATORY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	\$8,546.44	8/13/2012	8/31/2013	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD12P001 34	FALK TECHNICAL SERVICE CORP	EQUIPMENT- REFRIGERATION AND HVAC EQUIPMENT REPAIR/MAINTENANCE	\$2,824.00	8/16/2012	8/26/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P001 37	NAL RESEARCH CORP.	MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	\$12,750.00	9/6/2012	7/31/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P001 41	CELLEBRITE USA CORP	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS	\$9,084.00	8/29/2012	8/8/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P001 42	MULTIMAXARRAY FIRSTSOURCE	RADIO AND TELEVISION COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, EXCEPT AIRBORNE	\$47,215.00	8/28/2012	8/7/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P001 44	TRADEBYTES DATA CORP	ADP SOFTWARE	\$270,112.50	9/10/2012	8/6/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P001 46	DHL EXPRESS (USA), INC.	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: MAILING/DISTRIBUTION	\$8,319.73	9/19/2012	8/11/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMD12P00148	CELLEBRITE USA CORP	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS	\$7,001.00	9/14/2012	8/22/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00149	ELLENBERG, MARTIN ESQ	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: LEGAL	\$4,800.00	9/17/2012	9/30/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00150	FALK TECHNICAL SERVICE CORP	EQUIPMENT- REFRIGERATION AND HVAC EQUIPMENT REPAIR/MAINTENANCE	\$15,450.00	9/19/2012	3/19/2013	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00153	CALLYO 2009 CORP.	IT AND TELECOM- INTEGRATED HARDWARE/SOFTWARE/SERVICES SOLUTIONS, PREDOMINANTLY SERVICES	\$9,274.40	9/19/2012	9/19/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00154	IDESCO CORP.	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	\$9,840.00	9/26/2012	9/27/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMR11C00001	INNOVATIVE LANDSCAPES, INC.	HOUSEKEEPING- LANDSCAPING/GROUNDSKEEPING	\$67,476.60	5/30/2012	10/19/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMR11C000 02	ALEX-ALTERNATIVE EXPERTS, LLC	PERSONNEL TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	\$989,265.96	7/24/2012	9/20/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEMR11C000 04	INTERPARK LLC	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$270,300.00	7/19/2012	9/1/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR11P000 06	RUDMAN WINK ASSOCIATES, LLC	EDUCATION/TRAINING- TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	\$7,400.00	2/17/2012	3/7/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR11P000 21	999 THIRD AVENUE PROPERTY LLC	RESERVED/SECURE PARKING SPACES	\$16,740.00	8/8/2012	9/1/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR12C000 02	A. HAROLD AND ASSOCIATES LLC	EDUCATION/TRAINING- GENERAL	\$390,664.50	7/25/2012	7/26/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEMR12C000 03	COLONIAL PARKING, INC.	LEASE/RENTAL OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$32,588.40	8/31/2012	8/30/2013	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMR12C00004	ISHPI INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	EDUCATION/TRAINING- TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	\$201,254.16	8/21/2012	9/1/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEMR12C00005	A. HAROLD AND ASSOCIATES LLC	EDUCATION/TRAINING- TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	\$116,311.80	8/30/2012	9/4/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEMR12C00006	BOWHEAD SUPPORT GROUP LLC	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: OTHER	\$2,587,406.48	9/28/2012	9/30/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEMR12CAC002	DOMESTIC AWARDEES (UNDISCLOSED)	PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES	\$373,960.00	9/28/2012	9/28/2012	BRAND NAME DESCRIPTION; ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR12F00020	ADAPTIVE DIGITAL SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	COVERT AUDIO RECORDERS TO SUPPORT UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS.	\$10,800.00	3/23/2012	3/23/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR12F00024	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	\$6,720.00	4/20/2012	4/20/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMR12F0007 3	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OUTERWEAR, MEN'S	\$50,144.50	9/18/2012	9/18/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEMR12P000 01	KENNETH SUDOL & ASSOCIATES, INC.	TRAINING AIDS	\$8,565.00	10/21/2011	10/21/2011	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMR12P000 04	AUDIO PAINT	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: EXPERT WITNESS	\$8,525.00	2/24/2012	2/24/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR12P000 05	VERITEXT/NEW YORK REPORTING COMPANY, LLC	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: COURT REPORTING	\$4,237.00	2/21/2012	2/22/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR12P000 06	WICKLANDER ZULAWSKI AND ASSOCIATES, INC.	EDUCATION/TRAINING- TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	\$6,000.00	2/28/2012	2/28/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR12P000 08	DOMESTIC AWARDEES (UNDISCLOSED)	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: EXPERT WITNESS	\$10,702.00	4/27/2012	4/27/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT TEND DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMR12P00009	TERRY KARL	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: EXPERT WITNESS	\$42,870.00	6/25/2012	6/25/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR12P00010	HOMEFRONT PROTECTIVE GROUP, INC	EDUCATION/TRAINING- LECTURES	\$24,500.00	4/27/2012	4/27/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR12P00012	BARRISTERS' REPORTING SERVICE INC	MISCELLANEOUS PRINTED MATTER	\$3,655.00	6/8/2012	6/19/2012	UNIQUE SOURCE (FAR 6.302-1(b)(1))
HSCEMR12P00016	FEENEY WIRELESS, LLC	MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	\$11,980.00	8/16/2012	8/16/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR12P00019	GAVIN DE BECKER & ASSOCIATES	EDUCATION/TRAINING- SECURITY	\$4,190.00	8/31/2012	8/31/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR12P00022	DELOITTE FINANCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES LLP	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: EXPERT WITNESS	\$92,700.00	9/21/2012	9/25/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMR12P000 24	ADVANCED MARKETING & SALES ASSOCIATES	CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS	\$37,550.00	9/13/2012	9/13/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR12P000 25	COXCOM, INC.	IT AND TELECOM- INTERNET	\$3,147.48	9/14/2012	9/14/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMR12P000 30	PACER SERVICE CENTER	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	\$40,000.00	9/21/2012	9/21/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEM508C0000 5	BOBBY DODD INSTITUTE, INC.	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: MAILING/DISTRIBUTION	\$329,658.82	6/28/2012	6/30/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEM508C0000 9	L'ENFANT COLONY LLC	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$134,913.60	7/19/2012	9/15/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEM508C0001 0	CENTRAL PARKING SYSTEM INC	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$321,579.84	7/19/2012	9/29/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

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HSCEMS08C00014	POTOMAC CENTER NORTH, INC.	LEASE-RENT OF PARKING FACILITIES	\$893,850.57	8/7/2012	9/30/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS09F00040	PITNEY BOWES INC	LEASE OR RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT-OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$639,386.28	7/26/2012	7/26/2012	NEGOTIATED PROPOSAL/QUOTE
HSCEMS09J00004	XEROX CORPORATION	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES	\$9,131.76	2/9/2012	3/11/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMS10P00045	CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD COMPANY, THE	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: OTHER	\$79,575.00	9/5/2012	9/27/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS11C00001	ADVANCED ENGINEERING DESIGN, INC.	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	\$1,365,519.40	9/6/2012	9/7/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEMS11C00003	BUSINESS MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.	WMD HUMAN CAPITAL SUPPORT	\$497,672.25	8/21/2012	9/13/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMS11C00005	SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	HOUSEKEEPING-WAREHOUSING/STORAGE	\$235,496.44	9/17/2012	9/17/2012	Follow-On Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))
HSCEMS11F00074	ALON INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT SERVICES	\$257,560.40	3/26/2012	3/26/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMS11P00015	U.S. TRAINING CENTER, INC.	MAINT-REP-ALT/OTHER ADMIN BLDGS	\$7,114.90	2/3/2012	4/15/2012	PATENT/DATA RIGHTS; ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS12C00001	COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	\$14,185,656.00	6/8/2012	6/7/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS12C00002	ATLAS GROUP LTD	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	\$1,489,444.00	1/31/2012	2/1/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS12C00005	EAGLE HILL CONSULTING, LLC	SUPPORT- PROFESSIONAL: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT	\$996,621.90	9/30/2012	9/30/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

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HSCCMS12C00006	FEDERAL CARTRIDGE COMPANY	AMMUNITION, THROUGH 30MM	\$4,643,040.00	7/30/2012	7/30/2012	Urgency (FAR 6.302-2)
HSCCMS12C00009	S & W SALES AND SERVICE, LLC	MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	\$39,902.00	9/18/2012	9/18/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCCMS12J00004	GLOCK, INC.	GUNS, THROUGH 30MM	\$49,000.00	5/21/2012	5/21/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCCMS12J000062	URBAN ADVENTURES AT GALLERY PLACE, LLC	GYM SERVICES	\$63,960.00	7/9/2012	7/19/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCCMS12J000063	URBAN ADVENTURES AT GALLERY PLACE, LLC	GYM SERVICES	\$93,600.00	7/9/2012	7/15/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCCMS12J000066	URBAN ADVENTURES AT GALLERY PLACE, LLC	GYM SERVICES	\$13,260.00	7/19/2012	7/23/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCMS12J0006 9	URBAN ADVENTURES AT GALLERY PLACE, LLC	GYM SERVICES	\$10,920.00	7/23/2012	7/23/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCMS12P0000 1	BOVARD INC	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF PLUMBING, HEATING AND WASTE DISPOSAL EQUIPMENT	\$4,026.00	11/10/2011	11/10/2011	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCMS12P0000 2	BREDE-WASHINGTON, INC.	LEASE/RENTAL OF CONFERENCE SPACE AND FACILITIES	\$21,344.25	6/8/2012	6/8/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCMS12P0000 4	CQ-ROLL CALL, INC.	NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS	\$27,444.00	11/18/2011	11/29/2011	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCMS12P0000 5	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE	LEASE/RENTAL OF CONFERENCE SPACE AND FACILITIES	\$24,500.00	9/12/2012	9/12/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCMS12P0000 7	ICX TACTICAL PLATFORMS CORPORATION	MISCELLANEOUS ENGINES AND COMPONENTS	\$3,243.07	12/21/2011	12/21/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

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HSCCMS12P0001 1	OEHLER RESEARCH INC	MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACHINERY	\$4,840.00	1/31/2012	1/31/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCCMS12P0002 5	HECKLER & KOCH DEFENSE INC.	TACTICAL SETS, KITS, AND OUTFITS	\$12,760.00	5/15/2012	5/15/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCCMS12P0002 8	LANDSTAR LIGON, INC.	SPACE VEHICLE HANDLING AND SERVICING EQUIPMENT	\$5,737.54	6/11/2012	6/11/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCCMS12P0002 9	BOLD NEW DIRECTIONS	TRAINING AIDS	\$7,440.00	6/8/2012	6/8/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCCMS12P0003 0	AIRCRAFT RUBBER MANUFACTURING, INC.	RUBBER FABRICATED MATERIALS	\$5,486.00	6/29/2012	6/29/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCCMS12P0003 2	M G W PRCISION SMALL PARTS LTD	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	\$24,812.50	8/2/2012	8/2/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCCMS12P0003 3	CLARK INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS, LLC	MODIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT-MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION EQUIPMENT	\$7,000.00	7/13/2012	7/13/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCCMS12P0003 6	REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, LLC	GUNS, THROUGH 30MM	\$149,898.00	8/21/2012	8/21/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCCMS12P0003 7	HECKLER & KOCH DEFENSE INC.	GUNS, THROUGH 30MM	\$140,291.50	7/18/2012	7/18/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCCMS12P0003 8	MERISTAR PENTAGON CITY, LLC	LEASE/RENTAL OF CONFERENCE SPACE AND FACILITIES	\$8,619.76	7/16/2012	7/16/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCCMS12P0004 0	WILSON'S GUN SHOP, INC	GUNS, THROUGH 30MM	\$82,784.00	7/23/2012	7/23/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCCMS12P0004 1	BENSON HOTEL, THE	LEASE/RENTAL OF CONFERENCE SPACE AND FACILITIES	\$4,303.00	7/26/2012	7/26/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMS12P0004 7	ACTION TARGET INC.	INSPECTION- MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR SHOP EQUIPMENT	\$6,228.94	8/6/2012	8/6/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS12P0005 0	SIG SAUER INC.	GUNS, THROUGH 30MM	\$104,820.00	8/16/2012	8/16/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS12P0005 6	I'NTECH LLC	TENTS AND TARPAULINS	\$69,145.00	9/5/2012	9/5/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS12P0006 1	PROTECTIVE PRODUCTS ENTERPRISES, INC.	ARMOR, PERSONAL	\$13,399.95	8/30/2012	8/30/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12P0006 5	ATLANTIC DIVING SUPPLY, INC.	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	\$89,480.00	9/10/2012	9/10/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS12P0006 6	ALEXANDER ELECTRIC CO.	EQUIPMENT- ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT REPAIR/MAINTENANCE	\$18,775.00	9/10/2012	9/10/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCMS12P0006 7	REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, LLC	GUNS, THROUGH 30MM	\$149,303.28	9/10/2012	9/10/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCMS12P0007 1	ATLANTIC DIVING SUPPLY, INC.	MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONS	\$105,683.00	9/13/2012	9/13/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCMS12P0007 2	ATLANTIC DIVING SUPPLY, INC.	COMBAT SHIPS AND LANDING VESSELS	\$85,345.00	9/15/2012	9/15/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCMS12P0007 5	ATLANTIC DIVING SUPPLY, INC.	COMBAT SHIPS AND LANDING VESSELS	\$140,000.00	9/19/2012	9/19/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCMS12P0007 7	ATLANTIC DIVING SUPPLY, INC.	COMBAT SHIPS AND LANDING VESSELS	\$140,000.00	9/19/2012	9/19/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCMS12P0008 0	FEDERAL CARTRIDGE COMPANY	AMMUNITION, THROUGH 30MM	\$138,678.52	9/13/2012	9/13/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMS12P0008 4	FEDERAL CARTRIDGE COMPANY	AMMUNITION, THROUGH 30MM	\$99,788.80	9/18/2012	9/18/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS12P0008 5	FEDERAL CARTRIDGE COMPANY	AMMUNITION, THROUGH 30MM	\$92,861.36	9/18/2012	9/18/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS12P0008 7	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	OFFICE FURNITURE	\$8,386.00	9/21/2012	9/21/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS12P0009 4	POINT BLANK BODY ARMOR INC	ARMOR, PERSONAL	\$142,932.80	9/19/2012	9/19/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12P0009 5	WILSON'S GUN SHOP, INC	GUNS, THROUGH 30MM	\$119,405.00	9/21/2012	9/21/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS12P0010 2	BAE SYSTEMS SPECIALITY DEFENSE SYSTEMS OF PENNSYLVANIA INC	ARMOR, PERSONAL	\$170,637.32	9/25/2012	9/25/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEMS12P0010 3	NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION	LEASE/RENTAL OF CONFERENCE SPACE AND FACILITIES	\$11,400.00	9/25/2012	9/25/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12P0010 6	CAREER COMMUNICATIO NS GROUP, INC.	LEASE OR RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT- MISCELLANEOUS	\$11,360.00	9/27/2012	9/27/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCENV08J0002 7	SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	EQUIPMENT: MAINT/REPAIR/REBUILD OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$6,400.80	11/2/2011	11/2/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCENV09F0002 7	REED ELSEVIER INCORPORATED	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	\$1,018,350.0 0	8/24/2012	9/2/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCENV09J0000 4	SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	LEASE OR RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT- OFFICE EQUIPMENT	\$4,387.56	2/22/2012	2/22/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCENV09P0000 5	STATE POLICE, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL	\$3,500.00	6/18/2012	6/18/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCENV09P00006	UNLIMITED STORAGE INC	HOUSEKEEPING-WAREHOUSING/STORAGE	\$46,440.00	3/27/2012	3/27/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCENV09P00013	ARMY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE	LEASE-RENT OF AMMUNITION FACILITIES	\$8,800.00	10/31/2011	10/31/2011	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCENV09P00048	CABLEVISION OF NEWARK	IT AND TELECOM- INFORMATION AND DATA BROADCASTING OR DATA DISTRIBUTION	\$9,000.00	12/2/2011	12/2/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEOP06C00016	LINV INCORPORATED	OPER OF GOVT SEWAGE & WASTE	\$40,376.88	2/16/2012	2/16/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEOP07C00008	MAVAGI ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	HOUSEKEEPING- CUSTODIAL JANITORIAL	\$790,046.89	8/13/2012	8/13/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEOP07F00274	SELECT SYSTEMS BY DESIGN, INC.	IT AND TELECOM- FACILITY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE	\$13,705.00	11/7/2011	11/7/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCEOP07P0014 4	COUNTY OF VENTURA	IT AND TELECOM-TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK MANAGEMENT	\$8,992.80	12/19/2011	12/19/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCESS08J00008	XEROX CORPORATION	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES	\$18,974.40	8/1/2012	8/1/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETC08F0001 6	SAVANTAGE FINANCIAL SERVICES,	IT AND TELECOM- OTHER IT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$7,514,712.52	6/29/2012	6/29/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETC08P0001 3	JUSTICE NORTH CAROLINA DEPT	IT AND TELECOM- OTHER IT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$3,600.00	7/3/2012	7/1/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETC09C0000 1	DATA MINING INTERNATIONAL, INC.	ADP SOFTWARE	\$4,025,200.06	2/13/2012	2/13/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETC09P0000 1	INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGER INC, THE	ADP SOFTWARE	\$5,400.00	12/27/2011	12/27/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCETC10J00020	MICROSOFT CORPORATION SITZ IN REDMOND CORPORATION	IT AND TELECOM- SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	\$349,525.00	2/29/2012	3/1/2012	UNIQUE SOURCE (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCETC10P00010	QUALITY ASSOCIATES INC.	IT AND TELECOM- SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	\$4,473.60	1/10/2012	1/10/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETC10P00075	TELCO SOLUTIONS INC	ADP SOFTWARE	\$133,085.67	7/25/2012	7/25/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETC11J00027	MICROSOFT CORPORATION SITZ IN REDMOND CORPORATION	IT AND TELECOM- SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	\$252,573.00	6/26/2012	6/26/2012	UNIQUE SOURCE (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCETC11P00003	CRM SOLUTIONS	ADP SOFTWARE	\$153,720.00	1/13/2012	1/13/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETC11P00010	JSI TELECOM INC.	TELEPHONE AND-OR COMMUNICATIONS SER	\$1,632,200.00	7/10/2012	7/10/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCETC12C00002	FILEONQ, INC.	IT AND TELECOM- ANNUAL HARDWARE MAINTENANCE SERVICE PLANS	\$362,240.00	9/18/2012	9/29/2012	UNIQUE SOURCE (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCETC12C00004	PROVIDEO MANAGEMENT, INC.	EQUIPMENT - UTILITY ADP EQUIPMENT/SOFTWARE/SUPPLIES/SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	\$493,363.50	9/27/2012	9/30/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCETC12F00021	JSI TELECOM INCORPORATED	ADP INPUT/OUTPUT AND STORAGE DEVICES	\$669,820.00	9/17/2012	9/17/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETC12J00004	MICROSOFT CORPORATION SITZ IN REDMOND CORPORATION	IT AND TELECOM- SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	\$207,993.00	5/31/2012	5/31/2012	UNIQUE SOURCE (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCETC12J00012	MICROSOFT CORPORATION SITZ IN REDMOND CORPORATION	IT AND TELECOM- PROGRAMMING	\$638,484.00	9/27/2012	9/28/2012	UNIQUE SOURCE (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCETC12P00007	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION	IT AND TELECOM- ANNUAL SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE SERVICE PLANS	\$20,050.59	9/28/2012	9/30/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCETC12P00010	MANTECH MISSION, CYBER AND TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS, INC.	IT AND TELECOM- OTHER IT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$19,968.00	9/25/2012	9/28/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE09P00048	TELCO SOLUTIONS INC	ADP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	\$13,800.00	4/27/2012	9/29/2012	UNIQUE SOURCE (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCETE10P00010	I M A TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION	ADP SOFTWARE	\$93,760.08	5/25/2012	5/25/2012	BRAND NAME DESCRIPTION; ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE10P00019	KALOS, INC.	ADP SOFTWARE	\$76,381.00	5/24/2012	6/1/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE11C00001	PEN-LINK, LTD.	ADP SOFTWARE	\$1,735,764.00	6/21/2012	6/21/2012	BRAND NAME DESCRIPTION; ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE11P00029	CLS AMERICA, INC.	ADP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	\$64,800.00	4/27/2012	4/27/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCETE12F00036	JSI TELECOM INCORPORATED	ADP COMPONENTS	\$35,360.00	3/6/2012	3/6/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE12F00178	AVAYA FEDERAL SOLUTIONS, INC.	TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT	\$47,000.38	9/6/2012	9/6/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12F00179	AVAYA FEDERAL SOLUTIONS, INC.	TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT	\$61,230.23	9/5/2012	9/5/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00001	NOMAD TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	TRAINING AIDS	\$15,236.00	11/9/2011	11/9/2011	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00003	COMPUTER PROJECTS OF ILLINOIS, INC.	IT AND TELECOM- OTHER IT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$16,598.00	12/13/2011	12/13/2011	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE12P00018	ANACAPA MICRO PRODUCTS, INC.	ADP COMPONENTS	\$8,932.40	5/22/2012	5/22/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCETE12P00020	INTERNET VIDEO & IMAGING, INC.	ADP SOFTWARE	\$43,120.00	6/8/2012	6/8/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE12P00021	NEWS/SPORTS MICROWAVE RENTAL, INC.	ADP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	\$12,460.00	6/4/2012	6/4/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00023	ABOVENET COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	ADP COMPONENTS	\$61,200.00	6/12/2012	6/12/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCETE12P00024	SUSTEEN INC	ADP SOFTWARE	\$46,550.00	6/8/2012	6/8/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE12P00025	MSAB INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE	\$32,000.00	6/13/2012	6/13/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE12P00026	SIGNALSCAPE, INC.	ADP SOFTWARE	\$4,000.00	6/22/2012	6/22/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCETE12P0002 7	BERLA CORPORATION	ADP SOFTWARE	\$20,000.00	6/21/2012	9/30/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE12P0002 8	MSAB INCORPORATED	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS	\$52,600.00	6/25/2012	9/1/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P0003 1	ADVANTEL, INCORPORATED	TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT	\$5,720.00	6/27/2012	6/27/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P0003 2	ASSET SECURITY TRACKING RECOVER	ADP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	\$16,044.00	7/3/2012	7/3/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P0003 5	MAXIMIZED SECURITY SYSTEMS LLC	MISCELLANEOUS ALARM, SIGNAL, AND SECURITY DETECTION SYSTEMS	\$11,019.45	7/9/2012	7/9/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P0003 6	ADVANCED MARKETING & SALES ASSOCIATES	ADP EQUIPMENT	\$18,395.00	7/6/2012	7/6/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON-COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCETE12P0003 7	TECOLOTE RESEARCH, INC.	ADP SOFTWARE	\$6,400.00	7/7/2012	7/7/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P0004 0	ORACLE AMERICA, INC.	ADP SOFTWARE	\$2,913.36	7/12/2012	7/12/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE12P0004 4	CELLEBRITE USA CORP	ADP INPUT/OUTPUT AND STORAGE DEVICES	\$12,607.00	7/23/2012	7/23/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P0005 1	MSAB INCORPORATED	ADP SOFTWARE	\$32,040.00	8/3/2012	8/3/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE12P0005 6	CASCADE CONTROLS, INC.	ADP INPUT/OUTPUT AND STORAGE DEVICES	\$5,404.00	8/9/2012	8/9/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P0005 8	FOSTER & FREEMAN USA INC.	IT AND TELECOM- DIGITIZING	\$66,964.13	8/13/2012	8/13/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCETE12P0006 4	TELCO SOLUTIONS INC	IT AND TELECOM- OTHER IT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$266,171.33	8/17/2012	9/1/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE12P0006 5	MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS, INC.	COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS	\$8,642.80	8/17/2012	8/17/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE12P0006 6	ALTOVA, INC.	ADP SOFTWARE	\$5,745.25	8/20/2012	8/20/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P0007 0	IDENTIFICATION INTERNATIONAL, INC.	ADP SOFTWARE	\$10,665.00	8/28/2012	8/28/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P0007 4	GANS & PUGH ASSOCIATES, INC.	MISCELLANEOUS ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	\$148,024.00	8/31/2012	9/1/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCETE12P0008 2	VERIZON FEDERAL INC.	SUPPORT - PROFESSIONAL: COMMUNICATIONS	\$7,905.63	9/20/2012	9/20/2012	ONLY ONE SOURCE-OTHER (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON NON- COMPETITIVE CONTRACT WAS CHOSEN
HSCETE12P0008 3	TERRA NORTHWEST INC.	ADP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	\$20,500.00	9/20/2012	9/20/2012	SAP NON- COMPETITION (FAR 13)
Grand Totals			\$74,988,366. 85			

Question: In total, how many of your awards are competitive? Please answer in dollar amount and percentage.

ANSWER: The fiscal year 2012 competition rate was 84.7 percent with \$1.276 billion eligible for competition. The overall federal government competition rate for FY12 was 63 percent.

Question: Update and submit, through the most recent month available, the list of Sole Source Contracts provided in the hearing record last year. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

Answer: Please see tables below.

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason For Sole Source
HSCECR08J00022	Xerox Corp.	Lease-rent equipment: office machines, text processing systems, and visible record equipment	70540	\$5,369.52	\$26,847.60	3/28/2012	4/3/2013	Follow-on Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))
HSCECR08P00008	Mavagi Enterprises, Inc.	Housekeeping: landscaping/grounds keeping	70540	\$18,042.06	\$18,042.06	2/22/2012	2/29/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR09F00033	Jet International, Inc.	Database access	70540	\$4,032.00	\$19,977.00	6/11/2012	6/18/2014	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR09P00002	Safety, New Hampshire Department of	Support: management: data collection	70540	\$4,500.00	\$22,125.00	9/1/2012	8/31/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR09P00030	State Police, Pennsylvania Department of	Lease-rent equipment: communication, detection, and coherent radiation equipment	70540	\$3,500.00	\$16,916.70	10/21/2011	9/30/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR09P00044	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Recreation Association	Firing range services	70540	\$30,142.53	\$30,142.53	1/26/2012	9/25/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR09P00076	State of Connecticut Department of Public Safety	Database access	70540	\$5,670.00	\$31,302.74	7/12/2012	6/30/2013	Unique Source (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCECR09P00093	Automated Regional Justice Information System	Database access	70540	\$20,707.08	\$73,328.24	6/26/2012	6/30/2014	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR11P00036	KRP Data Systems	Database access	70540	\$4,250.00	\$9,000.00	3/26/2012	2/23/2016	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR11P00087	J B Howard & Baronne Storage	Lease-rent: other warehouse buildings	70540	\$2,871.00	\$5,907.00	9/19/2012	7/31/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason For Sole Source
HSCECR12C00002	Center Utility Construction Company, Inc.	Installation of equipment: miscellaneous	70540	\$355,712.00	\$355,712.00	9/13/2012	9/28/2012	6.302-1) Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCECR12J00005	Cumberland-Perry Association for Retarded Citizens	Composite food packages	70540	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	5/18/2012	5/18/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) — NIB/NISH
HSCECR12J00006	American Correctional Association, the	Support-professional: certifications and accreditations (other than education or information technical C&A) Composite food packages	70540	\$183,000.00	\$183,000.00	5/4/2012	4/22/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR12J00010	Cumberland-Perry Association for Retarded Citizens	Composite food packages	70540	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	7/10/2012	7/10/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) — NIB/NISH
HSCECR12J00011	Karda Systems LLC	Individual equipment	70540	\$14,488.50	\$14,488.50	7/13/2012	7/13/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - minority and woman-owned 8(a)
HSCECR12J00012	Karda Systems LLC	Individual equipment	70540	\$41,633.03	\$41,633.03	7/18/2012	7/18/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - minority and woman-owned 8(a)
HSCECR12J00013	Karda Systems LLC	Individual equipment	70540	\$9,030.95	\$9,030.95	8/7/2012	8/7/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - minority and woman-owned

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason For Sole Source
HSCECR12J00015	Cumberland-Perry Association for Retarded Citizens	Composite food packages	70540	\$11,000.00	\$11,000.00	8/13/2012	8/13/2012	8(a) Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – NIB/NISH
HSCECR12J00017	American Correctional Association, The	Certifications and accreditations support	70540	\$13,650.00	\$13,650.00	8/23/2012	8/23/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - UNICOR

HSCECR12J00018	Karda Systems LLC	Individual equipment	70540	\$5,475.80	\$5,475.80	9/5/2012	9/5/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)) - minority and woman-owned 8(a)
HSCECR12P00005	AMPCO System Parking	Lease-rent: parking facilities	70540	\$442,800.00	\$442,800.00	1/1/2012	12/31/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR12P00011	Uptodate, Inc.	Photo/map/print/publication: other	70540	\$32,538.92	\$32,538.92	1/26/2012	1/31/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR12P00016	Southeast Vocational Alliance, Inc.	Composite food packages	70540	\$255,598.20	\$255,598.20	5/16/2012	5/16/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)) - NIB/INISH
HSCECR12P00021	Graduate School - Formerly USDA	Education/training: tuition/registration	70540	\$6,675.00	\$6,675.00	3/23/2012	3/23/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR12P00023	Air Ambulance Specialists, Inc.	Transportation: air passenger	70540	\$24,453.00	\$24,453.00	4/6/2012	4/6/2012	Urgency (FAR 6.302-2)
HSCECR12P00026	Lexi-Comp, Inc.	Database access	70540	\$2,970.00	\$2,970.00	5/16/2012	6/30/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCECR12P00027	Santa Clara, County of	Database access	70540	\$6,002.88	\$6,002.88	5/21/2012	6/30/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCECR12P00028	County of Clark	Firing range services	70540	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	5/18/2012	5/31/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR12P00030	San Diego Association of Governments	Newspapers and periodicals	70540	\$15,846.00	\$15,846.00	6/14/2012	6/30/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR12P00031	AAA Carpet Cleaners	Housekeeping: medical	70540	\$5,251.11	\$5,251.11	6/6/2012	6/6/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR12P00033	Sherburne, County	Firing range services	70540	\$7,990.00	\$39,950.00	7/16/2012	7/22/2013	SAP non-

HSCECR12P00036	Texas Workforce Commission	Database access	70540	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	6/27/2012	6/14/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCECR12P00046	Philadelphia, City of	Database access	70540	\$5,565.00	\$5,565.00	9/1/2012	8/31/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR12P00051	Pacer Service Center	Database access	70540	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	8/27/2012	6/30/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR12P00052	County of Sacramento	Database access	70540	\$5,679.00	\$5,679.00	8/24/2012	7/5/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR12P00056	Vigilant Video, Inc.	Database access	70540	\$7,000.03	\$7,000.03	8/30/2012	10/31/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR12P00067	Office Environments of Vermont, Inc.	Household furnishings	70540	\$9,928.75	\$9,928.75	9/18/2012	10/17/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCECR13J00002	Cumberland-Perry Association for Retarded Citizens	Composite food packages	70540	\$13,500.00	\$13,500.00	10/26/2012	10/26/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13) – NIB/NISH
HSCECR13J00006	National Commission on Correctional Health Care	Support-professional: certifications and accreditations (other than education or information technology C&A)	70540	\$12,954.00	\$12,954.00	1/29/2013	1/29/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCECR13J00007	Cumberland-Perry Association for Retarded Citizens	Composite food packages	70540	\$13,500.00	\$13,500.00	1/30/2013	1/30/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13) – NIB/NISH
HSCECR13J00010	Karda Systems LLC	Individual equipment	70540	\$5,405.60	\$5,405.60	2/25/2013	2/25/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1) - minority and woman-owned
HSCECR13P00001	Vigilant Video, Inc.	Newspapers and periodicals	70540	\$7,327.00	\$7,327.00	11/1/2012	11/1/2012	Only one 8(a)

HISCECR13P00003	Imperial Parking (U.S.), Inc.	Lease-rent: parking facilities	70540	\$442,800.00	\$442,800.00	12/27/2012	12/27/2012	source (FAR 6.302-1) Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
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HSCECR13P00005	Vigilant Video, Inc.	Newspapers and periodicals	70540	\$7,326.00	\$7,326.00	\$7,326.00	1/16/2013	1/16/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR13P00007	Volt Information Sciences, Inc.	Installation of equipment: alarm, signal, and security detection systems	70540	\$8,686.00	\$8,686.00	\$8,686.00	1/15/2013	1/15/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCECR13P00008	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	Office furniture	70540	\$3,629.00	\$3,629.00	\$3,629.00	1/15/2013	1/15/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)) - UNICOR
HSCECR13P00009	UpToDate, Inc.	Photo/map/print/publication: other	70540	\$39,805.00	\$39,805.00	\$39,805.00	1/29/2013	1/29/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECR13P00015	UNICOR Federal Prison Industries	Radio and television communication equipment, except airborne	70540	\$67,700.00	\$135,300.00	\$135,300.00	2/26/2013	2/26/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)) - UNICOR
HSCECR13P00016	ABM Industries, Inc.	Lease-rent: parking facilities	70540	\$9,720.00	\$9,720.00	\$9,720.00	2/27/2013	2/27/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEDM08C00009	East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corp.	Utilities: water	70540	\$297,270.00	\$3,925,589.73	\$3,925,589.73	9/18/2011	1/23/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM10C00004	Corporate Source, Inc., The	Housekeeping: fire protection and janitorial	70540	\$114,319.27	\$224,858.23	\$224,858.23	2/15/2012	2/14/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)) - NIB/NISH
HSCEDM11P00018	Eclipse Business Group, Inc.	Housekeeping: food	70540	\$25,995.75	\$25,995.75	\$25,995.75	1/26/2012	2/29/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)) - SB 8A Firm
HSCEDM11P00075	Washtenaw County Children's Services	Housekeeping: guard	70540	\$1,920.00	\$1,920.00	\$1,920.00	2/9/2012	4/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEDM11P00137	Navajo, County of	Housekeeping: guard	70540	\$49,939.30	\$49,939.30	\$49,939.30	9/5/2012	9/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)

HSCEDM12C00003	LNV, Inc.	Sewage treatment equipment	70540	\$40,376.88	\$80,753.76	5/11/2012	9/30/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEDM12P000065	Ben Fitzgerald Real Estate Services, LLC	Housekeeping: custodial janitorial	70540	\$182,680.46	\$604,381.61	9/28/2012	9/25/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12J00024	Eclipse Business Group, Inc.	Housekeeping: food	70540	\$40,315.50	\$40,315.50	9/28/2012	2/28/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)) - SB 8A Firm
HSCEDM12J00025	Mavagi Enterprises, Inc.	Housekeeping: landscaping/grounds keeping	70540	\$289,356.96	\$289,356.96	9/27/2012	10/13/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)) - NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12J00070	Mavagi Enterprises, Inc.	Housekeeping: facilities operations support	70540	\$110,499.45	\$110,499.45	9/28/2012	9/30/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)) - NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00001	Swank Motion Pictures, Inc.	Photo/map/print/publication: film/video tape production	70540	\$13,739.70	\$13,739.70	10/25/2011	9/30/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM12P00006	Wittenberg Consulting and Training, Inc.	Support-administrative: other	70540	\$176,378.75	\$258,071.09	10/28/2011	2/28/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12P00007	Hydro Systems, Inc.	Utilities: water	70540	\$3,168.00	\$3,168.00	2/9/2012	2/28/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM12P00008	Ana-Lab Corp.	Utilities: water	70540	\$2,825.00	\$2,825.00	2/22/2012	3/1/2014	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM12P00011	Ramos & Robles, Inc.	Social: care of remains and/or funeral	70540	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	10/31/2011	11/31/2011	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1 other)
HSCEDM12P00017	Transportation Services, Inc.	Lease-rent equipment: ship and marine equipment	70540	\$20,475.00	\$20,475.00	6/29/2012	7/29/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEDM12P00019	Dialogic Communications Corp.	Technical representative: training aids and devices	70540	\$8,350.00	\$8,350.00	\$8,350.00	11/22/2011	4/14/2015	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1(b)(1))
HSCEDM12P00028	Caddo Design, Inc.	Toiletary paper products	70540	\$25,636.99	\$25,636.99	\$25,636.99	1/3/2012	7/9/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)) — NIB/NISH

HSCEDM12P00030	Compass House	Housekeeping: guard	70540	\$8,201.60	\$8,201.60	3/8/2012	3/7/2013	Follow-On Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))
HSCEDM12P00031	Recycled Office Products, Inc.	Clothing, special purpose	70540	\$28,332.79	\$28,332.79	2/3/2012	3/3/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - SB
HSCEDM12P00036	Caddo Design, Inc.	Cleaning and polishing compounds and preparations	70540	\$9,287.35	\$9,287.35	1/25/2012	9/30/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00044	Industries for the Blind, Inc.	Stationery and record forms	70540	\$14,792.00	\$14,792.00	2/13/2012	8/15/2016	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00045	Compass Graphics	Cleaning and polishing compounds	70540	\$22,281.93	\$22,281.93	2/8/2012	3/8/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - SB 8A Firm
HSCEDM12P00047	Compass Graphics	Medical and surgical instruments, equipment, and supplies	70540	\$12,565.00	\$12,565.00	2/13/2012	9/30/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - SB 8A Firm
HSCEDM12P00048	Security Solutions Group, LLC	Parking lot camera surveillance	70540	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	1/22/2013	2/21/2017	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12P00050	UNICOR	Men's clothing	70540	\$11,995.11	\$11,995.11	3/6/2012	8/31/2016	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - UNICOR
HSCEDM12P00055	Advantel, Inc.	Telephone and telegraph equipment	70540	\$6,060.00	\$6,060.00	3/1/2012	9/26/2016	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12P00057	American Correctional Association, The	Support-management: auditing	70540	\$18,600.00	\$18,600.00	3/5/2012	8/31/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)

HSCEDM12P00068	Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired of Greater Rochester, Inc.	Cleaning and polishing compounds and preparations	70540	\$16,146.78	\$16,146.78	\$16,146.78	4/9/2012	9/30/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00071	Compass Graphics	Tableware	70540	\$33,288.30	\$33,288.30	\$33,288.30	4/16/2012	9/30/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – SB 8 A Firm
HSCEDM12P00072	Sab Company LLC	Toiletry paper products	70540	\$14,046.00	\$14,046.00	\$14,046.00	4/16/2012	12/31/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – SB 8 A Firm
HSCEDM12P00080	Kern, County of	IT and telecom: other IT and telecommunications	70540	\$6,120.00	\$6,120.00	\$6,120.00	5/24/2012	12/31/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12P00083	Pinal, County of	R&D: environmental protection: air pollution (management/support)	70540	\$3,657.10	\$3,657.10	\$3,657.10	5/10/2012	12/31/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM12P00088	Outlook-Nebraska, Inc.	Toiletry paper products	70540	\$25,235.84	\$25,235.84	\$25,235.84	5/25/2012	12/31/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00094	UNICOR	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	70540	\$21,866.25	\$21,866.25	\$21,866.25	6/5/2012	12/31/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – UNICOR
HSCEDM12P00099	Bonneville, County of	Housekeeping: guard	70540	\$2,650.50	\$2,650.50	\$2,650.50	9/28/2012	9/28/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM12P00100	Potomac Center North, Inc.	Maintenance of conference space and facilities	70540	\$3,496.90	\$3,496.90	\$3,496.90	6/7/2012	9/14/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM12P00103	Public Safety, Arizona	Support-administrative: information retrieval	70540	\$3,300.00	\$3,300.00	\$3,300.00	6/15/2012	3/3/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM12P00104	Central Association	Medical and surgical	70540	\$17,015.60	\$17,015.60	\$17,015.60	6/22/2012	6/30/2016	Authorized by

	for the Blind, Inc.	instruments, equipment, and supplies						statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00106	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	Textile fabrics	70540	\$9,145.00	\$9,145.00	6/22/2012	9/30/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – UNICOR
HSCEDM12P00109	Time Warner Cable LLC	Communication equipment: cable, cord, and wire assemblies	70540	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	7/2/2012	6/30/2016	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)

HSCEDM12P00113	Graduate School	Education/training: tuition/registration	70540	\$3,275.00	\$3,275.00	7/30/2012	2/1/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEDM12P00117	Outlook-Nebraska, Inc.	Toiletry paper products	70540	\$28,057.20	\$28,057.20	7/23/2012	7/23/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00124	Commercial Computer Services, Inc.	Communication training devices	70540	\$151,824.23	\$151,824.23	9/11/2012	9/11/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM12P00131	Hydro Systems, Inc.	Utilities: water	70540	\$4,752.00	\$4,752.00	8/9/2012	8/9/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM12P00132	Middle Georgia Diversified Industries, Inc.	Clothing, special purpose	70540	\$24,521.25	\$24,521.25	8/24/2012	9/24/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00133	Outlook-Nebraska, Inc.	Toiletry paper products	70540	\$11,150.00	\$11,150.00	8/7/2012	8/7/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00135	EnvisionXpress, Inc.	Clothing, special purpose	70540	\$35,765.00	\$35,765.00	8/8/2012	8/8/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00136	Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired of Greater Rochester, Inc.	Cleaning and polishing compounds and preparations	70540	\$18,249.00	\$18,249.00	8/8/2012	8/8/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00137	Human Resources, Georgia Department of	Stationery and record forms	70540	\$11,880.00	\$11,880.00	8/10/2012	11/20/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)

HSCEDM12P00138	Industries for the Blind, Inc.	Stationery and record forms	70540	\$14,792.00	\$14,792.00	\$14,792.00	8/10/2012	9/10/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i)) — NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00140	ANA-Lab Corp.	Utilities: water	70540	\$4,837.00	\$4,837.00	\$4,837.00	9/1/2012	8/31/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEDM12P00143	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	Personal toiletry articles	70540	\$43,162.40	\$43,162.40	8/20/2012	8/31/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - UNICOR
HSCEDM12P00146	Envision, Inc.	Bags and sacks	70540	\$7,386.42	\$7,386.42	8/23/2012	8/23/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - NIB/NISH
HSCEDM12P00161	Caribbean Auto Mart, Inc.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of motor vehicles equipment Textile fabrics	70540	\$4,552.52	\$4,552.52	9/3/2012	9/3/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM12P00167	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.		70540	\$17,350.00	\$17,350.00	9/12/2012	10/20/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - UNICOR
HSCEDM13J00010	Mavagi Enterprises, Inc.	Housekeeping: landscaping/grounds keeping	70540	\$72,518.16	\$72,518.16	2/27/2013	2/27/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - NIB/NISH
HSCEDM13J00014	Eclipse Business Group, Inc.	Housekeeping: food	70540	\$215,037.50	\$215,037.50	1/29/2013	3/1/2013	Authorized by statute 8(a) Award - (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - SB 8A Firm
HSCEDM13P00003	Outlook-Nebraska, Inc.	Toiletry paper products	70540	\$17,164.90	\$17,164.90	11/19/2012	11/19/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - NIB/NISH
HSCEDM13P00004	Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired of Greater Rochester, Inc.	Cleaning and polishing compounds and preparations	70540	\$16,611.84	\$16,611.84	11/19/2012	11/19/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - NIB/NISH
HSCEDM13P00005	California Highway Patrolman's Club	Operation of other non-building facilities	70540	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	12/10/2012	12/10/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM13P00006	Outlook-Nebraska,	Toiletry paper products	70540	\$19,739.04	\$19,739.04	11/20/2012	11/20/2012	Authorized by

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HSCEDM13P00008	Central Association for the Blind, Inc.	Medical and surgical instruments, equipment, and supplies	70540	\$17,579.05	\$17,579.05		12/5/2012	12/5/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – NIB/NISH)
HSCEDM13P00012	Security Solutions Group LLC	Housekeeping: guard	70540	\$9,179.00	\$9,179.00		12/3/2012	12/3/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM13P00017	American Correctional Association, The	Support-management: auditing	70540	\$12,150.00	\$12,150.00		2/12/2013	2/12/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEDM13P00039	New York City Industries for The Blind, Inc.	Brooms, brushes, mops, and sponges	70540	\$11,972.76	\$11,972.76		2/27/2013	2/27/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – NIB/NISH)
HSCEDM13P00042	Pinal, County of	Inspection: electrical and electronic equipment components	70540	\$3,435.00	\$3,435.00		3/15/2013	3/15/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD08J00120	Canon U.S.A., Inc.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of office equipment	70540	\$4,456.44	\$22,282.20		5/9/2012	3/31/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD08J00152	Sharp Electronics Corp.	Lease-rent equipment: office equipment	70540	\$3,946.20	\$19,731.00		8/5/2012	8/4/2013	Follow-On Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))
HSCEMD08P00204	Pacer Service Center	Support-administrative: information retrieval	70540	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00		9/27/2012	9/27/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD09F00005	Konica Minolta Business Solutions USA, Inc.	Photo/map/print/publication: reproduction	70540	\$3,396.84	\$3,396.84		7/21/2011	4/17/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD09F00005	Konica Minolta Business Solutions USA, Inc.	Photo/map/print/publication: reproduction	70540	\$3,396.84	\$20,381.04		10/26/2012	9/30/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD09F00013	Stanley Convergent Security Solutions, Inc.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of security detection systems	70540	\$5,520.00	\$13,800.00		10/25/2012	9/30/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)

HSCEMD09F00220	Trinity Technology Group, Inc.	Exercise option year 2 to provide continuation of personnel services for the office of professional responsibility	70540	\$4,839,209.33	\$6,385,011.68	8/16/2011	2/16/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD09P00058	Middletown, Township of	Firing range services	70540	\$14,000.00	\$20,000.00	10/28/2010	9/30/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD09P00285	ABM Industries, Inc.	Exercise option year 2- continuation of parking garage services: office of intelligence	70540	\$59,160.00	\$59,160.00	8/1/2011	7/31/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD09P00293	American Roamer LLC	Exercise option Year 2- continuation of online- subscription services: HQ DIV. 6	70540	\$5,789.25	\$5,789.25	6/8/2011	8/2/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD09P00361	BCS Systems, Inc.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of office equipment	70540	\$9,471.00	\$18,952.00	8/10/2011	9/25/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD10F00006	Xerox Corp.	Copier maintenance services for 13 copiers in the ICE-OI SAC- New York office	70540	\$5,676.40	\$5,676.40	6/6/2011	9/30/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD10J00003	Xerox Corp.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of office equipment	70540	\$4,188.00	\$4,188.00	12/9/2011	9/30/2012	Follow-On Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))
HSCEMD10P00004	Household Drivers Report, Inc.	Support-administrative: information retrieval	70540	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	11/7/2011	9/20/2012	SAP NON-COMPETITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P00005	Imperial, County of	Housekeeping: guard	70540	\$26,900.00	\$26,900.00	8/21/2012	9/18/2012	Follow-On Contract (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(i))
HSCEMD10P00007	Bootsies Cleaning Svc, Inc.	Housekeeping: custodial janitorial	70540	\$7,800.00	\$7,800.00	12/2/2011	10/5/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P00007	Bootsies Cleaning Svc, Inc.	Housekeeping: custodial janitorial	70540	\$7,800.00	\$37,800.00	12/14/2012	9/30/2013	SAP non-competition

HSCEMD10P00012	State Police, Michigan Department of Planning & Communications Corp.	IT and telecom: telecommunications and transmission	70540	\$5,280.00	\$56,046.00	11/15/2011	9/28/2012	(FAR 13) SAP non- competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P00024	L-3 Covert Operations Training, Inc.	Maintenance for security screening equipment	70540	\$6,799.92	\$6,799.92	1/25/2011	12/20/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD10P00053	Todd Radford	Cybercrimes center training	70540	\$40,000.00	\$80,000.00	1/23/2012	2/28/2014	SAP non- competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P00054		Education/training: lectures	70540	\$40,000.00	\$80,000.00	2/28/2013	2/27/2014	SAP non- competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P00055	Delaney, Robert J.	Education/training: lectures	70540	\$40,000.00	\$80,000.00	2/28/2013	3/1/2014	SAP non- competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P00057	New York, City of	Firearms training	70540	\$52,326.16	\$120,377.04	7/12/2012	2/28/2015	SAP non- competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P00114	Expanco, Inc.	Support-administrative: paper shredding	70540	\$8,045.40	\$20,521.44	6/29/2012	6/28/2013	SAP non- competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P00127	LRP Publications, Inc.	Books and pamphlets	70540	\$41,041.00	\$41,041.00	4/5/2011	4/14/2015	SAP non- competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P00128	Idesco Corp.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of electronic equipment	70540	\$27,880.00	\$46,626.23	6/18/2012	8/20/2012	SAP non- competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P00134	Falk Technical Service Corp.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of HVAC equipment	70540	\$43,775.00	\$80,725.00	6/18/2012	3/29/2013	SAP non- competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P00143	Public Safety and Correctional Services, Maryland Department of	Database access	70540	\$2,016.00	\$2,016.00	6/6/2011	6/30/2015	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD10P00144	The University of Tulsa,	Education/training: lectures	70540	\$300,000.00	\$450,000.00	5/18/2012	9/1/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEMD10P00195	Automated Regional Justice Information System	Database access	70540	\$32,265.76	\$150,553.52	5/8/2012	9/9/2012	6.302-1) Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD10P00221	Resurgens Risk Management, Inc.	Transportation/travel/relocation: transportation: security vehicle	70540	\$310,500.00	\$462,500.00	7/10/2012	7/9/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD10P00224	SymQuest Group, Inc.	Fax machine maintenance	70540	\$282.45	\$282.45	7/15/2011	7/14/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD10P00254	Volicon, Inc.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of ADP equipment and software	70540	\$7,570.67	\$7,570.67	8/18/2011	8/17/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEMD10P000254	Volicon Inc.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of ADP equipment and software	70540	\$7,570.67	\$31,229.01	8/18/2012	8/17/2015	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD10P00275	Sports Barn, Inc.	Membership in fitness facility; this will allow agents to meet fitness for duty requirements	70540	\$3,300.00	\$3,300.00	9/1/2011	8/31/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD11F00055	STG International, Inc.	Executive service consultation services	70540	\$37,708.00	\$37,708.00	7/26/2011	9/14/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD11P00002	San Diego, County of	Lease-rent: office buildings	70540	\$14,000.00	\$25,650.00	12/17/2012	9/30/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD11P00020	Alert Holdings Group, Inc.	Renewal of monthly alarm monitoring and maintenance	70540	\$8,837.28	\$15,919.20	1/25/2013	1/24/2014	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD11P00022	Laz Parking Ltd., LLC	Lease-rent of parking facilities	70540	\$3,000.00	\$15,000.00	1/11/2012	1/31/2016	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P00027	Motor Vehicles, New York Department of	Motor pool operations support	70540	\$42,975.00	\$117,975.00	2/13/2012	9/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P00028	ABM Industries, Inc.	Database access	70540	\$3,960.00	\$3,960.00	1/27/2011	1/26/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD11P00034	International Association of Financial Crimes Investigators	Annual membership renewal for IAFCI	70540	\$5,630.00	\$5,630.00	3/31/2011	3/30/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD11P00060	The Palmas Academy, Inc.	Tuition fee for five dependent students for FY 2011-2012	70540	\$52,950.00	\$52,950.00	4/15/2011	5/31/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD11P00073	San Jose, City of	Parking spaces for Government's	70540	\$37,200.00	\$37,200.00	5/2/2011	6/30/2013	SAP non-competition - FAR 13
HSCEMD11P00073	San Jose, City of	Lease-rent of parking facilities	70540	\$37,200.00	\$74,400.00	4/20/2012	3/19/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEMD11P00089	Havre De Grace, City of	Firearms training services	70540	\$4,800.00	\$24,000.00	7/10/2012	6/30/2016	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P00109	Imperial County (Inc.)	Detention services for juveniles on an as needed basis for El Centro detainees	70540	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	7/5/2011	9/29/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P00111	Oxford Instruments America, Inc.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of laboratory equipment	70540	\$25,727.50	\$69,345.50	4/12/2012	8/15/2016	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P00130	Western Union Company, The	Support-administrative: information retrieval	70540	\$240,250.00	\$356,011.96	5/3/2012	8/31/2014	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P00131	Troy, City of	Firing range services	70540	\$8,000.00	\$32,000.00	3/1/2012	7/31/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P00139	National Cyber-Forensics and Training Alliance Limited.	Intelligence database access	70540	\$497,798.88	\$1,244,497.20	9/26/2011	9/25/2016	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD11P00167	PerkinElmer Health Sciences, Inc.	Maintenance: Rep-Alt/laboratories and clinics	70540	\$10,718.32	\$28,457.52	4/12/2012	8/31/2016	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P00184	Mediacom Southeast, LLC	IT and telecom-teleprocessing, timeshare, and cloud computing	70540	\$6,715.20	\$16,788.00	8/29/2012	8/24/2016	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P00203	Cambridge Investment Company, LLC	Lease-rent of miscellaneous buildings	70540	\$6,480.00	\$16,200.00	6/18/2012	9/26/2016	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD11P00206	Corporate Source, Inc., The	Housekeeping: custodial janitorial	70540	\$212,952.84	\$1,075,816.08	9/21/2012	8/31/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - NIB/NISH
HSCEMD11P00207	Gans & Pugh Associates, Inc.	Breakwire tracking systems needed for use in covert investigations	70540	\$4,220.00	\$4,220.00	8/24/2011	2/29/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)

HSCEMD11P00247	Syndetix, Inc.	C-heater tracker and components	70540	\$70,722.00	\$70,722.00	9/7/2011	1/8/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD11P00267	Harris Corp.	Equipment: previously acquired Harris Stingray system in vehicles	70540	\$12,300.00	\$12,300.00	9/13/2011	1/13/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD11P00268	Autoridad De Los Puertos	Lease-rent of parking facilities	70540	\$16,800.00	\$24,000.00	4/10/2012	9/30/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD11P00273	Supreme Security Systems, Inc.	Upgrade security system	70540	\$24,680.00	\$24,680.00	9/16/2011	9/14/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12C00005	Harris Corp.	Electronic countermeasures, counter-countermeasures and quick reaction capability equipment	70540	\$304,000.00	\$304,000.00	9/25/2012	9/24/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12F00005	STG International, Inc.	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$698,184.36	\$698,184.36	12/13/2011	12/10/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12F00007	STG International, Inc.	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$696,314.42	\$698,314.42	7/24/2012	12/31/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12F00008	STG International, Inc.	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$241,601.98	\$965,407.92	12/13/2011	12/12/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12F00031	Adaptive Digital Systems, Inc.	Covert audio recorders to support undercover operations.	70540	\$8,625.00	\$8,625.00	4/11/2012	7/29/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12F00041	STG International, Inc.	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$652,154.56	\$652,154.56	5/11/2012	12/31/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12F00042	STG International, Inc.	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$461,670.08	\$461,670.08	5/11/2012	12/31/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12F00048	STG International, Inc.	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$39,028.00	\$39,028.00	6/13/2012	9/14/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)

HSCEMD12P00001	Transportation, Washington State Department of	Funds for ferry tolls for ICE agents to conduct investigations across the Puget Sound	70540	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	10/1/2011	9/30/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00002	County of Ventura	Lease-rent of recreational buildings	70540	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	12/29/2011	9/30/2012	SAP non- competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00004	Prado Family Shooting Range	Continuation of shooting range service	70540	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	6/30/2011	9/30/2012	ONLY ONESOURCE (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00005	Supreme Security Systems, Inc.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of security systems equipment	70540	\$6,857.00	\$6,857.00	7/26/2011	6/30/2016	SAP non- competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00006	Seattle Police Athletic Association	Firing range services	70540	\$8,115.00	\$8,115.00	4/24/2012	9/30/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00008	County of Ventura	Support-administrative: information retrieval	70540	\$9,000.00	\$27,084.00	1/17/2012	9/30/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00010	Hillsborough, County of	Firing range services	70540	\$3,645.00	\$3,645.00	6/15/2012	6/30/2016	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00010	Hillsborough, County of	Firing range services	70540	\$5,346.00	\$25,029.00	6/15/2012	6/30/2016	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00016	Portland, City of	Database access	70540	\$5,562.00	\$16,686.00	11/13/2012	1/8/2015	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00024	Ampco System Parking	Database access	70540	\$3,960.00	\$3,960.00	2/1/2011	1/31/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00027	Mesa, City of	Lease-rent: ammunition storage buildings	70540	\$7,500.00	\$22,500.00	10/29/2012	12/31/2014	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEMD12P00042	Precision Discovery, LLC	IT and telecom: other: IT and telecommunications	70540	\$5,400.00	\$5,400.00	2/13/2012	10/19/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00043	Niagara Gun Range, Inc.	Firing range services	70540	\$3,600.00	\$22,800.00	2/27/2012	2/28/2014	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00050	International Asian Organized Crime Conference	Education/training: security	70540	\$9,975.00	\$9,975.00	3/7/2012	4/20/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00051	Falk Technical Service Corp.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of HVAC equipment	70540	\$3,120.00	\$3,120.00	4/24/2012	9/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00053	Syscom Technologies, Inc.	Quality control: electric wire and power distribution equipment	70540	\$37,166.18	\$37,166.18	3/9/2012	9/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00054	Freeman Decorating Services, Inc.	Lease-rent: conference space and facilities	70540	\$31,552.20	\$31,552.20	3/15/2012	6/3/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00059	Custer Sportsmans Club, Inc.	Firing range services	70540	\$3,490.00	\$3,490.00	3/23/2012	3/22/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00060	Northern Technology, Inc.	Special studies/analysis: other	70540	\$35,000.00	\$35,000.00	3/26/2012	7/13/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00061	International Association of Chiefs of Police	Education/training: other	70540	\$4,080.00	\$4,080.00	3/28/2012	10/3/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00065	MSAB, Inc.	Communications security equipment and components	70540	\$8,010.00	\$8,010.00	4/23/2012	5/4/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00066	Convergint Technologies, LLC	Quality control: alarm, signal, and security detection systems	70540	\$2,895.00	\$5,906.00	12/19/2012	1/31/2014	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00067	Freeman Decorating Services, Inc.	Lease-rent equipment: furniture	70540	\$3,607.40	\$3,607.40	4/17/2012	4/17/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)

HSCEMD12P00070	DTC Communications, Inc.	Miscellaneous communication equipment	70540	\$15,945.00	\$15,945.00	4/11/2012	5/10/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00074	Willard Packaging Company, Inc.	Packaging and packing bulk materials	70540	\$8,970.05	\$8,970.05	4/23/2012	4/23/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00080	Tactical Command Industries, Inc.	Miscellaneous communication equipment	70540	\$13,958.60	\$13,958.60	5/11/2012	6/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00081	Cobham Tracking & Locating, Ltd.	Communications security equipment and components	70540	\$12,306.00	\$12,306.00	5/14/2012	6/14/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00082	International Association of Financial Crimes Investigators	Education/training: tuition/registration	70540	\$5,975.00	\$5,975.00	5/30/2012	3/31/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00083	Sherburne, County of (Inc.)	Firing range services	70540	\$10,900.00	\$10,900.00	8/5/2012	8/4/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00084	Acams, Inc.	Education/training: lectures	70540	\$14,000.00	\$14,000.00	5/18/2012	9/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00091	CDS Analytical, Inc.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of laboratory equipment	70540	\$6,000.00	\$18,000.00	5/31/2012	12/22/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00093	DTC Communications, Inc.	Communications security equipment and components	70540	\$99,732.71	\$99,732.71	6/13/2012	9/20/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00094	Foreign Awardees (Undisclosed)	Support-administrative: translation and interpreting	70540	\$8,917.70	\$8,917.70	7/6/2012	9/18/2012	SAP NON-COMPITION (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00097	Marking Devices Publishing Company, Inc.	Newspapers and periodicals	70540	\$4,300.00	\$4,300.00	7/5/2012	10/5/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00098	Brimtek, Inc.	Undercover surveillance equipment	70540	\$23,494.00	\$23,495.00	6/29/2012	8/16/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEMD12P00100	Town of Medley	Firing range services	70540	\$4,320.00	\$21,600.00	7/10/2012	7/9/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00102	Acams, Inc.	Industry conference attendance and booth display	70540	\$9,750.00	\$9,750.00	7/5/2012	7/9/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00103	Caribbean School, Inc.	Education/training: dependent students tuition/registration	70540	\$57,320.00	\$57,320.00	7/10/2012	5/31/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00104	The Palmas Academy, Inc.	Education/training: dependent students tuition/registration	70540	\$97,580.00	\$97,580.00	7/10/2012	6/1/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00107	Reconyx LLP	Cameras, still picture	70540	\$59,353.40	\$59,353.40	7/16/2012	9/1/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00108	Imperial County (Inc.)	Lease-rent: miscellaneous buildings	70540	\$7,000.00	\$21,000.00	7/17/2012	9/29/2015	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00109	Harris Corp.	Education/training: scientific/management	70540	\$16,000.00	\$16,000.00	7/17/2012	12/31/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00115	NAL Research Corp.	Mini and micro computer control devices	70540	\$46,750.00	\$46,750.00	7/20/2012	8/20/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00117	Ampco System Parking	Lease-rent: parking facilities	70540	\$17,280.00	\$17,280.00	7/20/2012	9/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00118	NAL Research Corp.	Antennas, waveguides, and related equipment	70540	\$52,370.00	\$52,370.00	7/23/2012	8/23/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00121	Feeney Wireless, LLC	Miscellaneous communication equipment	70540	\$44,925.00	\$44,925.00	8/1/2012	9/1/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00128	Cellebrite USA Corp.	Communications security equipment and components	70540	\$4,542.99	\$4,542.99	8/8/2012	9/9/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00129	Kel-Tech Plastics,	Video recording and	70540	\$6,233.00	\$6,233.00	8/8/2012	10/15/2012	SAP non-

HSCEMD12P00131	Inc.	reproducing equipment							competition (FAR 13)
	Lafayette Instrument Company, Inc.	Laboratory equipment and supplies	70540	\$8,546.44	\$8,546.44		8/13/2012	9/13/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00134	Falk Technical Service Corp.	Equipment: refrigeration and HVAC equipment repair/maintenance	70540	\$2,824.00	\$2,824.00		8/16/2012	9/20/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00137	Nai Research Corp.	Miscellaneous communication equipment	70540	\$12,750.00	\$12,750.00		9/6/2012	10/1/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00141	Cellebrite USA Corp.	Communications security equipment and components	70540	\$9,084.00	\$9,084.00		8/29/2012	9/29/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00142	MultimaxArray FirstSource	Radio and television communication equipment, except airborne	70540	\$47,215.00	\$47,215.00		8/28/2012	9/10/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00144	Tradebytes Data Corp.	ADP software	70540	\$270,112.50	\$1,350,562.50		9/10/2012	9/16/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD12P00146	DHL Express (USA), Inc.	Support-administrative: mailing/distribution	70540	\$8,319.73	\$8,319.73		9/19/2012	11/11/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMD12P00148	Cellebrite USA Corp.	Communications security equipment and components	70540	\$7,001.00	\$9,999.99		9/14/2012	10/14/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00149	Ellenberg, Martin Esq	Support-professional: legal	70540	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00		9/17/2012	9/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00150	Falk Technical Service Corp.	Equipment: refrigeration and HVAC equipment repair/maintenance	70540	\$15,450.00	\$15,450.00		9/19/2012	3/19/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD12P00153	Callyo 2009 Corp.	IT and telecom-integrated hardware/software/services solutions, predominantly services	70540	\$9,274.40	\$9,274.40		9/19/2012	9/20/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)

HSCEMD12P000154	Idesco Corp.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of electronic equipment	70540	\$9,840.00	\$9,840.00	9/29/2013	3/30/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMD13F00001	STG International, Inc.	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$306,800.32	\$887,699.20	11/29/2012	11/29/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13F00004	STG International, Inc.	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$164,894.20	\$476,781.84	12/4/2012	12/4/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13F00006	STG International, Inc.	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$104,989.28	\$303,111.80	12/5/2012	12/5/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00004	Imperial, County of	Lease-rent: miscellaneous buildings	70540	\$19,001.00	\$19,001.00	7/17/2012	7/17/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00006	Seattle Police Athletic Association	Lease-rent: recreational buildings	70540	\$8,115.00	\$8,115.00	11/15/2012	9/30/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00008	Prado Family Shooting Range	Firing range services	70540	\$38,250.00	\$38,250.00	12/7/2012	9/30/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00009	County of Ventura	Firing range services	70540	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00	3/7/2013	9/30/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00015	NAL Research Corp.	Miscellaneous communication equipment	70540	\$51,550.00	\$51,550.00	11/19/2012	11/19/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00016	TrackReports, Inc.	IT and telecom: web-based subscription	70540	\$8,345.00	\$25,789.00	11/9/2012	11/9/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00017	Enterprise Professional Services, Inc.	Housekeeping: custodial janitorial	70540	\$18,928.12	\$96,129.63	11/8/2012	11/8/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCEMD13P00019	Sea Star Line, LLC	Transportation/travel/relocation-other: other	70540	\$5,965.08	\$5,965.08	1/25/2013	1/25/2013	— NIB/NISH Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEMD13P00023	Gentile, Joseph	Support-professional: legal	70540	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	11/28/2012	11/28/2012	6.302-1) Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00025	Patrick J Halter	Support-professional: legal	70540	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	12/6/2012	12/6/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00026	DTC Communications, Inc.	Radio and television communication equipment, except airborne	70540	\$9,644.00	\$9,644.00	12/3/2012	12/3/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00028	NAFSA: Association of International Educators	Lease-rent: conference space and facilities	70540	\$69,336.00	\$69,336.00	12/12/2012	12/12/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00029	Kathy L Eisenmenger	Support-professional: legal	70540	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	1/7/2013	1/7/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00030	Jeffrey J Goodfriend	Support-professional: legal	70540	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	2/4/2013	2/4/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00032	Vitaro & Goodfriend	Support-professional: legal	70540	\$5,700.00	\$5,700.00	1/30/2013	1/30/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00033	Communications Engineering	Communications security equipment and components	70540	\$27,450.00	\$27,450.00	1/24/2013	1/25/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00035	Celabrite USA Corp.	Radio and television communication equipment, except airborne	70540	\$11,994.00	\$11,994.00	2/20/2013	2/20/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00036	Tech Comm, Inc.	Radio and television communication equipment, except airborne	70540	\$77,000.00	\$77,000.00	2/21/2013	2/21/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMD13P00039	Kyler, Carol	Support-professional: legal	70540	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	3/15/2013	3/15/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR11C00001	Innovative Landscapes, Inc.	Housekeeping: landscaping/grounds keeping	70540	\$67,476.60	\$350,872.20	6/19/2012	6/18/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEMR11C00002	Alex-Alternative Experts, LLC	Personnel transportation services	70540	\$989,264.96	\$3,581,083.81	8/1/2012	7/31/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – SB 8(a))
HSCEMR11C00004	InterPark, LLC	Lease-rent of parking facilities	70540	\$270,300.00	\$810,900.00	9/1/2012	8/31/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR11P00021	999 Third Avenue Property, LLC	Reserved/secure parking spaces	70540	\$16,739.00	\$43,740.00	9/1/2012	8/31/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR12C00002	A. Harold And Associates, LLC	Education/training: general	70540	\$390,664.50	\$2,095,365.00	7/25/2012	7/24/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – SB 8(a) (SDVO))
HSCEMR12C00003	Colonial Parking, Inc.	Lease-rent: parking facilities	70540	\$32,588.40	\$65,176.80	8/31/2012	8/30/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEMR12C00005	A. Harold And Associates, LLC	Education/training: training/curriculum development	70540	\$116,311.80	\$236,112.95	9/4/2012	9/3/2014	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – SB 8(a) (SDVO)
HSCEMR12C00006	Bowhead Support Group, LLC	Support-administrative: other	70540	\$2,587,406.48	\$3,922,181.90	9/28/2012	9/29/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – SB 8(a) (Alaskan Native Corp)
HSCEMR12CAC002	Domestic Awardees (Undisclosed)	Passenger motor vehicles	70540	\$373,960.00	\$373,960.00	9/28/2012	10/10/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR12F00020	Adaptive Digital Systems, Inc.	Covert audio recorders to support undercover operations.	70540	\$10,800.00	\$10,800.00	3/23/2012	3/23/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR12F00024	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	Office furniture	70540	\$6,720.00	\$6,720.00	4/20/2012	5/31/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – UNICOR
HSCEMR12F00073	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	Outerwear, men's	70540	\$50,144.50	\$50,144.50	9/18/2012	10/19/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – UNICOR
HSCEMR12P00004	Audio Paint	Support-professional: expert witness	70540	\$8,525.00	\$8,525.00	2/24/2012	4/3/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR12P00005	Veritext/New York Reporting Company, LLC	Support-administrative: court reporting	70540	\$4,237.00	\$8,474.00	2/22/2012	4/3/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR12P00006	Wicklander Zulaewski and Associates, Inc.	Education/training: training/curriculum development	70540	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	2/28/2012	3/2/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR12P00008	Domestic Awardees (Undisclosed)	Support-professional: expert witness	70540	\$10,702.00	\$10,702.00	4/27/2012	4/27/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEMR12P00009	Terry Karl	Support-professional: expert witness	70540	\$46,117.00	\$46,117.00	\$46,117.00	6/25/2012	5/21/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR12P00010	Homefront Protective Group, Inc.	Education/training: lectures	70540	\$24,500.00	\$24,500.00	\$24,500.00	4/27/2012	4/27/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR12P00012	Barriers' Reporting Service, Inc.	Miscellaneous printed matter	70540	\$3,655.00	\$3,655.00	\$3,655.00	6/8/2012	6/19/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR12P00016	Feeney Wireless, LLC	Miscellaneous communication equipment	70540	\$11,980.00	\$11,980.00	\$11,980.00	8/16/2012	8/16/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1(8)(1))
HSCEMR12P00019	Gavin De Becker and Associates	Education/training: security	70540	\$4,190.00	\$4,190.00	\$4,190.00	8/31/2012	8/31/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR12P00022	Deloitte Financial Advisory Services, LLP	Support-professional: expert witness	70540	\$92,700.00	\$92,700.00	\$92,700.00	9/21/2012	9/25/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1 (OTHER))
HSCEMR12P00024	Advanced Marketing and Sales Associates	Cryptologic equipment and components	70540	\$37,550.00	\$37,550.00	\$37,550.00	9/13/2012	9/13/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR12P00025	Coxcom, Inc.	IT and telecom: internet	70540	\$3,147.48	\$3,147.48	\$15,737.40	9/14/2012	9/14/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR12P00030	Pacer Service Center	Support-administrative: information retrieval	70540	\$41,750.00	\$41,750.00	\$140,000.00	1/10/2013	9/20/2017	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR13P00001	American Immigration Lawyers Association	Books and pamphlets	70540	\$6,956.04	\$6,956.04	\$6,956.04	12/13/2012	1/1/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR13P00002	Shocknife, Inc.	Training aids	70540	\$21,123.53	\$21,123.53	\$21,123.53	12/14/2012	12/14/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMR13P00004	Personnel Management, U. S.	ADP components	70540	\$13,104.00	\$13,104.00	\$13,104.00	1/31/2013	1/31/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

	Office of							6.302-1)
HSCEMS08C00005	Bobby Dodd Institute, Inc.	Support-administrative: mailing/distribution	70540	\$1,849.26	\$1,565,014.43	9/18/2012	6/30/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) – §8 8(a)
HSCEMS08C00009	L'Enfant Colony, LLC	Lease-rent of parking facilities	70540	\$134,913.60	\$619,893.80	9/15/2012	9/14/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEMS08C00010	Central Parking System, Inc.	Lease-rent of parking facilities	70540	\$321,579.84	\$1,368,855.84	3/29/2012	9/28/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS08C00014	Potomac Center North, Inc.	Lease-rent of parking facilities	70540	\$893,850.57	\$4,222,206.45	9/30/2012	9/29/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS09F00040	Pitney Bowes, Inc.	Lease-rent equipment: office equipment	70540	\$639,385.28	\$2,557,545.12	7/26/2012	9/29/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS09J00004	Xerox Corp.	Photographic equipment and accessories	70540	\$9,131.76	\$45,658.80	1/18/2013	3/10/2014	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS10P00045	Corporate Executive Board Company, The	Support-professional: other	70540	\$79,575.00	\$313,775.00	9/27/2012	9/26/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS11C00001	Advanced Engineering Design, Inc.	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$1,365,519.40	\$1,365,519.40	11/16/2011	9/7/2012	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - SB 8(a)
HSCEMS11C00003	Business Management Associates, Inc.	WMD human capital support	70540	\$497,672.25	\$1,546,553.25	3/29/2012	9/12/2014	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i) - SB 8(a)
HSCEMS11C00005	Science Applications International Corp.	Housekeeping: warehousing/storage	70540	\$434,164.39	\$1,832,851.76	9/17/2012	10/31/2012	Follow-On Contract -Only one source (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(ii)
HSCEMS11F00074	Alon, Inc.	Program management and information technology support services	70540	\$257,560.40	\$387,840.60	3/26/2012	9/5/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS11P00015	U.S. Training Center, Inc.	Maintenance: rep-alt/other administration buildings	70540	\$7,328.34	\$36,673.76	4/15/2013	4/14/2014	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12C00001	Computer Sciences Corp.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of electronic equipment	70540	\$7,092,828.00	\$14,185,656.00	1/16/2012	1/15/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEMS12C00001	Computer Sciences Corp.	Equipment: maintenance/repair/rebuild of electronic equipment	70540	\$14,185,656.00	\$14,185,656.00	1/13/2012	6/8/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12C00002	Atlas Group, Ltd	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$1,489,444.00	\$1,489,444.00	1/31/2012	6/8/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12C00005	Eagle Hill Consulting, LLC	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$996,621.90	\$996,621.90	9/30/2012	9/30/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12C00006	Federal Cartridge Company	Ammunition, through 30mm	70540	\$4,643,040.00	\$4,643,040.00	7/30/2012	7/30/2012	URGENCY (FAR 6.302-2)
HSCEMS12C00009	S & W Sales And Service, LLC	Miscellaneous construction materials	70540	\$39,902.00	\$39,902.00	9/18/2012	9/18/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12J00044	Glock, Inc.	Guns, through 30mm	70540	\$49,000.00	\$49,000.00	5/21/2012	5/21/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12J00062	Urban Adventures at Gallery Place, LLC	Gym services	70540	\$63,960.00	\$63,960.00	7/19/2012	7/18/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12J00063	Urban Adventures at Gallery Place, LLC	Gym services	70540	\$93,600.00	\$93,600.00	7/15/2012	7/14/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12J00066	Urban Adventures at Gallery Place, LLC	Gym services	70540	\$13,260.00	\$13,260.00	7/23/2012	7/22/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12J00069	Urban Adventures at Gallery Place, LLC	Gym services	70540	\$10,920.00	\$10,920.00	7/23/2012	7/7/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12P00002	Brede-Washington, Inc.	Lease-rent: conference space and facilities	70540	\$21,344.25	\$21,344.25	6/8/2012	6/8/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00004	CQ-Roll Call, Inc.	Newspapers and periodicals	70540	\$27,444.00	\$27,444.00	11/29/2011	11/28/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00005	International	Lease-rent: conference space	70540	\$24,500.00	\$24,500.00	3/23/2012	3/23/2012	SAP non-

HSCEMS12P00011	Association of Chiefs of Police Oehler Research, Inc.	and facilities	70540	\$4,840.00	\$4,840.00	1/31/2012	2/15/2012	competition (FAR 13) Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00025	Heckler & Koch Defense, Inc.	Tactical sets, kits, and outfits	70540	\$12,760.00	\$12,760.00	5/15/2012	5/15/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12P00028	Landstar Ligon, Inc.	Space vehicle handling and servicing equipment	70540	\$5,737.54	\$5,737.54	6/11/2012	6/11/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12P00029	Bold New Directions	Training aids	70540	\$7,440.00	\$7,440.00	6/8/2012	6/8/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00030	Aircraft Rubber Manufacturing, Inc.	Rubber fabricated materials	70540	\$5,486.00	\$5,486.00	6/29/2012	6/29/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00032	M G W Precision Small Parts, Ltd.	Miscellaneous weapons: sight adjustment tool	70540	\$24,812.50	\$24,812.50	8/2/2012	8/2/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00033	Clark International Logistics, LLC	Modification of equipment: mechanical power transmission equipment	70540	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	7/13/2012	7/13/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00036	Remington Arms Company, LLC	Guns, through 30mm	70540	\$149,898.00	\$149,898.00	8/21/2012	8/21/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00037	Heckler & Koch Defense, Inc.	Guns, through 30mm	70540	\$140,291.50	\$140,291.50	7/18/2012	7/18/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00038	Meristar Pentagon City, LLC	Lease-rent: conference space and facilities	70540	\$8,619.76	\$8,619.76	7/16/2012	8/2/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12P00040	Wilson's Gun Shop, Inc.	Guns, through 30mm	70540	\$82,784.00	\$82,784.00	7/23/2012	7/23/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00041	Benson Hotel, The	Lease-rent: conference space and facilities	70540	\$4,303.00	\$4,303.00	7/26/2012	7/26/2012	SAP non-competition

HSCEMS12P00047	Action Target, Inc.	Inspection: maintenance and repair shop equipment	70540	\$6,228.94	\$6,228.94			8/6/2012	8/6/2012	(FAR 13) Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00050	Sig Sauer, Inc.	Guns, through 30mm	70540	\$104,820.00	\$104,820.00			8/16/2012	8/16/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00056	I'ntech, LLC	Tents and tarpaulins	70540	\$69,145.00	\$69,145.00			9/5/2012	9/5/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00061	Protective Products Enterprises, Inc.	Armor, personal	70540	\$13,399.95	\$13,399.95			8/30/2012	8/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12P00065	Atlantic Diving Supply, Inc.	Miscellaneous weapons	70540	\$89,480.00	\$89,480.00			9/10/2012	9/10/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00066	Alexander Electric Company	Equipment: electrical and electronic equipment repair/maintenance	70540	\$18,774.00	\$18,774.00			9/10/2012	9/10/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12P00067	Remington Arms Company, LLC	Guns, through 30mm	70540	\$149,303.28	\$149,303.28			9/10/2012	9/10/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00071	Atlantic Diving Supply, Inc.	Miscellaneous weapons	70540	\$105,683.00	\$105,683.00			9/13/2012	9/13/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00072	Atlantic Diving Supply, Inc.	Combat ships and landing vessels force-on-force marker rounds (blue)	70540	\$85,345.00	\$85,345.00			9/15/2012	9/15/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00075	Atlantic Diving Supply, Inc.	Force on force marker rounds (red) for CBP OFO	70540	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00			9/19/2012	9/19/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00077	Atlantic Diving Supply, Inc.	Combat ships and landing vessels force on force marker rounds (blue) for CBP OFO	70540	\$140,000.00	\$140,000.00			9/19/2012	9/19/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00080	Federal Cartridge Company	Ammunition, through 30mm	70540	\$138,678.52	\$138,678.52			9/13/2012	9/13/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCEMS12P00084	Federal Cartridge Company	Ammunition, through 30mm	70540	\$99,788.80	\$99,788.80	\$99,788.80	9/18/2012	9/18/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00085	Federal Cartridge Company	Ammunition, through 30mm	70540	\$92,861.36	\$92,861.36	\$92,861.36	9/18/2012	9/18/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00087	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	Office furniture	70540	\$8,386.00	\$8,386.00	\$8,386.00	9/21/2012	9/21/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER) - UNICOR
HSCEMS12P00094	Point Blank Body Armor, Inc.	Armor, personal	70540	\$142,932.80	\$142,932.80	\$142,932.80	9/19/2012	9/19/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12P00095	Wilson's Gun Shop, Inc.	Guns, through 30mm	70540	\$119,405.00	\$119,405.00	\$119,405.00	9/21/2012	9/21/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS12P00102	BAE Systems Specialty Defense Systems of Pennsylvania, Inc.	Armor, personal	70540	\$170,637.32	\$170,637.32	\$170,637.32	9/25/2012	9/25/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1 OTHER)
HSCEMS12P00103	National Sheriffs' Association	Lease-rent: conference space and facilities	70540	\$11,400.00	\$11,400.00	\$11,400.00	9/25/2012	9/25/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCEMS12P00106	Career Communications Group, Inc.	Lease-rent equipment: miscellaneous	70540	\$11,360.00	\$11,360.00	\$11,360.00	9/27/2012	9/27/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS13C00001	Atlas Group, Ltd.	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$1,259,560.41	\$1,259,560.41	\$1,259,560.41	11/16/2012	11/16/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS13F00008	Aardvark	Tactical sets, kits, and outfits	70540	\$81,111.25	\$81,111.25	\$81,111.25	11/16/2012	11/16/2012	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS13F00012	Aardvark	Tactical sets, kits, and outfits	70540	\$90,035.29	\$90,035.29	\$90,035.29	1/16/2013	1/16/2013	Only one source (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEMS13F00015	Aardvark	Tactical sets, kits, and outfits	70540	\$81,146.25	\$81,146.25	\$81,146.25	1/7/2013	1/7/2013	Only one

HSCENV09P00048	Cablevision of Newark	IT and telecom: information and data broadcasting or data distribution	70540	\$9,000.00	\$41,467.96	12/2/2011	4/30/2014	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEOP06C00016	LNV, Inc.	Operation of government sewage and waste	70540	\$40,376.88	\$1,226,463.94	2/16/2012	3/15/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCEOP07C00008	Mavagi Enterprises, Inc.	Housekeeping: custodial janitorial	70540	\$427,425.90	\$4,171,906.00	7/10/2012	9/14/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCE508J00008	Xerox Corp.	Photographic equipment and accessories	70540	\$760,046.89	\$4,314,381.16	8/1/2012	9/29/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCECT08F00016	Savantage Financial Services, Inc.	IT and telecom: other IT and telecommunications	70540	\$1,026,160.42	\$1,026,160.42	6/29/2012	6/29/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCECT08P00013	Justice North Carolina Department	IT and telecom: other IT and telecommunications	70540	\$3,600.00	\$39,600.00	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETC09C00001	Data Mining International, Inc.	Program management and information technology support services	70540	\$3,980,000.00	\$3,980,000.00	1/1/2013	12/31/2013	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETC10P00075	TelcoSolutions, Inc.	ADP software	70540	\$133,085.67	\$1,582,176.67	7/25/2012	8/31/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETC11J00027	Microsoft Corp. Sitz In Redmond Corp.	IT and telecom: systems development	70540	\$252,573.00	\$252,573.00	6/26/2012	6/26/2012	Unique Source (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCETC11P00003	CRM Solutions	ADP software	70540	\$153,720.00	\$461,400.00	1/13/2012	12/31/2013	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETC11P00010	JSI Telecom Inc.	Telephone and-or communications SER	70540	\$1,632,200.00	\$4,919,200.00	7/10/2012	7/19/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETC12C00002	FileOnQ, Inc.	IT and telecom: annual hardware maintenance service plans	70540	\$362,240.00	\$362,240.00	9/18/2012	9/29/2012	Unique Source (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCETC12C00004	Provideo	Installation of equipment: ADP	70540	\$493,363.50	\$493,363.50	9/27/2012	9/30/2012	Authorized by

HSCETC12F00021	Management, Inc.	equipment/software/supplies/s upport equipment		\$669,820.00	\$669,820.00	9/17/2012	9/17/2012	statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
	JSI Telecom, Inc.	ADP input/output and storage devices	70540		\$669,820.00			Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCETC12J00004	Microsoft Corp. Sitz In Redmond Corp.	IT and telecom: systems development	70540	\$207,993.00	\$207,993.00	5/31/2012	5/31/2012	Unique Source (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCETC12J00012	Microsoft Corp. Sitz In Redmond Corp.	IT and telecom: programming	70540	\$908,484.00	\$1,824,889.00	2/6/2013	2/6/2013	Unique Source (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCETC12P00007	International Business Machines Corp.	IT and telecom: annual software maintenance service plans	70540	\$20,050.59	\$20,050.59	9/28/2012	9/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETC12P00010	Mantech Mission, Cyber and Technology Solutions, Inc.	IT and telecom: other IT and telecommunications	70540	\$19,968.00	\$19,968.00	9/25/2012	9/28/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETC13P00001	Kadix Systems, LLC	Support-professional: program management/support	70540	\$149,797.30	\$149,797.30	11/2/2012	11/2/2012	FOLLOW-ON ACTION FOLLOWING - (FAR 6.302-1 (a) (2)(ii)) - minority and woman-owned 8(a)
HSCETE09P000048	Telco Solutions, Inc.	ADP support equipment	70540	\$13,800.00	\$66,100.00	4/27/2012	9/28/2013	Unique Source (FAR 6.302-1(B)(1))
HSCETE10P00010	IMA Technologies Corp.	ADP software	70540	\$93,760.08	\$281,280.24	5/25/2012	3/31/2013	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE10P00019	Kalos, Inc.	ADP software	70540	\$76,381.00	\$257,743.00	5/24/2012	6/1/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE11C00001	Pen-Link, Ltd.	ADP software	70540	\$1,744,261.00	\$9,100,480.00	6/21/2012	6/21/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE11J00009	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Wireless telephone support	70540	\$244,356.26	\$504,232.02	4/23/2012	8/10/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE11J00011	Sprint Communications	Wireless telephone support	70540	\$31,727.00	\$292,003.00	6/15/2012	12/20/2012	SAP non-competition

HSCETE11P00029	Company, LP	ADP support equipment	70540	\$64,800.00	\$372,821.60	4/27/2012	7/30/2013	(FAR 13) Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
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HSCETE12F00036	JSI Telecom, Inc.	ADP components	70540	\$35,360.00	\$35,360.00	3/6/2012	3/6/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE12F00178	Avaya Federal Solutions, Inc.	Telephone and telegraph equipment	70540	\$47,000.38	\$47,000.38	9/6/2012	9/6/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12F00179	Avaya Federal Solutions, Inc.	Telephone and telegraph equipment	70540	\$61,229.23	\$61,230.23	9/5/2012	9/5/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00002	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	4/5/2012	4/5/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00063	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$484,017.60	\$484,017.60	4/12/2012	4/12/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00099	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	3/15/2012	3/15/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00102	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$245,000.00	\$245,000.00	3/28/2012	3/28/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00107	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$2,470,860.30	\$2,470,860.30	9/10/2012	9/10/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00115	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$245,000.00	\$245,000.00	4/3/2012	4/3/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00130	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00	4/23/2012	4/23/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00173	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	5/22/2012	5/22/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00231	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$23,000.00	\$23,000.00	6/13/2012	6/13/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00234	Sprint	Support-professional:	70540	\$77,793.64	\$77,793.64	8/9/2012	8/9/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)

	Communications Company, LP	communications								competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00275	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$2,899,173.54	\$2,899,173.54	9/7/2012	9/7/2012	SAP non- competition (FAR 13)		

HSCETE12J00317	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$28,720.00	\$28,720.00	7/30/2012	7/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00473	Sprint Communications Company, LP	ADPE system configuration	70540	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	8/24/2012	8/24/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00531	Sprint Communications Company, LP	ADPE system configuration	70540	\$241,679.80	\$241,679.80	8/30/2012	8/30/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12J00538	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$435,710.16	\$435,710.16	9/4/2012	9/4/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00018	Anacapa Micro Products, Inc.	ADP components	70540	\$8,932.40	\$8,932.40	5/22/2012	5/22/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00020	Internet Video & Imaging, Inc.	ADP software	70540	\$43,120.00	\$43,120.00	6/8/2012	6/8/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE12P00021	News/Sports Microwave Rental, Inc.	ADP support equipment	70540	\$12,460.00	\$12,460.00	6/4/2012	6/4/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00023	AboveNet Communications, Inc.	ADP components	70540	\$61,200.00	\$255,720.00	9/30/2012	9/29/2013	Authorized by statute (FAR 6.302-5(a)(2)(i))
HSCETE12P00024	Susteen, Inc.	ADP software	70540	\$46,550.00	\$46,550.00	6/8/2012	6/8/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE12P00025	MSAB, Inc.	ADP software	70540	\$32,000.00	\$32,000.00	6/13/2012	6/13/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE12P00026	Signalscape, Inc.	ADP software	70540	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	6/22/2012	6/22/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE12P00027	Berla Corp.	ADP software	70540	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	6/21/2012	9/30/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE12P00028	MSAB, Inc.	Communications security	70540	\$52,599.00	\$52,600.00	9/1/2012	8/31/2013	SAP non-

HSCETE12P00031	Advantel, Inc.	equipment and components							competition (FAR 13)
		Support-professional: communications	70540	\$5,720.00	\$5,720.00		6/27/2012	6/27/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00032	Asset Security Tracking Recovery	ADP support equipment	70540	\$16,044.00	\$16,044.00		7/3/2012	7/3/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00035	Maximized Security Systems, LLC	Miscellaneous alarm, signal, and security detection systems	70540	\$11,019.45	\$11,019.45		7/9/2012	7/9/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00036	Advanced Marketing & Sales Associates	ADP equipment	70540	\$18,394.00	\$18,395.00		7/6/2012	7/6/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00037	Tecolote Research, Inc.	ADP software	70540	\$6,400.00	\$6,400.00		7/7/2012	7/7/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00040	Oracle America, Inc.	ADP software	70540	\$2,913.36	\$2,913.36		7/12/2012	7/12/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE12P00044	Cellebrite USA Corp.	ADP input/output and storage devices	70540	\$12,607.00	\$12,607.00		7/23/2012	7/23/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00051	MSAB, Inc.	ADP software	70540	\$32,040.00	\$32,040.00		8/3/2012	8/3/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE12P00056	Cascade Controls, Inc.	ADP input/output and storage devices	70540	\$5,403.00	\$5,404.00		8/9/2012	8/9/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00058	Foster & Freeman USA, Inc.	IT and telecom: digitizing	70540	\$66,964.13	\$66,964.13		8/13/2012	8/13/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00064	Telco Solutions, Inc.	IT and telecom: other IT and telecommunications	70540	\$266,171.33	\$2,162,507.66		9/1/2012	4/30/2017	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE12P00065	Motorola Solutions, Inc.	Communications security equipment and components	70540	\$8,642.80	\$8,642.80		8/17/2012	8/17/2012	Only one source-other

HSCETE12P00066	Altova, Inc.	ADP software	70540	\$5,745.25	\$5,745.25	8/20/2012	8/20/2012	(FAR 6.302-1) SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00070	Identification International, Inc.	ADP software	70540	\$10,665.00	\$10,665.00	8/28/2012	8/28/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE12P00074	Gans & Pugh Associates, Inc.	Miscellaneous electrical and electronic components	70540	\$148,024.00	\$178,053.00	9/1/2012	8/31/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)

HSCETE12P00082	Verizon Federal, Inc.	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$7,905.63	\$7,905.63		9/20/2012	9/20/2012	Only one source-other (FAR 6.302-1)
HSCETE12P00083	Terra Northwest, Inc.	ADP support equipment	70540	\$20,500.00	\$20,500.00		9/20/2012	9/20/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE13F00016	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$402,000.00	\$402,000.00		1/25/2013	2/17/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE13F00017	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$2,129,977.70	\$2,129,977.70		2/7/2013	2/7/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE13F00023	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$23,419.26	\$23,419.26		2/8/2013	2/8/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE13J00001	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00		11/26/2012	9/30/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE13J00002	Sprint Communications Company, LP	ADPE system configuration	70540	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00		11/5/2012	11/5/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE13J00008	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$15,550.92	\$15,550.92		12/13/2012	12/18/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE13J00009	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$50,762.28	\$50,762.28		12/13/2012	12/23/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE13J00010	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00		12/13/2012	12/13/2012	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE13J00031	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$750,000.00	\$750,000.00		1/16/2013	1/16/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
HSCETE13J00037	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Support-professional: communications	70540	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00		1/31/2013	1/31/2013	SAP non-competition (FAR 13)
Total				\$88,842,607	\$149,384,084				

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over 1 million in total value executed by ICE in FY 2012. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g. firm-fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER: Please see response below. Answer excludes GSA rent and reimbursable work agreements, fleet card payments, Federal Protective Service, and Marshal Service jail agreements.

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
Etowah, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	\$ 1,755,683.10	\$ 1,755,683.10	10/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
Irwin County Detention Center, LLC	Detention and Transportation Services	4,505,977.90	4,505,977.90	10/1/2011	4/30/2013	Fixed-price
McHenry, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	3,132,415.00	3,132,415.00	6/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
Public Works	Detention Services	4,546,136.00	4,546,136.00	9/28/2012	5/31/2013	Fixed-price
County, of Otero	Detention Services	1,328,643.91	1,328,643.91	6/1/2012	3/27/2013	Fixed-price
Nueces, County of	Detention Services	1,525,368.00	1,525,368.00	6/1/2012	7/31/2012	Fixed-price
Nueces, County of	Detention Services	1,695,772.00	1,695,772.00	6/8/2012	7/24/2012	Fixed-price
Emerald Correctional Management, LLC	Detention Services	1,388,986.00	1,388,986.00	6/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
Nueces, County of	Detention Services	3,033,472.00	3,033,472.00	7/25/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
Nueces, County of	Detention Services	1,799,192.86	1,799,192.86	7/25/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
80-10-0033(HSCEDM-12-F-IG297)	McLennan, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	2,013,388.85	2,013,388.85	6/1/2012	3/27/2013	Fixed-price
80-98-0024(HSCEDM-12-F-IG156)	Karnes, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	1,527,032.00	1,527,032.00	6/1/2012	4/30/2013	Fixed-price
83-01-0037(HSCEDM-12-F-IG306)	Rappahannock Regional Jail	Detention and Transportation Services	1,511,980.00	1,511,980.00	6/1/2012	3/27/2013	Fixed-price
89-00-0133(HSCEDM-12-F-IG207)	Kenosha, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	1,999,420.00	1,999,420.00	6/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
89-01-0048(HSCEDM-12-F-IG204)	Dodge County	Detention Services	2,908,425.00	2,908,425.00	6/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
ACB-2-H-0010/(HSCEDM-12-F-IG263)	Hampton Roads Regional Jail	Detention Services	3,667,974.65	3,667,974.65	8/1/2012	3/27/2013	Fixed-price
ACB-4-H-0002(HSCEDM-12-F-IG017)	Butler, County of Ohio	Detention Services	1,611,489.30	1,611,489.30	10/1/2011	6/1/2012	Fixed-price
ACB-5-I-0001(HSCEDM-12-F-IG016)	County of Hudson	Detention and Transportation Services	3,575,038.00	3,575,038.00	10/1/2011	1/31/2013	Fixed-price
ACB-5-I-0001(HSCEDM-12-F-IG023)	County of Hudson	Detention and Transportation Services	14,317,361.00	14,317,361.00	10/1/2011	12/31/2012	Fixed-price
ACB-5-I-0002(HSCEDM-12-F-IG053)	Howard County of Maryland (Inc.)	Detention Services	2,148,720.00	2,148,720.00	10/1/2011	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
ACB-7-I-0085(HSCEDM-12-F-IG008)	Monroe, County of	Detention Services	2,148,720.00	2,148,720.00	10/1/2011	7/15/2012	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
ACD-2-H-1007(HSCEDM-12-F-IG114)	Haskell County Rolling Plains Regional Detention Center	Detention Services	4,107,028.94	4,107,028.94	6/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
ACD-3-H-0007(HSCEDM-12-F-IG033)	Suffolk, County of	Detention Services	6,661,515.00	6,661,515.00	3/1/2012	6/30/2012	Fixed-price
ACD-3-H-0007(HSCEDM-12-F-IG340)	Suffolk, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	2,497,220.00	2,497,220.00	7/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
ACD-3-H-1008(HSCEDM-12-F-IG223)	Morgan, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	570,893.50	570,893.50	6/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DJA10-E-000137(HSCETE-12-F-00134)	Avaya Federal Solutions, Inc.	PBX Phone Set-Up and Installation	1,398,334.67	1,398,334.67	8/20/2010	8/23/2015	Fixed-price
DJI0DT05C0010(HSCEDM-12-F-00005)	Corrections Corporation of America	Detention Services	12,819,242.78	12,819,242.78	10/1/2011	9/25/2012	Fixed-price
DROI GSA007-0033(HSCEDM-12-F-IG040)	County of Tulsa	Detention Services	3,388,587.87	3,388,587.87	10/1/2011	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DROI GSA-01-0032(HSCEDM-12-F-IG034)	Dartmouth, Town of	Detention Services	5,963,720.90	5,963,720.90	5/1/2012	6/30/2012	Fixed-price
DROI GSA-01-0032(HSCEDM-12-F-IG341)	Dartmouth, Town of	Detention Services	2,224,957.58	2,224,957.58	7/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DROI GSA-06-0002(HSCEDM-12-F-IG309)	City of Eloy	Detention Services	8,653,487.58	8,653,487.58	7/16/2012	10/31/2012	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
DROGSA-06-0003(HSCEDM-12-F-IG072)	Willacy, County of	Detention Services	23,455,002.45	23,455,002.45	10/1/2006	12/31/2009	Fixed-price
DROGSA-06-0003/(HSCEDM-12-F-IG300)	Santa Ana, City of	Detention Services	1,592,440.00	1,592,440.00	7/1/2012	4/19/2013	Fixed-price
DROGSA-06-0005(HSCEDM-12-F-IG051)	Stewart, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	40,676,575.86	40,676,575.86	10/1/2011	4/30/2013	Fixed-price
DROGSA-07-0004(HSCEDM-12-F-IG308)	Pinal, County of	Detention Services	3,964,747.92	3,964,747.92	9/25/2012	10/25/2012	Fixed-price
DROGSA-07-0014(HSCEDM-12-F-IG024)	County of Monmouth	Detention Services	11,913,989.00	11,913,989.00	10/1/2011	12/31/2012	Fixed-price
DROGSA-07-0015(HSCEDM-12-F-IG062)	Lasalle Economic Development District	Detention and Transportation Services	25,088,396.62	25,088,396.62	10/1/2011	2/28/2013	Fixed-price
DROGSA-07-0017(HSCEDM-12-F-IG006)	Glades County Board County Commissioners	Detention Services	9,866,009.35	9,866,009.35	10/1/2011	7/15/2012	Fixed-price
DROGSA-07-0017(HSCEDM-12-F-IG322)	Glades County Board County Commissioners	Detention and Transportation Services	2,966,191.04	2,966,191.04	8/1/2012	2/28/2013	Fixed-price
DROGSA-07-0019(HSCEDM-12-F-IG022)	Calhoun, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	3,051,460.75	3,051,460.75	10/1/2011	6/30/2012	Fixed-price
DROGSA-07-0019(HSCEDM-12-F-IG353)	Calhoun, County of	Detention Services	1,275,436.65	1,275,436.65	7/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
DROIGSA070020(HSCEDM-12-F-IG070)	Los Angeles, County of	Detention Services	37,629,571.65	37,629,571.65	11/1/2011	10/31/2012	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-07-0025(HSCEDM-12-F-IG056)	County of Frederick	Detention Services	1,676,849.00	1,676,849.00	10/1/2011	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-07-0029(HSCEDM-12-F-IG001)	Polk County	Detention Services	19,443,775.29	19,443,775.29	10/1/2011	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-07-0035(HSCEDM-12-F-IG019)	Seneca, County of	Detention Services	1,305,142.00	1,305,142.00	10/1/2011	9/30/2012	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-08-0006(HSCEDM-12-F-IG057)	Worcester, County of	Detention Services	6,517,273.54	6,517,273.54	10/1/2011	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-08-0019(HSCEDM-12-F-IG065)	County, of Otero	Detention and Transportation Services	33,856,969.96	33,856,969.96	8/30/2011	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-08-0021(HSCEDM-12-F-IG074)	Farmville, Town of	Detention Services	16,155,090.63	16,155,090.63	10/1/2011	3/27/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-08-0025(HSCEDM-12-F-IG021)	Monroe, County of	Detention Services	1,536,087.28	1,536,087.28	10/1/2011	5/31/2012	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-08-0026(HSCEDM-12-F-IG026)	County of Orange	Detention Services	5,704,212.63	5,704,212.63	10/1/2011	12/31/2012	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-08-0030(HSCEDM-12-F-IG066)	Montgomery, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	12,442,033.95	13,525,633.95	10/1/2011	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-08-0040(HSCEDM-12-F-IG032)	Plymouth, County of (Inc.)	Detention Services	8,626,578.70	8,626,578.70	10/1/2011	7/31/2012	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
DROIGSA-08-0040(HSCEDM-12-F-1G342)	Plymouth, County of (Inc.)	Detention Services	1,974,350.70	1,974,350.70	8/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-09-0003(HSCEDM-12-F-1G036)	Hall, County of	Detention Services	1,083,134.54	1,083,134.54	10/1/2011	5/31/2012	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-09-0005(HSCEDM-12-F-1G076)	Yuba, County of	Detention Services	4,821,522.80	4,821,522.80	1/1/2012	10/31/2012	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-09-0006(HSCEDM-12-F-1G052)	Gainesville, City of (Inc.)	Detention and Transportation Services	10,725,101.21	10,725,101.21	10/1/2011	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-09-0008(HSCEDM-12-F-1G007)	Jefferson, County of	Detention Services	2,506,250.50	2,506,250.50	7/1/2012	7/31/2012	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-09-0011(HSCEDM-12-F-1G069)	Public Safety and Corrections, Louisiana Department of	Detention and Transportation Services	2,986,059.63	2,986,059.63	12/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-09-0013(HSCEDM-12-F-1G038)	Hardin, County of	Detention Services	1,002,500.54	1,002,500.54	10/1/2011	5/31/2012	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-09-0014(HSCEDM-12-F-1G048)	Johnson, County of	Detention Services	5,800,871.84	5,800,871.84	10/1/2011	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-09-0023(HSCEDM-12-F-1G020)	Morrow, County of	Detention Services	1,025,479.24	1,025,479.24	10/1/2011	10/31/2012	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-09-0038(HSCEDM-12-F-1G004)	Baker, County of	Detention Services	6,215,099.28	6,215,099.28	10/1/2011	7/15/2012	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
DROIGSA-09-00038(HSCEDM-12-F-IG320)	Baker, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	2,022,309.72	2,022,309.72	7/16/2012	4/30/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-10-00004(HSCEDM-12-F-IG064)	Evangeline Parish Sheriff's Office	Detention Services	8,400,097.87	8,400,097.87	10/1/2011	4/27/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-10-0001(HSCEDM-12-F-IG318)	County of Orange	Detention Services	6,732,192.84	6,732,192.84	7/20/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-10-0002(HSCEDM-12-F-IG037)	Williamson, County of	Detention Services	18,730,862.22	18,730,862.22	10/1/2011	10/31/2012	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-10-0003(HSCEDM-12-F-IG055)	Berks County (Inc.)	Detention Services	6,332,229.38	6,332,229.38	10/1/2012	4/30/2013	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-10-0007(HSCEDM-12-F-IG005)	Wakulla, County of	Detention Services	2,165,380.50	2,165,380.50	10/1/2011	7/15/2012	Fixed-price
DROIGSA-10-0007(HSCEDM-12-F-IG313)	Wakulla, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	1,025,162.42	1,025,162.42	7/16/2012	4/30/2013	Fixed-price
EROIGSA-11-0003(HSCEDM-12-F-IG352)	Adelanto, City of	Detention Services	6,676,503.55	6,676,503.55	8/29/2012	5/21/2013	Fixed-price
EROIGSA-11-0004(HSCEDM-12-F-IG086)	Karnes, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	8,100,802.41	8,100,802.41	3/19/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
EROIGSA-11-0006(HSCEDM-12-F-IG117)	Pulaski, County of	Detention Services	2,782,183.00	2,782,183.00	6/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
EROIGSA-11-0007(HSCEDM-12-F-IG028)	County of York	Detention Services	17,836,074.89	17,836,074.89	10/1/2011	8/31/2012	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
EROGSA-11-0007(HSCEDM-12-F-IG319)	County of York	Detention Services	6,914,835.00	6,914,835.00	1/1/2013	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
EROGSA-11-0008(HSCEDM-12-F-IG014)	Essex, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	37,386,960.02	37,386,960.02	10/1/2011	1/31/2013	Fixed-price
EROGSA-12-0002(HSCEDM-12-F-IG081)	Pike, County of	Detention Services	4,579,118.66	4,579,118.66	1/1/2013	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
EROGSA-12-0003(HSCEDM-12-F-IG080)	Douglas County Nebraska	Detention Services	2,277,215.00	2,277,215.00	2/1/2012	4/30/2013	Fixed-price
GS00Q09BGD0031(HSCETC-12-F-00015)	Harris Corporation	Software Integration and Hosting Services	8,390,730.48	11,086,871.06	9/13/2012	9/12/2014	Fixed-price
GS-06F-0651Z(HSCETC-12-F-00014)	Phacil, Inc.	EOSS, Helpdesk	8,159,681.24	65,891,658.51	9/10/2012	9/9/2018	Fixed-price
GS-06F-0699Z(HSCETC-12-F-00023)	Clearavenue, LLC	Ice External Search Services Software Development	1,376,696.42	2,191,417.28	9/30/2012	4/28/2014	Fixed-price
GS-06-F-1019Z(HSCETC-12-F-00001)	Barling Bay, LLC	Enterprise Operations Ancillary Support Services	1,115,631.15	1,698,450.07	3/1/2012	7/31/2013	Fixed-price
GS-06F-1207Z(HSCETC-12-F-00017)	Emagine It, Inc.	Software Development Services - National Crime Information Center (NCIC) Wants and Warrants	1,689,904.38	2,499,759.64	9/10/2012	9/9/2013	Time & Material

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
GS-07F-0475V(HSCEMD-12-F-00022)	Systems Research and Applications Corporation	OT Program Management Support Services - Lead Generation Support Services	3,217,241.76	3,549,065.92	4/1/2011	9/18/2012	Fixed-price
GS-07F-0475V(HSCEMD-12-F-00054)	Systems Research and Applications Corporation	National Security Research and Lead Generation Team Program Management Support	4,697,659.43	44,594,759.17	8/8/2012	8/31/2017	Fixed-price
GS-10F-0083L(HSCEMS-12-F-00024)	Deloitte Consulting, LLP	Analysis of ERO Detention Bid Acquisition Process	1,075,171.00	1,075,171.00	3/15/2013	7/14/2013	Time & Material
GS-10F-0095V(HSCECR-12-F-00002)	Nakamoto Group, Inc., The	ERO/DSCU Detention Facilities Annual Inspections Program	2,577,851.16	9,157,429.54	9/15/2012	9/14/2013	Fixed-price
GS-10F-0195K(HSCEMD-12-F-00102)	L-3 Services, Inc.	School Certification and Recertification Support	1,323,423.60	1,554,575.60	9/29/2012	3/28/2013	Fixed-price
GS-10-F-0250K(HSCEMD-12-F-00018)	Engility Corporation	Mission Oriented Program Management, Policy, and Records Management Support	4,624,173.52	4,624,173.52	3/28/2012	1/27/2013	Time & Material
GS-10F-0278R(HSCEMS-12-F-00006)	Kadix Systems, LLC	Program Management/Support Services	4,654,338.61	4,654,338.61	9/1/2012	8/31/2013	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
GS-10F-0329U(HSCECR-12-F-00001)	Creative Corrections, LLC	Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), Office of Detention Oversight (ODO) Incident Inspections Program	1,717,636.00	5,391,376.40	11/15/2011	9/14/2014	Time & Material
GS-10F-0345T(HSCEMR-12-F-00039)	Logistics Applications, Inc.	Logistics Support and Warehousing Services At ICE HQ DC	816,081.62	4,285,343.56	9/15/2012	9/14/2017	Fixed-price
GS-10F-8901H(HSCEMS-12-F-00013)	Whitney, Bradley & Brown, Inc.	Program Management Support Services	4,107,612.72	7,986,213.16	3/31/2012	3/30/2013	Time & Material
GS-15F-0018M(HSCEMR-12-F-00033)	Computer Sciences Corporation	Background Investigation Non-Personal Services	10,680,627.00	53,689,936.00	9/1/2012	8/31/2017	Fixed-price
GS-23F-9755H(HSCECR-12-F-00003)	Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc.	Secure Communities Transformation/Deployment Support	11,961,702.18	18,476,061.14	10/15/2012	10/14/2013	Fixed-price
GS-23F-9763H(HSCEMD-12-F-00099)	Grant Thornton, LLP	Implementation of The DHS Academic Engagement Initiative	1,194,754.75	1,411,118.35	9/29/2012	3/29/2013	Fixed-price
GS-23F-9763H(HSCEMD-12-F-00105)	Grant Thornton, LLP	Development, Maintenance and Support Services For The SEVP Strategic Communication and Microsite	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00	10/25/2012	4/24/2013	Fixed-price
GS-23-F-9763H(HSCEMD-12-F-00080)	Grant Thornton, LLP	SEVP Comprehensive Fee Rule Support Services	2,051,358.00	2,051,358.00	9/16/2012	3/15/2013	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
GS-35F-0020U(HSCETC-12-F-00005)	Air Partner, Inc.	ICE Small Aircraft Charter to International and Domestic Destinations	2,757,626.00	2,992,426.00	11/21/2011	11/20/2012	Fixed-price
GS-35F-0310V(HSCETE-12-F-00202)	Identification International, Inc.	(650) Livescan Fingerprint Devices	1,345,800.00	1,345,800.00	10/1/2012	10/31/2012	Fixed-price
GS-35F-0444K(HSCETC-12-F-00013)	Savantage Financial Services, Inc.	FFMS Software O&M Support Services	5,002,515.28	34,683,698.60	8/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
GS-35F-0448N(HSCETC-12-F-00004)	Knowledge Consulting Group, Inc.	Security Management Oversight and Compliance Services, Including Development and Implementation of Information Assurance Policies, As Well As Certifying and Accrediting Field Offices and Applications	3,873,813.28	4,673,852.48	5/1/2012	9/26/2012	Fixed-price
GS-35F-0448N(HSCETC-12-F-00020)	Knowledge Consulting Group, Inc.	Security Management and Oversight and Compliance Support Services	2,230,317.12	6,640,848.32	9/27/2012	5/31/2013	Fixed-price
HSBPI009D02335(HSCETC-12-J-00012)	Microsoft Corporation SITZ in Redmond Corporation	Microsoft Consolidation Consulting and Premier Support Services	638,484.00	1,824,889.00	9/28/2012	9/27/2013	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
HSCECR-09-D-00002(HSCECR-12-J-00001)	B.I., Inc.	Professional Support Services for The Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP)	39,719,834.20	77,900,444.86	11/6/2011	11/5/2012	Fixed-price
HSCECR-10-A-00006(HSCECR-12-F-00019)	CSI Aviation Services, Inc.	Unscheduled Air Charter Services Operating out of San Antonio, Texas	29,490,622.00	37,431,297.00	4/2/2012	4/1/2013	Fixed-price
HSCECR-10-A-00006(HSCECR-12-F-00020)	CSI Aviation Services, Inc.	Unscheduled Air Charter Services Operating out of Alexandria, Louisiana.	20,383,177.00	31,318,790.00	4/2/2012	4/1/2013	Fixed-price
HSCECR-10-A-00006(HSCECR-12-F-00021)	CSI Aviation Services, Inc.	Unscheduled Air Charter Services Operating out of Mesa, Arizona.	28,878,321.00	53,682,936.00	4/2/2012	4/1/2013	Fixed-price
HSCECR-10-A-00006(HSCECR-12-F-00022)	CSI Aviation Services, Inc.	Unscheduled Air Charter Services Operating out of Miami, Florida	8,427,176.00	15,052,759.00	4/2/2012	4/1/2013	Fixed-price
HSCECR-12-D-00001	Karda Systems, LLC	ICE Hand Cuff	70,628.28	3,449,869.23	7/13/2012	7/12/2017	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-08-D-00002(HSCEDM-12-J-00047)	Alhina Technical Services, Inc.	Technical Services At Port Isabel Detention Center	13,892,422.96	13,892,422.96	6/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-08-D-00003(HSCEDM-12-J-00058)	Dayon /Akai JV	Krome Service Processing Center (SPC)	7,558,494.81	7,558,494.81	8/1/2012	7/31/2013	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
HSCEDM-09-D-00001(HSCEDM-12-J-00049)	Asset Protection & Security Services, LP	Detention and Transportation Services	10,131,994.90	10,131,994.90	9/27/2012	6/30/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-09-D-00003(HSCEDM-12-J-00004)	Asset Protection & Security Services, LP	Detention and Transportation Services	36,383,640.03	38,004,335.35	11/1/2011	10/31/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-09-D-00004(HSCEDM-12-F-00002)	Doyon / Akal JV II	Detention Services	7,229,732.51	7,485,755.16	10/1/2011	9/30/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-09-D-00004(HSCEDM-12-F-00018)	Doyon / Akal JV II	Detention and Transportation Services	24,274,596.75	24,274,596.75	10/1/2012	12/31/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-09-D-00005(HSCEDM-12-J-00007)	Valley Metro-Barbosa Group JV	Detention and Transportation Services	22,220,573.20	25,805,203.20	12/1/2011	11/30/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-09-D-00006(HSCEDM-12-F-00004)	Geo Group, Inc., The	Detention Services	24,693,917.12	24,693,917.12	10/1/2011	2/28/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-09-D-00007(HSCEDM-12-J-00036)	Corrections Corporation of America	Detention Services	20,162,531.04	20,162,531.04	4/1/2012	3/27/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-10-D-00001(HSCEDM-12-J-00003)	Geo Group, Inc., The	Detention and Transportation Services	51,280,273.05	51,280,273.05	9/26/2012	10/23/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-10-D-00002(HSCEDM-12-F-00028)	Capgemini Government Solutions, LLC	ERO Support Services	936,902.52	5,499,889.72	6/1/2012	11/29/2014	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-11-D-00003(HSCEDM-12-J-00062)	Geo Group, Inc., The	Detention and Transportation Services	3,118,480.35	3,118,480.35	9/16/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-12-A-00002(HSCEDM-12-J-00054)	G4s Secure Solutions, (USA) Inc.	Detention and Transportation Services	2,251,645.10	2,251,645.10	8/1/2012	4/30/2013	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
HSCEDM-12-A-00002(HSCEDM-12-J-00055)	G4S Secure Solutions, (USA) Inc.	Detention and Transportation Services	1,337,875.00	1,337,875.00	8/1/2012	10/31/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-12-D-00001(HSCEDM-12-J-00012)	Geo Group, Inc., The	Detention and Transportation Services	1,984,313.50	1,984,313.50	11/26/2011	11/30/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-12-D-00002(HSCEDM-12-F-00013)	M V M, Inc.	Detention Services	3,218,977.24	3,218,977.24	2/8/2012	1/31/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-12-D-00005(HSCEDM-12-J-00046)	Trailboss Enterprises, Inc.	Detention Services	8,628,543.60	8,628,543.60	6/1/2012	7/31/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-12-D-00005(HSCEDM-12-J-00053)	Trailboss Enterprises, Inc.	Detention and Transportation Services	3,502,444.86	3,502,444.86	8/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-12-D-00011	Jasper Sawyer Company, LLC	Food (Meals)	321,962.70	3,342,129.00	9/21/2012	9/20/2017	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-10-A-00002(HSCEMS-12-F-00009)	Deloitte Consulting, LLP	OEM A-123 Project Management and Process Improvement Support Services	1,297,311.52	1,297,311.52	4/13/2012	3/1/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEDM-12-A-00001(HSCEDM-12-J-00089)	Conduit Language Specialists, Inc.	Translation, Transcription, and Interpretation Services Call	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	9/17/2012	9/16/2013	Time & Material
HSCEDM-12-A-00002(HSCEDM-12-J-00090)	Legal Interpreting Services, Inc.	Translation, Transcription, and Interpretation Services Call	2,310,000.00	2,310,000.00	9/17/2012	9/16/2013	Time & Material
HSCEDM-12-A-00003(HSCEDM-12-J-00091)	Metropolitan Interpreters & Translators, Inc.	Translation, Transcription, and Interpretation Services Call	5,489,950.00	5,489,950.00	9/17/2012	9/16/2013	Time & Material

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
HSCEMD-12-A-00004(HSCEMD-12-J-00092)	M V M, Inc.	Translation, Transcription, and Interpretation Services Call	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	9/17/2012	9/16/2013	Time & Material
HSCEMD-12-A-00005(HSCEMD-12-J-00093)	Science Applications International Corporation	Translation, Transcription, and Interpretation Services Call	4,230,000.00	4,230,000.00	9/17/2012	9/16/2013	Time & Material
HSCEMD-12-A-00006(HSCEMD-12-J-00094)	SOS International, Ltd.	Translation, Transcription, and Interpretation Services Call	3,507,276.00	3,507,276.00	9/17/2012	9/16/2013	Time & Material
HSCEMD-12-A-00007(HSCEMD-12-J-00095)	Allworld Language Consultants, Inc.	Translation, Transcription, and Interpretation Services Call	2,584,784.00	2,584,784.00	9/17/2012	9/16/2013	Labor Hour
HSCEMD-12-C-00003	U.S. Bancorp	Hosting, Maintenance, and Support Services For The SEVP I-901 Fee Collection System	6,589,239.97	33,088,640.06	9/28/2012	9/27/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEMD-12-P-00144	Tradebytes Data Corp	The Purchase of Subscriptions to the C-Hawk Database that Collects Foreign-to-Foreign Cargo Shipment Data, Which Can Be Used To Analyze Entities Involved in the Global Trade of Dual-Use Materials.	270,112.50	1,350,562.50	9/10/2012	9/16/2017	Fixed-price
HSCEMD-12-X-00005	Drug Enforcement	SOD Direct Investigative	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	10/1/2011	9/30/2012	Interagency Agreement

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
	Administration						
HSCEMD-12-X-00015	Department of Homeland Security	Development and Implementation of The Intelligence Data Analytics and Information Sharing System	1,391,576.80	1,391,576.80	7/9/2012	7/8/2013	Interagency Agreement
HSCEMD-12-X-00016	National Security Agency	Purchase of A Wideband Glaive Collection and Direction Finding System From NSA for the Support of the Tactical Intelligence Center Mission	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	7/13/2012	9/30/2014	Interagency Agreement
HSCEMD-12-X-00025	Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA Campus Resiliency Planning	1,363,520.00	1,363,520.00	8/28/2012	8/27/2015	Interagency Agreement
HSCEMR-12-C-00002	A. Harold and Associates, LLC	Spanish Instructors for Classes at FLETC Glyco	390,664.50	2,095,365.00	7/26/2012	7/25/2017	Fixed-price
HSCEMR-12-X-00003	Personnel Management, U. S. Office of	Background Investigations	1,300,000.00	6,500,000.00	7/1/2012	6/30/2017	Interagency Agreement
HSCEMR-12-X-AC001	GSA, Heartland Finance Center 6BC	Autochoice Order to Purchase 106 ERO Fugitive Operations Vehicles	1,787,902.00	1,787,902.00	2/29/2012	5/29/2012	Interagency Agreement

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
HSCEMR-12-X-AC008	GSA, Heartland Finance Center 6BC	Autochoice Order to Purchase 161 Vehicles	3,530,776.18	3,530,776.18	8/31/2012	1/31/2013	Interagency Agreement
HSCEMS-08-A-00006(HSCEDM-12-J-00018)	Ben Fitzgerald Real Estate Services, LLC	Facilities and Maintenance Support Services	1,105,438.49	1,608,085.84	9/11/2012	10/11/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEMS-08-A-00007(HSCEDM-12-F-00007)	Ben Fitzgerald Real Estate Services, LLC	Facilities Maintenance Support Services	1,002,011.18	1,002,011.18	11/1/2011	7/31/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEMS-09-A-00001(HSCEMS-12-F-00096)	Alon, Inc.	Program Management, Information Technology and Technical Writer Support Services	1,538,341.92	3,051,465.12	9/25/2012	3/24/2013	Labor Hour
HSCEMS-10-D-00001(HSCEDM-12-J-00006)	Centurion Group, Inc., The	Batavia SPC Maintenance Services	1,849,118.89	1,849,118.89	11/16/2011	11/15/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEMS-10-D-00002(HSCEDM-12-J-00015)	Brooks Range Contract Services, Inc.	Krome Maintenance Services	1,987,228.01	1,987,228.01	11/24/2011	12/31/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEMS-10-D-00002(HSCEDM-12-J-00033)	Brooks Range Contract Services, Inc.	Krome Mental Health Transition Center	2,291,624.73	2,291,624.73	4/16/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEMS-11-D-00001(HSCEDM-12-J-00036)	Comprehensive Health Services, Inc.	Medical, Psychological, Fitness and Drug Testing Services for ICE HCO	1,688,027.00	1,688,027.00	3/30/2012	3/29/2013	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
HSCEMS-11-D-00002(HSCEMS-12-J-00031)	Ammunition Accessories, Inc.	9mm Ammunition for NFFTU	1,365,300.00	1,365,300.00	9/4/2012	2/16/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEMS-12-C-00002	Atlas Group, Ltd.	Program Management Support (IT Budget Planning & Analysis) for OCIO	1,489,444.00	1,489,444.00	2/1/2012	1/31/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEMS-12-C-00006	Federal Cartridge Company	223 Duty Ammunition for NFFTU	4,643,040.00	4,643,040.00	7/30/2012	7/29/2013	Fixed-price
HSCEMS-12-D-00001(HSCEMS-12-J-00049)	Federal Cartridge Company	40 Cal 180 Grain Ammunition for NFFTU	2,808,910.50	2,808,910.50	5/22/2012	6/19/2012	Fixed-price
HSCEMS-12-X-00002	Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services	ICE-OAS-FOIA Service Level Agreement With UCIS for Provision of A-Files Services	1,446,946.00	1,446,946.00	5/16/2012	6/15/2012	Interagency Agreement
HSCEOP-07-D-00001(HSCEDM-12-F-00017)	MYM, Inc.	Detention and Transportation Services	1,509,230.47	1,509,230.47	1/24/2011	7/23/2012	Fixed-price
HSCECTC-11-A-00006(HSCECTC-12-F-00005)	DEV Technology Group, Inc.	EID O&M Support Services	1,027,332.00	4,588,447.00	5/14/2012	3/31/2016	Fixed-price
HSCECTC-11-A-00006(HSCECTC-12-F-00011)	DEV Technology Group, Inc.	FFMS Infrastructure Software O&M Support Services	199,728.96	1,430,695.95	7/1/2012	12/31/2015	Fixed-price
HSCECTC-11-A-00006(HSCECTC-12-F-00018)	DEV Technology Group, Inc.	Rpms Software Operations Maintenance (O&M)	447,585.42	1,866,069.66	9/4/2012	9/3/2016	Fixed-price
HSCECTC-11-A-00008(HSCECTC-12-F-00016)	Enterprise Solutions Realized, Inc.	ISIM and HSI-FL Software O&M Support Services	1,805,545.04	7,084,047.00	8/27/2012	7/26/2016	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
HSCETC-11-A-00009(HSCETC-12-F-00009)	Integrityone Partners, Inc.	CHIS Software Operations and Maintenance (O&M)	1,553,732.28	4,271,653.89	6/18/2012	6/17/2016	Fixed-price
HSCETC-11-A-00013(HSCETC-12-F-00012)	Wexler Technical Solutions, Inc.	DHS Pattern & Information Collaboration Sharing System (DP(CS2) Software Operations and Maintenance Support Services	1,036,702.09	1,967,502.67	7/18/2012	7/17/2014	Fixed-price
HSCETC-11-A-00013(HSCETC-12-F-00022)	Wexler Technical Solutions, Inc.	MIB Software O&M Support Services	754,233.60	3,094,681.60	9/24/2012	9/23/2014	Fixed-price
HSCETC-11-A-00014(HSCETC-12-F-00008)	Digital Management, Inc.	Legacy Acrime Systems Software Operations and Maintenance, Transition In and Out	688,671.36	1,394,584.92	5/28/2012	5/27/2014	Fixed-price
HSCETC-11-D-00005(HSCETC-12-J-00011)	Procentrix, Inc.	OPLA Case Management System	751,792.32	2,033,352.58	9/26/2012	9/25/2013	Fixed-price
HSCETE-08-A-00001(HSCETE-12-J-00107)	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Sprint Wireless Services	2,470,860.30	2,470,860.30	3/17/2012	8/16/2012	Fixed-price
HSCETE-08-A-00001(HSCETE-12-J-00275)	Sprint Communications Company, LP	Sprint Wireless Services	2,899,173.54	2,899,173.54	8/17/2012	2/17/2013	Fixed-price
HSHQDC-06-D-00026(HSCETC-12-J-00001)	Science Applications International Corporation	ITFO Support Services	4,986,853.68	37,723,303.08	2/1/2012	2/29/2012	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
HSQDC-06-D-00032(HSCETC-12-J-00002)	HP Enterprise Services, LLC	GEMS O&M Support Services	530,744.59	1,506,808.19	6/1/2012	10/31/2013	Fixed-price
HSQDC-07-D-00028(HSCETE-12-J-00609)	NCS Technologies, Inc.	Tech Support, Good Enterprise and Dynamics Annual Licenses and License Fees for PKI Enablement	1,699,365.92	1,699,365.92	9/25/2012	10/25/2012	Fixed-price
HSQDC-10-A-00102(HSCETE-12-J-00027)	Mythics, Inc.	Various Partition Processors	1,893,927.02	1,893,927.02	12/1/2011	11/30/2012	Fixed-price
HSQDC-10-A-00106(HSCETE-12-J-00005)	GTSI Corp.	Symantec E-Discovery Software License Maintenance and Storage	1,180,439.46	1,180,439.46	10/1/2011	9/28/2012	Fixed-price
HSQDC-11-A-00040(HSCETE-12-F-00018)	ESCGOV, Inc.	IBM WebSphere Application Server	5,327,834.68	5,327,834.68	12/27/2011	12/26/2012	Fixed-price
IGA 11-09-0034(HSCEDM-12-F-IG186)	Contra Costa County (Inc.)	Detention Services	1,066,492.00	1,066,492.00	7/1/2012	10/31/2012	Fixed-price
IGA 97-00-0078(HSCEDM-12-F-IG325)	Sacramento County of	Detention Services	1,046,800.00	1,046,800.00	8/1/2012	10/31/2012	Fixed-price
LC09D7027(HSCER-12-F-00063)	LexisNexis	Criminal Data Services Subscriptions and Criminal Batch Services, Promonitor Monthly, and Batch Monthly for the FOSC	1,813,500.00	1,813,500.00	9/1/2012	8/31/2013	Fixed-price
ODT-10-0002(HSCEDM-12-F-IG079)	City of California City	Detention Services	1,936,629.50	1,936,629.50	4/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price

Contract Number	Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Award Type
ODT-5-C-0003(HSCEDM-12-F-00048)	Corrections Corporation of America	Detention and Transportation Services	8,807,606.27	8,807,606.27	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	Fixed-price
ODT-9-C-0001(HSCEDM-12-F-IG106)	Corrections Corporation of America	Detention Services	2,526,870.15	9,882,152.47	7/1/2012	6/30/2013	Fixed-price
USM 41-99-0129(HSCEDM-12-F-IG130)	Sherburne, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	1,328,115.00	1,328,115.00	6/1/2012	3/31/2013	Fixed-price
USM-79-02-0106(HSCEDM-12-F-IG227)	Webb, County of	Detention Services	2,876,855.64	2,876,855.64	6/1/2012	3/27/2013	Fixed-price
USMS #50-06-0023(HSCEDM-12-F-IG003)	Bergen, County of	Detention and Transportation Services	4,854,260.00	4,854,260.00	10/1/2011	12/31/2012	Fixed-price
V797P-7026A(HSCEDM-12-F-IG0048)	Engenesis, Inc.	Medical Staffing Support Services	17,000,000.00	248,886,793.36	7/16/2012	7/15/2017	Labor Hour
TOTALS			1,154,511,672.32	\$81,796,196,473.65			

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all ICE contracts, grants, and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: Please see the next page for the answer to this question.

CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	PRINCIPAL PLACE OF PERFORMANCE COUNTRY
HSCECR10J00004	XEROX CORPORATION	OFFICE COPIER LEASE	\$2,637.48	\$13,188.00	3/22/2013	3/21/2014	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS [UNITED STATES]
HSCEDM11F00006	THE GEO GROUP INCORPORATED	DETENTION MANAGEMENT SERVICES SUPPORT	\$539,693.80	\$539,693.80	1/30/2012	8/22/2012	CUBA
HSCEDM12F00013	M V M, INC.	DETENTION MANAGEMENT SERVICES SUPPORT	\$3,408,870.07	\$3,408,870.07	2/8/2012	1/31/2013	CUBA
HSCEMD12P00094	FOREIGN AWARDEES (UNDISCLOSED)	SUPPORT- ADMINISTRATIVE: TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING	\$8,917.70	\$8,917.70	7/6/2012	9/18/2012	PERU
HSCEMD12P00144	TRADEBYTES DATA CORP	IT SOFTWARE LICENSES	\$270,112.50	\$1,350,562.50	9/17/2012	9/16/2013	CANADA
HSCEMS12F00059	SHOCKNIFE INCORPORATED	SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT - KNIVES	\$6,936.30	\$6,936.30	8/7/2012	8/7/2012	CANADA
HSCETE12P00011	SKYWAVE MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS INC	IT AND TELECOM- TELECOMMUNICATION MESSAGE SERVICES	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	5/4/2012	7/1/2012	CANADA
HSCEDM12D00002 (HSCEDM13F00010)	M V M, INC.	DETENTION MANAGEMENT SERVICES SUPPORT	\$1,052,787.28	\$1,052,787.28	4/1/2013	7/31/2013	CUBA
HSCEDM12D00002 (HSCEDM12F00013)	M V M, INC.	DETENTION MANAGEMENT SERVICES SUPPORT	\$349,951.53	\$2,430,960.52	1/10/2013	1/31/2013	CUBA
HSCEMR13P00002	SHOCKNIFE INC	TSD EQUIPMENT	\$21,123.53	\$21,123.53	12/14/2012	1/15/2013	CANADA
Grant Totals			\$5,673,030.19	\$8,845,039.70			

Bonuses

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the FY 2014 budget for bonuses for ICE political employees, SES employees, and non-SES employees, as well as the FY 2012 actual bonuses information for these employees.

ANSWER: Bonuses for Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 will depend on U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) affordability. The following table indicates the bonuses that were paid to ICE employees during FY 2012.

	FY 2012 Bonuses		
	Amount	Employees	Average per Employee
Political Appointees	\$0	8	\$0
SES Employees	\$555,775	53	\$10,587
Non-SES Employees	\$10,945,791	20,316	\$539

Question: Please list all ICE SES bonuses provided in FY 2012 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: The following table shows bonus payments for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement senior executive service employees during fiscal year 2012.

OFFICE	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR	47,025	3
Deputy Assistant Director	15,677	1
Senior Management Counsel	15,674	1
Senior Policy Administrator	15,674	1
OFFICE OF HUMAN CAPITAL	9,794	1
Assistant Director, Human Resource Management	9,794	1
OFFICE OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT	12,056	1
Director, Office of Training and Development	12,056	1
OFFICE OF STATE AND LOCAL TRIBAL COORDINATION	8,985	1
Executive Director, Office of State and Local Tribal Coordination	8,985	1
OFFICE OF DIVERSITY AND CIVIL RIGHTS	7,787	1

Assistant Director, Office of Diversity and Civil Rights	7,787	1
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL LEGAL ADVISOR	29,136	3
Deputy Principal Legal Advisor	12,145	1
Deputy Principal Legal Advisor, Field Operations	8,541	1
Deputy, Principal Legal Advisor, Management	8,450	1
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	27,117	3
Chief Financial Officer	10,651	1
Deputy, Chief Financial Officer	8,892	1
Director, Office of Budget and Program Performance	7,574	1
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER	21,903	2
Chief Information Officer	12,579	1
Deputy, Chief Information Officer	9,324	1
HOMELAND SECURITY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	9,857	1
Director, Office of International Affairs	9,857	1
OFFICE	AMOUNT	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS	246,387	22
Director, Office of Investigations	15,583	1
Assistant Director, Office of Investigations	48,991	4
Deputy Assistant Director, Investigations	22,060	2
Deputy Assistant Director, Mission Support	12,927	1
Deputy Director, Investigations	13,142	1
Executive Director, LEIS	8,321	1
Special Agent in Charge	125,363	12
HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE	10,782	1
Director, Intelligence	10,782	1

ENFORCEMENT REMOVAL OPERATIONS	85,150	10
Assistant Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations	11,500	1
Assistant Director, Enforcement and Removal	8,336	1
Assistant Director, ICE Services Health Corps	8,985	1
Deputy Director, Enforcement and Removal Operations	16,173	1
Deputy Director, Office of Detention Policy	7,652	1
Supvy Detention and Deportation Officer	32,504	5
OFFICE OF ACQUISITIONS	12,247	1
Director, Office of Procurement	12,247	1
OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY	27,549	3
Assistant Director, Inspection and Detention Oversight	10,692	1
Director, Office of Professional Responsibility	8,643	1
Deputy Director, Office of Professional Responsibility	8,214	1
Grand Total	555,775	53

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (QSI) in FY 2012, the total bonus/QSI expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

Answer: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's data on non-senior executive service employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (QSI) in fiscal year 2012 is included in the table below. Data was obtained from two sources.⁴ Please note the average bonus provided in FY 2012 was approximately \$1,251.00.

Non-SES performance awards are generally based on the accomplishments during the rating period which runs from October 1 to September 30. This report shows all awards paid in FY 2012. Most of the awards are for performance in FY 2011, although some were also made for significant performance during FY 2012. Additionally, in some instances employees may be a recipient of a Performance based award, and a Special Act award. The on board numbers are based on FY 2012 year-end reporting.

⁴ Data Sources: 1) ICE Table of Organization Position System, relating to FY 2012 year end onboard for non-SES employees; and 2) ICE's Federal Financial Management System for awards processed in fiscal year 2012.

Information Officer		Office of Principal Legal Advisor					Office of Professional Responsibility			
# Employees Who Received Quality Step Increases	Amount of Bonuses	Employees by Grade	# Employees Who Received Bonuses	# Employees Who Received Quality Step Increases	Amount of Bonuses	Employees by Grade	# Employees Who Received Bonuses	# Employees Who Received Quality Step Increases	Amount of Bonuses	
		2								
		15	4		\$ 1,200					
		18	2		\$ 600					
		41	7		\$ 2,600					
		82	26		\$ 13,675					
		10	6		\$ 5,325					
		133	86		\$ 75,265	8	5		\$ 6,750	
			1		\$ 550					
	\$ 2,500	20	14		\$ 15,350	3	2		\$ 6,000	
	\$ 7,700	59	21		\$ 25,110	15	9		\$ 12,450	
	\$ 26,500	31	20		\$ 18,650	80	29		\$ 37,684	
	\$ 89,450	66	30		\$ 35,950	116	58		\$ 98,350	
7	\$ 219,236	597	329		\$ 431,000	238	174	1	\$ 323,625	
2	\$ 106,502	302	275	3	\$ 667,800	37	31		\$ 121,200	
9	\$ 451,888	1,376	821	3	\$ 1,293,075	497	308	1	\$ 606,059	

Grade	Office of Chief Financial Officer				Office of Acquisition Management				Office of the Director			
	Employees by Grade	# Employees Who Received Bonuses	# Employees Who Received Quality Step Increases	Amount of Bonuses	Employees by Grade	# Employees Who Received Bonuses	# Employees Who Received Quality Step Increases	Amount of Bonuses	Employees by Grade	# Employees Who Received Bonuses	# Employees Who Received Quality Step Increases	Amount of Bonuses
0												
1												
2												
3	2				3				1			
4	4				1				4			
5	16	2		\$ 1,050	2				13	1		\$ 500
6	11	1		\$ 400					19	4		\$ 1,350
7	75	33		\$ 19,100	3				14	3		\$ 1,350
8	25	16		\$ 11,050					45	14		\$ 8,100
9	22	6		\$ 4,000	6	1		\$ 422	21	13		\$ 10,900
10									22	7		\$ 5,400
11	46	29		\$ 20,900	9	7			30	13		\$ 11,790
12	56	30		\$ 32,650	31	14			98	74		\$ 64,495
13	78	36	2	\$ 41,300	69	52	1	\$ 12,221	131	94		\$ 97,575
14	48	38	2	\$ 55,450	49	46	1	\$ 51,193	94	78	3	\$ 98,346
15	31	34	1	\$ 58,300	29	29	2	\$ 65,092	50	48	3	\$ 104,097
Total	414	225	5	\$ 244,200	202	149	4	\$ 64,141	542	349	6	\$ 403,903

Grade	Enforcement and Removal Operations				Homeland Security Investigations				Homeland Security Investigations - Intelligence			
	Employees by Grade	# Employees Who Received Bonuses	# Employees Who Received Quality Step Increases	Amount of Bonuses	Employees by Grade	# Employees Who Received Bonuses	# Employees Who Received Quality Step Increases	Amount of Bonuses	Employees by Grade	# Employees Who Received Bonuses	# Employees Who Received Quality Step Increases	Amount of Bonuses
0		1		\$ 450								
1	14											
2	8	2		\$ 1,500								
3	13	1		\$ 200	4							
4	22	12		\$ 7,450	28							
5	104	23		\$ 16,278	29	2		\$ 2,000	1			
6	40	11		\$ 6,090	29	3		\$ 3,000	5	1		\$ 2,500
7	254	62		\$ 46,552	434	41	1	\$ 46,425	11	1		\$ 1,125
8	645	414		\$ 317,550	7	1		\$ 1,000				
9	2,679	1,454		\$ 1,221,389	430	51	1	\$ 59,629	10	1		\$ 1,750
10	41	29		\$ 21,400								
11	929	541		\$ 552,531	556	60		\$ 84,569	15	6		\$ 12,125
12	1,762	1,285	1	\$ 1,329,787	782	125		\$ 163,928	19	9		\$ 16,787
13	763	650		\$ 867,035	4,428	718		\$ 957,971	178	33		\$ 40,351
14	421	345	1	\$ 580,045	1,209	289		\$ 457,250	118	58		\$ 103,773
15	131	132	5	\$ 337,845	275	101		\$ 193,352	41	20		\$ 49,843
Total	7,826	4,962	7	\$ 5,366,102	8,211	1,391	2	\$ 1,969,124	398	129	0	\$ 228,254

Grade	Homeland Security Investigations - International				Student and Exchange Visitor Program				Grand Total			
	Employees by Grade	# Employees Who Received Bonuses	# Employees Who Received Quality Step Increases	Amount of Bonuses	Employees by Grade	# Employees Who Received Bonuses	# Employees Who Received Quality Step Increases	Amount of Bonuses	Employees by Grade	# Employees Who Received Bonuses	# Employees Who Received Quality Step Increases	Amount of Bonuses
0		1		\$ 3,000					0	2	0	\$ 3,450
1									17			
2									24	6	0	\$ 2,700
3									44	3	0	\$ 800
4									110	20	0	\$ 10,550
5									254	57	0	\$ 34,353
6									109	25	0	\$ 18,665
7									969	242	1	\$ 203,317
8									698	445	0	\$ 341,080
9		1		\$ 1,000					3,213	1,539	1	\$ 1,317,440
10									41	29	0	\$ 21,400
11		1		\$ 1,000					1,691	692	0	\$ 731,759
12		6				2		\$ 2,850	2,917	1,607	1	\$ 1,705,552
13		4		\$ 6,000		1		\$ 1,450	6,064	1,738	3	\$ 2,286,625
14		23		\$ 48,500		9		\$ 13,300	3,157	1,507	15	\$ 2,395,617
15		10		\$ 27,000		3		\$ 6,148	1,088	722	16	\$ 1,739,228
Total	333	40	0	\$ 86,500	70	15	0	\$ 23,748	20,316	8,634	37	\$ 10,809,506

⁵ The number of awards paid in some offices may exceed the number of on-board employees as a result of a decline in staff over the course of FY2012.

Unobligated Balances

Question: Please provide unobligated balances within ICE, by appropriation account, and when you anticipate they will be expended.

ANSWER: The following table indicates the unobligated balances, within U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, by appropriation account, and expenditure date.

Appropriation	Title	SF-133 Unobligated Balance (2/28/2013)	Anticipated Date of Expenditure
7030540	Annual Salaries and Expenses	\$ 512,741,409	9/30/2013
70 3/4 0540	2013/2014 Salaries and Expenses	20,420,647	9/30/2014
70 2/3 0540	2012/2013 Salaries and Expenses	32,880,272	9/30/2013
70X0540	No Year Salaries and Expense	122,961,316	9/30/2014
70X0504	No Year Legacy	1,405,524	9/30/2014
70X0543	No Year Automation Modernization	5,551,969	9/30/2014
70 2/6 0543	2012/2016 Automation Modernization	2,322,871	9/30/2016
70 3/7 0543	2013/2017 Automation Modernization	5,255,906	9/30/2017
70X0545	Construction	3,108,311	9/30/2014
70X8598	Violent Crime Fund	86,657	The available balance was rescinded in PL 113-6. ICE will work to close this account.
70X5542	Detention and Removal Office	1,270,911	9/30/2013
70X5126	Breached Bond/Detention Fund	39,899,161	9/30/2013
70X5382	Immigration User Fee	153,946,409	9/30/2014
70X5378	Student Exchange and Visitor Program	174,553,083	9/30/2014
70X5398	H -1B&L Fraud Prevention and Detection	3	ICE recommends closing this account.
Total Unobligated Balances		\$ 1,076,404,449	

Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement

Question: Please provide a budget breakout for the National IPR Coordination Center for FY 2013 and requested for FY 2014. Also include in the response the number of Agents in the U.S. and abroad dedicated to IPR investigations, and the number of hours spent by Agents in FY 2012 and FY 2013 to date on IPR investigations.

ANSWER: The projected budget of the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Coordination Center for FY 2013 is displayed below. These budget numbers are estimates based on last year's spending levels prorated for the FY 2013 enacted budget after sequestration. The National IPR Coordination Center's budget request for FY 2014 is estimated to be the same.

FY 2013 IPR Center Budget (Estimated)	
Payroll	\$8, 930, 407
General Expenses (GE)	
Travel	\$823, 401
Contracts/Services	\$350, 865
Supplies/Fuel	\$72, 560
Equipment	\$15, 800
Other	\$4,382
Overhead and Support (*)	\$1, 590, 114
Total GE	\$2, 857, 122
Total Payroll and GE	\$11, 787, 530

* Please note that "Overhead and Support" includes agency rents, telecom, IT O&M, working capital fund, HR support, and many more similar expenses.

FY 2014 IPR Center Budget (Projected)	
Payroll	\$9, 109 , 015
General Expenses (GE)	
Travel	\$823, 401
Contract/ Services	\$350, 865
Supplies/ Fuel	\$72, 560
Equipment	\$15, 800
Other	\$4, 382
Overhead and Support (*)	\$1,590, 114
Total GE	\$2, 857, 122
Total Payroll and GE	\$11, 966, 138

*Please note "Overhead and Support" includes agency rents, telecom, IT O&M, working capital fund, HR support, and many more similar expresses.

It is important to note that IPR enforcement is only a portion of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland Security Investigations' (HSI) overall Commercial Fraud investigatory programs, and the majority of HSI Special Agents are not dedicated to any one specific mission area. Instead, HSI enforces a wide range of laws, which drives mission performance and the expenditure of Full-Time Equivalent positions (FTE).

As ICE does not commit personnel to only one mission, ICE tracks an equivalent measure to FTE levels based on an analysis of the linear trends of the previous four years of investigative activity (hours expended) in each program area. These hours are then converted to investigative FTEs by dividing the hours expended or projected by 1,695. This methodology permits the projected expended FTE in each investigative category based upon priorities and trends in criminal activity and investigative efforts over the past four year period. The actual expenditures

can vary significantly from the projections made at the beginning of the year because of changing threats to public safety/national security or mission reprioritizations.

In FY 2013, ICE is expected to expend approximately 231 FTEs on domestic IPR Enforcement and expend approximately 4 FTEs on international IPR Enforcement. For FY 2012, domestic and international IPR enforcement investigations utilized approximately 398,084 hours, or approximately the same number of FTEs as is expected in FY 2013.

FTEs from U.S. Customs and Border Protection, 11 FTEs from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and 1 FTE from the Mexican Revenue Service.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE David Price

**Director John Morton, Deputy Director Daniel Ragsdale, Executive
Associate Director, Gary Mead, Immigration and Customs
Enforcement**

Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Immigration Enforcement Hearing
March 14, 2013

Release of Detainees in February 2013

Question: While we originally were lead to believe that beginning on the weekend of February 23rd, ICE began releasing individuals from detention in response to funding levels contained in the existing CR, shortfalls in user fee collections, and the upcoming budget cuts that will be imposed by the sequester. To complicate matters, in a briefing with Subcommittee staff, Mr. Mead informed us that he planned to reduce detainees by about 1,000 per week, ending on March 31st with about 25,000.

Late last evening, we received cursory information showing that these releases began much earlier in February—the week of February 9th to be exact and lasted for three weeks. We now know the precise number of detainees released (2,228) and ICE has assured us that individuals were “placed on an appropriate, more cost-effective form of supervised release”. However, it is unclear how many of these individuals released were placed into Alternatives to Detention (ATD). The weekly ICE detention report only shows modest increases for people using Alternatives to Detention (+252 based on a daily count from February 4 to February 25), which doesn’t marry up with the over 2,000 individuals released.

Based on your weekly Alternatives to Detention report to this Subcommittee, it appears that the number of detainees did not grow commensurate with the number of detainees released over this time period. Of the detainees released, were ALL placed in some form of Alternatives to Detention? And can you elaborate on what types of monitoring these people were placed in, including the numbers in each?

ANSWER: As of March 22, 2013, the number of aliens released for budgetary reasons from February 9, 2013 through March 1, 2013, was 2,226. The original number of 2,228 contained two duplicate names. Of the 2,226 detainees released, 102 were enrolled in the Alternatives to Detention program. The number of aliens released on various types of non-detained options is provided in the following table.

Release Reason	Detainees Released From February 9, 2013 - March 1, 2013
Alternatives to Detention	102
Bonded out	171
Order of recognizance	1,640
Order of supervision—final order	137
Paroled	172
Other (terminated, turned over to another law enforcement agency, or relief granted by immigration judge)	4
Total	2,226
<i>Data as of March 22, 2013</i>	

Question: Press reports have made it sound like Border Patrol and ICE are reducing efforts to arrest illegals and place them into detention? Mr. Ragsdale, was that ever ICE's plan?

ANSWER: No, it was not.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Headquarters staff began coordinating with ERO Field Office Directors to reduce the detained population for budget reasons by focusing first on the release of non-mandatory and non-criminal detainees, while continuing with imminent removals and high priority arrests being placed in detention. Aliens apprehended by U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Border Patrol and placed into expedited removal proceedings were not among the aliens considered for release.

Question: Late last week, OMB apportioned ICE \$22 million more in funding for detention and removal operations. This should permit ICE to resume daily detentions of 34,000 through March 27th (end of current CR) but some unease has been expressed over this. Since OMB has apportioned more funding to ICE after the February releases, are you able to meet the statutory requirement of 34,000 detention beds through March 27th (when the existing CR ends)? What about during the rest of the year? Can we expect additional, regular detainee releases if sequester remains in place for an extended period of time?

ANSWER: Through the continuing resolution period of March 27, 2013, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) maintained an average daily population of 33,459 (as of March 24, 2013), which is almost 99 percent of the mandated 34,000 detention beds. The requested reprogramming of funds approved by Congress in June will allow ICE to maintain an average daily population of not less than 34,000 detention beds through the end of the fiscal year, and ICE does not plan further detainee releases due to funding shortfalls.

Average Population in Detention Beds

Question: One of the reasons ICE told staff that they did not have enough funding to maintain 34,000 detention beds is that were using well over 34,000 detention beds early in the fiscal year. As an example, in October 2012, ICE average daily bed population ranged between 35,000 and

37,000. It wasn't until the second quarter of the fiscal year that ICE's average bed space population dropped to below 35,000. Since we appropriate to the floor of 34,000 detention beds (at \$122 per bed/per day), greater usage last fall meant that ICE was burning through its appropriated funds faster than anticipated during the CR period. Assistant Secretary Morton, were you aware that ICE was significantly over spending its appropriated funds for detention beds during the first quarter of the fiscal year? If so, what was your reasoning for allowing this to occur and did you do anything to try and slow this rate of spending?

ANSWER: During the first quarter of fiscal year (FY) 2013, the daily count of detainees exceeded 36,000 because of an unexpected increase in U.S. Customs and Border Protection Border Patrol apprehensions. At the beginning of the second quarter of the FY, ICE completed a review of its funding availability and spend plans for the remainder of the Continuing Resolution (CR) period. ICE determined that if it continued the current operational tempo, funding would run out by March 9, 2013 (18 days prior to the expiration of the CR).

To ensure that the current CR funding could be sustained through March 27, 2013, ICE determined that it was necessary to reduce its average daily population (ADP). Effective February 9, 2013, ICE gradually adjusted the daily population count by instructing the Field to consider release for aliens who were not subject to mandatory detention by statute and who posed no significant threat to public safety. Aliens without a criminal history were favored for release. This release of detainees was suspended on March 1, 2013, following an additional apportionment of \$22 million (above the automatically-apportioned amount) to ICE's salaries and expenses account, as requested by the Department of Homeland Security on February 28, 2013.

Question: As this Subcommittee prepares to write the fiscal year 2014 bill, how can we trust you to responsibly spend funds if you are permitting such dramatic swings? In this fiscal climate, wouldn't the more prudent approach have been to spend fewer dollars until a clearer appropriations picture become apparent, not more?

ANSWER: The subcommittee should have a high degree of assurance that ICE will responsibly spend its funds in FY 2013 and FY 2014. Within FY 2013 and beyond, ICE will continue to manage its budget in a prioritized manner, ensuring that the focus remains on serious criminal offenders and others who pose a threat to public safety.

Secure Communities

Question: Congratulations on the nationwide activation of Secure Communities earlier this year. With the program being fully activated nationwide, states and localities have little choice but to comply, unlike earlier when some communities had refused to participate. For example, Cook County, Illinois, has resisted Secure Communities through a policy of not honoring a detainer unless the federal government covers the cost of holding an immigrant. Others, such as the state of Alabama, were not fully activated by ICE because of an immigration enforcement lawsuit. While I recognize that certain localities did not want to comply, I understand they now are. How has full implementation been received thus far? Is it meeting the needs of ICE and other law enforcement as envisioned? Have any problems arisen?

ANSWER: The full activation of Secure Communities' use of the federal biometric information sharing capability known as IDENT/IAFIS [Automated Biometric Identification System/Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System] interoperability is a success. Secure Communities is meeting U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) needs as envisioned and the fact that, since its inception, Secure Communities has resulted in 200,762 criminal alien removals attests to its success in meeting law enforcement objectives.

ICE is not aware of any problems that have arisen following full activation of IDENT/IAFIS interoperability.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY**THE HONORABLE Robert Aderholt****Director John Morton, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement**

Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Immigration Enforcement

March 14, 2013

Secure Communities Deployment

Question: Director, I want to congratulate you on the record for **finally** completing nationwide deployment of Secure Communities, on January 22, 2013. The state of Alabama has full coverage, something that I fought hard for, as you will remember. What I can't understand is why doesn't anyone seem to know this is done? This Administration widely touted the program as an important tool – even after being forced to defend it at times over the past four years. So, I ask you – why is full deployment a secret?

ANSWER: On January 22, 2013, the federal biometric information sharing capability known as IDENT/IAFIS [DHS's Automated Biometric Identification System and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System] interoperability was deployed in the final jurisdictions. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement has advised the affected law enforcement agencies and state identification bureaus of this activation.

Question: Can you briefly clarify how Secure Communities works in terms of the information that goes back to State and local law enforcement after they book an arrestee?

ANSWER: Secure Communities uses an existing federal biometric information sharing capability/ interoperability between the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) that helps U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) identify criminal and other ICE priority aliens without imposing new or additional requirements on state or local law enforcement agencies. Under Secure Communities, the fingerprints of subjects arrested on criminal charges that are submitted by state and local law enforcement through the booking process to the FBI through IAFIS are automatically cross-checked against the immigration and law enforcement records in IDENT. If the subject's fingerprints match those that exist in IDENT, ICE's Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) is automatically notified and then determines whether the subject may be removable. LESC then sends its immigration response to the local ICE field office to determine whether enforcement action is consistent with ICE's enforcement policies. If ICE decides to pursue enforcement action, including lodging a detainer, ICE will notify the state or local law enforcement agency through established protocols.

A state automatically receives the immigration response that results from the federal biometric information sharing capability. Some states, however, lack the technical capability to relay ICE's immigration response electronically to their state and local law enforcement agencies. An immigration response from a "match" in IDENT includes the subject's biographic information such as name, date of birth, place of birth, and gender, as well as photographs of the individual from the five most recent encounters on record in IDENT.

Question: Is that true in all jurisdictions? For example, Secure Communities is deployed to Cook County, Illinois, even though Cook County passed a law weakening immigration enforcement. Does the Cook County Sheriff get that information?

ANSWER: The federal biometric information sharing capability known as IDENT/IAFIS [Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System/Automated Biometric Identification System] interoperability has been activated in all jurisdictions nationwide. A state's ability to automatically receive the immigration response that results from federal biometric information sharing or relay that response to a local law enforcement agency depends on each state's technical capability. Some states lack the capability to relay U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) immigration response electronically to their respective law enforcement agencies. Illinois is one such state.

However, the local ICE Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations field office will notify the Cook County Sheriff if ICE determines to pursue enforcement action, including the lodging of a detainer, against an individual in the Sheriff's custody.

Question: As another example, DHS announced that Maricopa County, Arizona, would have restricted access to Secure Communities data – basically as punishment after racial profiling allegations from the Department of Justice. What does "restricted access" mean? Let me add that the value of Secure Communities is two-way information sharing. I hope that ICE takes that responsibility seriously.

ANSWER: In this case, "restricted access" refers to an arrangement that the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) had with ICE's Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC). Pursuant to this arrangement, the LESC manually sent immigration responses directly to one of MCSO's computer terminals after federal biometric information sharing (Secure Communities) fingerprint submissions generated a match. This procedure was terminated upon the findings of the U.S. Department of Justice. However, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) continues to enforce federal immigration law in Maricopa County and has dedicated personnel from our Criminal Alien Program within the Phoenix Field Office to handle the tasks previously performed by MCSO deputies. All individuals booked into MCSO will continue to be screened by ICE for appropriate action. ICE is committed to ensuring the security of the citizens of Maricopa County through smart and effective immigration enforcement.

Review Panels

Question: The Secretary's advisory committee advocated that you set up review panels in certain jurisdictions to review ICE enforcement actions, particularly as it relates to individuals detained after being pulled over for traffic violations. In the past you said that this recommendation was still being evaluated. Have you reached a final determination?

ANSWER: On April 27, 2012, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) formally responded to the Homeland Security Advisory Council's Secure Communities Task Force Report. Although the Secure Communities Task Force recommended that ICE consider establishing, as a pilot initiative in a selected jurisdiction, an independent, multi-disciplinary panel to review specific cases, ICE did not accept this recommendation. ICE still believes a panel is unnecessary due to other measures in effect – the Secure Communities' complaint system, quarterly statistical review, and briefing videos for law enforcement.

The DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) and ICE have continued to cooperate, with the assistance of an expert statistician, to develop statistical monitoring metrics related to Secure Communities. The metrics are being developed to identify statistical anomalies that might indicate racial or ethnic profiling to ensure that Secure Communities cannot act as a conduit for improper local policing. No final statistical results have been prepared for release as the Department continues to refine the methodological approach.

In addition to these steps, CRCL and ICE have produced for front-line state and local law enforcement personnel a series of awareness briefing videos and supporting materials that describe civil rights and civil liberties issues that may arise in light of nationwide Secure Communities activation. As of March 2013, five of the modules (videos and commander's packets) are available on the ICE website at http://www.ice.gov/secure_communities/crcl.htm, and the final three videos will be released later in fiscal year 2013.

Alternatives to Detention

Question: Given the current budget situation, do you plan to increase the use of Alternatives to Detention (ATDs), and will the eligibility requirements be the same as before?

ANSWER: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) intends to continue to use the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program consistent with ICE's mission and enforcement priorities. ICE continues to strive to identify best practices and improve operating procedures so the ATD program is as effective and efficient as possible.

Question: Will the methodology that ICE uses to determine what type of ATD to use in a particular case remain the same as before?

ANSWER: Yes, at this time, the methodology that U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement uses to determine what type of Alternatives to Detention Program to use in a particular case will remain the same as before.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Tom Latham**Director John Morton, Deputy Director Daniel Ragsdale, Executive
Associate Director, Gary Mead, Immigration and Customs
Enforcement**Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Immigration Enforcement Hearing
March 14, 2013**287(g) Program**

Question: It is clear that the Administration is seeking to end the 287(g) program, despite Congressional direction to the contrary. Please outline why the program should continue and provide examples of successful partnerships with State and local law enforcement to further ICE's mission.

ANSWER: The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Budget supports a fully deployed Secure Communities, a program that builds on the partnerships gained through the 287(g) program but is more cost-effective and efficient than 287(g) at identifying for removal criminal and priority aliens. Please note that the Administration is not seeking to end 287(g) as a program. Rather, the Budget continues to support the 287(g) jail model (see table below), phasing out just the task force piece of 287(g).

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) reviewed all 287(g) agreements. The review included an analysis of factors such as immigration enforcement performance, cost, operational benefit, and the ability to achieve similar results utilizing other ICE programs.

After carefully reviewing all relevant information, ICE determined not to renew any 287(g) task force model agreements as that model had proven to be a less efficient means of identifying aliens subject to removal.

Although ICE decided not to renew any 287(g) task force memoranda of agreement (MOA), there is no plan to end the overall use of the 287(g) program. Currently, ICE has 38 active 287(g) jail enforcement MOAs in place nationwide. These MOAs are operated under ICE oversight and act as a force multiplier. By delegating to state and local law enforcement the authority to identify and process criminal and other priority aliens arrested and booked into state or local correction facilities, ICE is able to focus its officer corps on other criminal and priority enforcement aliens.

ICE's partnerships with state and local law enforcement under the 287(g) program have been productive and established the groundwork for the success of Secure Communities. From FY 2011 to FY 2013 year-to-date, the 287(g) program is attributed with 28,312 Level 1 encounters. During this same period, the 287(g) program is attributed with identifying 9,476 Level 1 aliens that have since been removed. Further, in FY 2012, the 287(g) program was responsible for 46,030 encounters, which accounts for 6.3 percent of the Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations' overall total. In contrast, through Secure Communities' use of a biometric information sharing capability, ICE was notified of 436,377 leads in FY 2012 that correspond to alien biometrics matched through this information sharing capability.

Category	FY 2011 Level 1	FY 2012 Level 1	FY 2013 Level 1	Total Level 1
Encounters	15,304	9,632	3,376	28,312
Removals and Returns	4,746	2,801	1,929	9,476
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 1 encounters are classified based on the current charge or any prior conviction. Level 1 encounters refer to those aliens who are currently being charged with or have been previously convicted of "aggravated felonies," as defined in § 101 (a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Level 1 removals and returns are classified based on conviction. FY 2011 and FY 2012 IIDS data as of October 7, 2012, FY 13 IIDS data as of March 26, 2013 				

Illegal Immigrant Release

Question: Can you give me a final count of the number of illegal immigrants who were released in February and March in accordance with your 'sequester justification'?

ANSWER: Between February 9, 2013, and March 1, 2013, 2,226 aliens were released for budgetary reasons. ICE originally reported 2,228; however, a single individual was counted three times.

Question: Of the numbers released, how many had felony convictions and felony arrests, and how many had violent criminal records? I think ICE has already acknowledged that a number had violent criminal records and felony arrests. My question goes to the numbers of each.

ANSWER: The level of criminality reflects the priorities outlined in Director Morton's memorandum, titled "Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens," issued in June 2010 and reissued in March 2011. For purposes of prioritizing the removal of aliens convicted of crimes, ICE personnel refer to the following offense levels:

- Level 1 offenders are those aliens convicted of "aggravated felonies," as defined in § 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or two or more crimes each punishable by more than 1 year, commonly referred to as "felonies." Examples include

major drug offenses; national security crimes; and violent crimes such as murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, and kidnapping.

- Level 2 offenders are aliens convicted of any other felony or three or more crimes each punishable by less than 1 year, commonly referred to as “misdemeanors.” Examples include minor drug and property offenses such as burglary, larceny, fraud, and money laundering.
- Level 3 offenders are aliens convicted of crimes punishable by less than 1 year.

From information current on March 14, 2013, the number of Level 1 aliens was 8, and the number of Level 2 aliens was 161.

Conflicts Between Local Measures & ICE Orders

Question: As you know, cities sometimes pass local measures to limit cooperation with ICE detention orders. What are the federal requirements of local authorities when dealing with illegal immigrants in whom ICE has interests, and under what circumstances does ICE not enforce federal law in those localities that have ‘cooperation limitation’ measures in force?

ANSWER: State or local legislation that restricts or prohibits cooperation with immigration detainers poses a problem to ICE’s ability to promote public safety through the identification of removable criminal aliens. Jurisdictions that adopt such measures hinder public safety and ICE’s ability to efficiently enforce the nation’s immigration laws. Although several state and local ordinances and policies to limit their cooperation with ICE detainers have been passed in recent months in various jurisdictions nationwide, the introduction and/or passage of such legislation has not caused ICE to cease, or in any way redirect, its ongoing immigration enforcement efforts in those jurisdictions. With the help of several of the agency’s existing enforcement programs, including the Criminal Alien and Fugitive Operations Programs, ICE agents and officers nationwide continue to diligently identify, apprehend, and remove criminal aliens from the United States.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Henry Cuellar

Director John Morton, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
 Committee on Appropriations
 Subcommittee on Homeland Security
 Immigration Enforcement
 March 14, 2013

Alternative Form of ICE Supervision

Question: During Director Morton's testimony, he stated that 2,228 individuals were released from detention due to budgetary constraints, further compounded by the reductions required by sequestration, and placed on an alternative form of ICE supervision. What are the alternative forms of ICE supervision that the individuals were placed? Can you please provide a breakdown of the various forms of alternative ICE supervision?

ANSWER: As of March 22, 2013, the total number of aliens released for budgetary reasons from February 9, 2013 through March 1, 2013 was 2,226. The number of alien released on various types of non-detained options is provided below.

Release Reason	Detainees Released From February 9, 2013 - March 1, 2013
Alternatives to Detention	102
Bonded out	171
Order of recognizance	1,640
Order of supervision—final order	137
Paroled	172
Other (terminated, turned over to another law enforcement agency, or relief granted by immigration judge)	4
Total	2,226
<i>Data as of March 22, 2013</i>	

Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP)

Question: In June 2004, ICE began a pilot program for low-risk, non-violent offenders, known as the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP). BI Incorporated, the company with which ICE contracts for its ISAP, reported 99% attendance rates at immigration court hearings. In FY 2012, \$72.4 million was appropriated for ATDs, to include ISAP. For FY 2013 for ICE, the Administration requested an increase of \$40 million to expand the ATD program. How many individuals are placed under ISAP? Why isn't ICE placing more individuals into the ISAP?

ANSWER: The below chart shows the number of participants enrolled in Alternatives to Detention (ATD) programs from fiscal year (FY) 2010 through March 21, 2013. At the current enrollment rates, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is projected to spend 100 percent of funding appropriated for ATD.

ATD Type	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 through March 21, 2013
Full Service (FS)	19,062	23,627	23,922	19,981
Technology Only (TO)	7,083	12,270	17,445	14,962
Total	26,145	35,897	41,367	34,943
Data Notes Sourced from Behavioral Intervention, Inc., Participant Report, data through March 21, 2013. Participants served de-duplicated on alien file number and ATD type. Some participants may have been served in FS and TO at separate times. Both of these records are counted.				

As ICE projects it will spend all of the money appropriated for ATD with present enrollment rates, ICE does not anticipate increasing enrollments this year. To render ATD more cost effective, ICE is encouraging the U.S. Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to reserve docket space for and prioritize cases involving aliens in the ATD program. If the cases are adjudicated more quickly, the average length in the program and price per participant will go down and ICE's ATD budget will fund more slots. ICE and EOIR are currently piloting an expedited docket in Denver and Baltimore.

Written statements submitted by the following outside groups are included for the March 14, 2013 Oversight Hearing – Immigration and Customs Enforcement:

1. Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service
2. American Friends Service Committee
3. Friends Committee on National Legislation
4. American Immigration Lawyers Association
5. American Civil Liberties Union



Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

LIRS Statement for Hearing: “Oversight Hearing- Immigration Enforcement”

House Committee on Appropriations, Homeland Security Subcommittee

March 14, 2013

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS), the national organization established by Lutheran churches in the United States to serve uprooted people, applauds the Subcommittee for calling today’s hearing to examine federal spending on immigration enforcement. LIRS is a strong and tireless advocate for compassionate and humane immigration reform. We firmly believe that any reform of our immigration system must include protections against arbitrary detention and safeguards to ensure enforcement is carried out in a fair, humane, and economically sound manner.

As Congress has deliberated on how to reform America’s immigration laws for decades, enforcement of current laws has exponentially expanded. When adjusted for inflation, the government spends 15 times as much on immigration enforcement today (\$17.9 billion) as it did in 1986 (\$1.2 billion).¹ Much of this price tag can be attributed to a swollen immigration detention system that is perpetuated by Congressional requirements that the Department of Homeland Security maintain 34,000 immigration detention beds each day. Our nation deserves thorough Congressional oversight of an enforcement regime that is not only expensive and arbitrary, but also fails to maximize cost-saving programs that currently exist.

Fundamental human rights principles restrict the use of detention except as a last resort and only when less restrictive alternatives cannot meet the government’s objectives, i.e. to ensure that a non-citizen appears for removal proceedings.² The United States’ current practices of immigration detention deviate from those principles. There is a lack of judicial review and an over-reliance on the arbitrary and often prolonged or indefinite detention of migrants – many of whom most need our welcome and protection, such as survivors of torture, refugees, asylum-seekers, and other individuals who fear persecution and torture if removed from the United States.

“LIRS’s broad network of social ministry organizations, including partners that offer legal services and spiritual comfort to people held in immigration detention, is committed to promoting justice for all migrants,” said Linda Hartke, LIRS President and CEO. “As a faith-based organization, we are gravely concerned about the impact of detention on all migrants, particularly the most vulnerable. We urge Congress and the Administration to address the complexities of our broken immigration system in a way that reflects our American values and strengthens our moral integrity.”

Since the last time our federal immigration laws were rewritten in 1996, the scale and impact of immigration detention has ballooned. The current fiscal costs of immigration detention are staggering and largely avoidable.

¹ *Immigration Enforcement in the United States: The Rise of a Formidable Machinery*, Migration Policy Institute, <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/enforcementpillars.pdf> (January 2013).

² *Article 9, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, UN General Assembly, http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IRELTY&mtidsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en (March 1976).

Despite being an expensive and extreme way to ensure appearance at immigration court proceedings, the growth of immigration detention has been steep and continual. Since the last serious debate on immigration reform in 2007, the budget for Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) detention and removal operations has grown from \$1.984 billion to \$2.75 billion.^{3,4} In the decade since the creation of ICE in 2003, more than 2.5 million individuals have passed through immigration detention facilities.⁵ The 34,000 immigrants ICE detains in federal, private, or state and local facilities each day represents a dramatic increase in daily bed space since 1996 when 8,279 beds were available^{6,7}. Parallel growth is visible in the total number of migrants who pass through ICE detention annually; in 2010, almost 392,000 migrants were detained as opposed to 108,000 in 1996^{8,9}. In fiscal year (FY) 2011 alone, ICE detained an all-time high number of persons- 429,000.¹⁰

The United States currently spends approximately 24% more money on immigration enforcement activities than on all other federal law enforcement programs combined.¹¹ The expansion of the immigration detention business has incentivized city and county jails, and the private prison industry to partner with ICE by jailing migrants in their facilities. In 2007, the Corrections Corporation of America (CCA), a private prison company, earned profits of nearly \$1.5 billion; 13% of that profit came from ICE contracts.¹²

The ICE Office of the Public Advocate provides a valuable service to family members and communities of detained immigrants.

LIRS was dismayed by language introduced by the Senate Appropriations Committee to eliminate funding to the position of ICE Public Advocate. We strongly urge members of the House Appropriations Committee to decline to endorse language that would eliminate this valuable position. The loss of the Public Advocate position would be a disservice to those held in

³ *Unlocking Liberty: A Way Forward for U.S. Immigration Detention Policy*, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, www.lirs.org/dignity (October 2011).

⁴ *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012*, PL 122-74, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-112publ74/html/PLAW-112publ74.htm> (Dec. 23, 2011).

⁵ *The Influence of the Private Prison Industry in the Immigration Detention Business*, Detention Watch Network, <http://www.detentionwatchnetwork.org/privateprisons> (May 2011).

⁶ *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012*, PL 122-74, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-112publ74/html/PLAW-112publ74.htm> (Dec. 23, 2011).

⁷ *Unlocking Liberty: A Way Forward for U.S. Immigration Detention Policy*, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, www.lirs.org/dignity (October 2011).

⁸ *Securely Insecure: The Real Costs, Consequences, and Human Face of Immigration Detention*, ACLU of Georgia and Georgia Detention Watch, <http://www.georgiadetentionwatch.com/reports-documents/> (January 2011).

⁹ *Unlocking Liberty: A Way Forward for U.S. Immigration Detention Policy*, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, www.lirs.org/dignity (October 2011).

¹⁰ *Immigration Enforcement Actions: 2011*, Office of Immigration Statistics, http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/immigration-statistics/enforcement_ar_2011.pdf (Sept. 2012).

¹¹ *Immigration Enforcement in the United States: The Rise of a Formidable Machinery*, Migration Policy Institute, <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/enforcementpillars.pdf> (January 2013).

¹² *Tom Jawetz statement on Part II of H.R. 1889, Private Prison Information Act of 2007 before the House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security*, ACLU National Prison Project (June 2008).

immigration detention as well as their family members and community members, many of whom are U.S. citizens. The Public Advocate increases efficiencies within ICE by providing a single source of basic information to those affected by immigration enforcement and freeing ICE Deportation Officers to perform their duties.

The composition of ICE's enormous detained population is varied and includes many vulnerable persons. When vulnerable people are detained and families are separated the loss to our communities is immeasurable.

Through LIRS's programmatic work, we have witnessed firsthand the detrimental effects immigration enforcement measures, such as immigration detention, have on individuals, families, and communities. Children grow up while their mother or father is detained, often far from home. Communities are deprived of skilled and committed workers and job creators who often lose their homes and businesses as a consequence of immigration detention, regardless of the outcome of their immigration case.

Individuals detained for immigration purposes by ICE in the United States include those who entered the country in search of meaningful employment and those who overstayed a visa. Some are pregnant women, heads of households, or elderly. Individuals with severe mental health and medical conditions are held every day in immigration custody. Among the most vulnerable are torture survivors, asylum seekers, and victims of human trafficking who come to the U.S. seeking protection. Many current detainees are long-time lawful permanent residents with extensive family, employment, and community ties in the United States. Although many people in immigration detention have potential claims for lawful status, they are detained for months, even years.

Individualized and informed detention determinations are preferable to arbitrary and overbroad detention mandates.

Federal enforcement laws and policies should not use a blanket approach for reaching detention determinations. Such one-size-fits-all enforcement methods have led to more migrants being detained than is necessary to meet the goal of immigration detention—compliance with immigration processes.

ICE has recently developed and implemented nationwide use of a risk assessment tool to reach consistent and informed determinations of when detention is truly necessary and when low-risk migrants should be released or placed in a less-restrictive program.¹³ This tool should enable the government to identify which individuals present genuine risks of flight or threats to public safety as well as people who may be negatively impacted by detention, such as survivors of torture, domestic abuse victims, and other victims of violence.

An effective risk assessment should also inform the government about the level of risk in individual cases and how to mitigate any risk in the most cost-effective and least restrictive manner, including

¹³ *Unlocking Liberty: A Way Forward for U.S. Immigration Detention Policy*, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, www.lirs.org/dignity (October 2011).

the use of alternatives to detention. Equipped with relevant information, the government would be empowered to facilitate the safe release of vulnerable migrants who pose no risks of flight or danger, but whose applications are pending in the immigration courts or on appeal. A system of informed decision-making, a continuum of effective alternatives to detention, and a process of release that promotes safety will foster long-term security and model efficient and just governance that is consistent with the spirit of welcome the United States is known to embody.

ICE should continue to monitor the results of this important assessment tool and make adjustments as necessary to best tailor detention determinations to the mission of the agency while maximizing cost-effective release and supervision options.

There are proven and effective alternatives.

LIRS supports increased use of alternatives to detention, which range in cost from a few cents a day to an average of \$22 a day and allow migrants to reunite with family members and contribute to their communities while undergoing immigration proceedings.¹⁴ Potential alternatives to detention include release on the individual's own recognizance, parole, bond, or enrollment in an alternatives to detention (ATD) program. Unfortunately, ICE has not maximized the use of release and supervised release options and its failure to do so is responsible, at least in part, for the rapid increase in detention numbers.

ATDs are not novel or untested. They are routinely used in the criminal justice system and have been commonplace in immigration enforcement for over a decade. The Immigration and Naturalization Service—the predecessor to ICE before the Department of Homeland Security was formed—created the Alternatives to Detention unit in 2002. Appearance rates in immigration proceedings for those released into an ATD program average over 90%, making these options a practical, humane, and economical alternative to detention.¹⁵

While ATD programs employ a wide variety of technologies and forms of supervision to ensure the individual appears for his/her immigration proceedings, ICE relies heavily on electronic monitoring and other intrusive forms of supervision. When properly applied, as in the case of populations that require high-level supervision, electronic monitoring may be an effective, cost-saving program. However, ICE commonly uses these devices on individuals who do not need a high level of supervision and should instead be released on recognizance, bond, or parole or be enrolled in a less restrictive ATD program. Electronic monitoring devices impose substantial burdens, making it extremely difficult for the individual to participate in daily activities. For example, some individuals have been required to charge their ankle monitors, which do not always function properly, every day for approximately two hours during which time they must sit connected to an electrical outlet.

LIRS Recommendations to Congress:

¹⁴ *Unlocking Liberty: A Way Forward for U.S. Immigration Detention Policy*, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, www.lirs.org/dignity (October 2011).

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

- Require any restriction of liberty to be the least restrictive form of custody necessary and proportionate to meet government interests.
- Ensure access to judicial review of any decision to restrict liberty, including but not limited to the use of detention.
- Repeal federal statutes that mandate detention without an individualized assessment of the need for detention, i.e., a real public safety threat or a demonstrated risk of flight that cannot otherwise be mitigated.

LIRS is nationally recognized for its leadership advocating on behalf of refugees, asylum seekers, unaccompanied children, immigrants in detention, families fractured by migration and other vulnerable populations, and for providing services to migrants through over 60 grassroots legal and social service partners across the United States.

If you have any question about this statement, please contact Brittney Nystrom, Director for Advocacy, at (202) 626-7943 or via email at bnystrom@lirs.org.

Additional LIRS Resources

- The January 29, 2013 press release on President Obama's speech outlining a vision for immigration reform may be read here: www.bit.ly/VxQH1YW
- The January 28, 2013 press release on the release of the bipartisan principles for immigration reform in the Senate may be read here: www.bit.ly/WhPPX2
- LIRS's FAQ's on the Family Immigration System may be read here: www.bit.ly/11jqz2Z
- The December 15, 2011 press release expressing concerns with increased FY 2012 immigration detention spending may be read here: www.bit.ly/Xoc1ItA
- The October 2011 report, *Unlocking Liberty: A Way Forward for U.S. Immigration Detention Policy*, may be read here: www.bit.ly/VwrNFI



American Friends Service Committee

American Friends Service Committee statement for the Congressional Record pertaining to the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee – Subcommittee on Homeland Security Hearing Thursday, March 14, 2013

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) is an almost 100-year old faith-based organization grounded in Quaker belief in the dignity and worth of every person. AFSC provides direct legal services, engages in organizing with immigrants and allies including advocacy and movement building throughout the U.S. We directly support immigrants and refugee workers and their communities to organize themselves to raise their issues as a way to affirm their aspirations and needs, and to continue to make contributions to this nation.

Our immigration policy recommendations are grounded in AFSC's history and values as a faith-based organization and in the voices of the communities with whom we are deeply connected. The basis of U.S. immigration policy should be the protection of human rights and equal opportunity. Efforts designed to ensure compliance with immigration laws must also be rooted in these principles of fairness, equality, and protecting the human dignity of all. AFSC calls for an end to the detention and deportation system that has torn apart families, and instead encourages that the human rights of liberty and due process are enforced.

The increasingly militarized U.S. borders continue to undermine the well-being of border communities. Communities with whom we work along the U.S.-Mexico border report a distressing range of ongoing civil and human rights abuses which include racial profiling and harassment by federal law enforcement officials. Since the establishment of border control policies in 1993, at least 7,000 migrants have lost their lives. From 2009-2012, 19 Border Patrol-related killings of border residents and migrants have been reported. Lack of accountability and inadequate oversight of the Border Patrol invites further human rights abuses.

AFSC offers the following policy recommendations:

- Demilitarize the U.S.-Mexico border and cease all enforcement policies and practices that criminalize and punish immigrants. (i.e., Programs such as Operation Streamline threaten basic due process protections and Operation Stonegarden operates with little oversight, greatly increasing misuse of funds and undermines law enforcement relationships with members of border communities);
- Prevent the extension of militarized border operations to the U.S.-Canada border and the interior of the U.S. (Increased Border Patrol enforcement operations have raised serious concerns about how Border Patrol operates, especially when engaged in civil law enforcement practices, such as responding to 9-1-1 calls and setting up unwarranted checkpoints);
- Reduce the excessive numbers of Border Patrol agents while increasing investment in oversight mechanisms for the Office of the Inspector General and other independent investigative bodies;
- Require border enforcement agencies and their agents to comply with local, national, and international laws and civil and human rights along the border region and in the interior of the country.

AFSC urges the Committee to exert visionary leadership and to support new immigration policies that respect the human rights and equal economic opportunity of all in our communities. Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony.



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FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

... a Quaker lobby in the public interest

March 12, 2013

**Friends Committee on National Legislation statement for the Congressional Record
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security Hearing
Thursday, March 14, 2013**

The Friends Committee on National Legislation, founded in 1943, is guided by the spiritual values of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). Our work on immigration is led by the call for right relationships among people and between individuals and God. We believe that respect for human and civil rights is essential to safeguarding the integrity of our society and the inherent dignity of all human beings. We recognize that governments have an indispensable role in upholding these rights and citizens have the responsibility to make governments more responsive, open, and accountable.

Therefore, we call for humane comprehensive immigration reform. We have seen the degeneration of the U.S. immigration system over the last three decades. Overly punitive laws, in tandem with increased enforcement and an inefficient bureaucracy, have led to systemic violations of rights: indiscriminate raids, detention without due process, worker exploitation, and families separated for years or even decades. Humane immigration reform would restore integrity to the U.S. tradition of welcoming immigrants and provide real solutions to a broken immigration system. We believe that fundamental and comprehensive reform of U.S. immigration policy is needed in order to:

- Create an orderly, equitable, and efficient legal immigration system;
- Enforce employment and labor rights for all workers, regardless of immigration status;
- Protect human and civil rights for immigrants currently living in the United States;
- Support communities with large concentrations of immigrants and facilitate immigrant integration; and
- Align enforcement with humanitarian values.

Evidence indicates that border enforcement has been substantially addressed. The U.S. invests more in immigration enforcement by the Department of Homeland Security than in all other federal law enforcement agencies combined. The militarization of the border, including the construction of physical and virtual fences, does not effectively stem undocumented migration.

yet such policies have desecrated religious sites that are sacred to Native Americans, violated numerous environmental laws and protections, and induced human and civil rights abuses affecting citizens as well as potential immigrants. A functioning and humane legal immigration system will integrate immigrants into U.S. society, reduce pressure on the border, and allow federal agencies to focus on actual national security concerns as well as the illegal trafficking of drugs, arms, and persons across maritime and land borders.

FCNL is also concerned about the civil liberties implications of employer-based enforcement mechanisms – particularly a mandatory E-Verify system that will undoubtedly catch citizens, especially those with foreign sounding names – in their nets. Employer-based enforcement systems that focus on individuals would reach much more widely than other approaches (such as the vigorous enforcement of wage, hour and safety laws). If they are included in reform legislation, they must be balanced by protections of privacy, due process, and fundamental fairness.

Finally, we believe that federal immigration laws should be enforced by federal authorities. ICE ACCESS programs implemented by state and local law enforcement agencies, including the fundamentally flawed 287(g) and Secure Communities programs, create an atmosphere that subtly encourages racial profiling, and interfere with local officers' primary task of promoting the safety and security of communities. Such programs should not be a part of a reformed U.S. immigration system.

We believe that the U.S. government is capable of designing and implementing an equitable and humane immigration system that meets the needs of this nation and demonstrates U.S. leadership in compassion, fairness, and human rights.



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Testimony of the American Immigration Lawyers Association
Submitted to the Subcommittee on Homeland Security of the
Committee on Appropriations of the U.S. House of Representatives

Hearing on March 14, 2013

“Oversight Hearing - Immigration Enforcement”

The American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA) submits the following testimony to the Subcommittee on Homeland Security of the Committee on Appropriations. AILA is the national association of immigration lawyers established to promote justice and advocate for fair and reasonable immigration law and policy. AILA has over 12,000 attorney and law professor members.

The number of immigration detainees has more than doubled over the last 10 years and more than tripled over the last 15 years – from 108,454 in 1996 and 204,459 in 2001 to 429,247 in 2011. Spending on detention has increased exponentially as well, from \$864 million seven years ago to \$2.02 billion today.

The restraint of an individual’s liberty is one of the most consequential government powers. No one should be deprived of their liberty except as a last resort. But every day, thousands of people – including asylum seekers and those with no criminal convictions – are detained by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) though they pose no flight risk or threat to public safety. According to recent ICE data, as of May 2, 2011, 41% of immigrants in detention were classified at the lowest possible risk level.

ICE *should* be releasing from institutional detention those individuals who should never have been detained in the first place. Spending billions of taxpayer dollars to needlessly detain immigrants who could successfully and safely be released is a poor use of limited resources. Immigration detention costs U.S. taxpayers between \$122 and \$164 per day. Furthermore, the conditions of immigration detention fall well below appropriate standards for civil confinement.

Instead of detention, ICE has a range of other tools at its disposal to ensure court appearances, including setting a bond, releasing individuals on their own recognizance, and using alternatives to detention (ATD). Each of these options costs far less than institutional detention and imposes fewer restraints on liberty. The ATD programs ICE currently operates cost as little as \$14 per day and are grossly underutilized.

ICE, like every law enforcement agency, should make an individualized determination of risk before confining someone to a detention facility. In fact, it is ICE policy to screen each individual to assess the risk of flight and threat to public safety. ICE’s recently-launched Risk Assessment Tool is a step in the right direction. If implemented properly, it will assess the risk level of each individual apprehended, while taking into account the individual’s special vulnerabilities.

ICE could do more to expand its use of proven alternatives to detention, and Congress should appropriate more funding for ATD programs. ATD programs are critical to the lives of noncitizens in removal proceedings, many of whose cases drag on for years and who would otherwise be separated from loved ones and isolated from community support, while being deprived of legal representation (over 80% of detained individuals are unrepresented).

Community-based ATD programs should be established by law and funded by Congress. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are mission-driven and generate more community resources because of their ability to attract volunteers and donations of goods and services, and have a track record of creating effective community-centered release programs.

Our laws should also ensure that intrusive or intensive forms of supervision are utilized only when necessary. Frequently, ICE improperly uses ATDs on individuals who should be released without any supervision. ATD programs that retain custody over the person, such as electronic monitoring, should be reserved for individuals who do not meet the requirements of other less restrictive release options but who can otherwise be released from jail.

Finally, AILA members are deeply concerned that our immigration laws do not always ensure that a neutral adjudicator can review ICE's initial detention decision in order to determine in each case whether detention is necessary and lawful. As currently applied by ICE, mandatory custody or detention laws automatically deny bond hearings to entire groups of people. These laws deny noncitizens basic due process and must be reformed. Categorical laws that mandate deprivation of liberty – no matter the specific circumstances of a person's case – run afoul of basic principles of fairness and due process.

Immigration officers and judges must have the authority in all cases to consider alternatives to detention for individuals who are vulnerable or pose little risk to communities and to consider in each case whether continued detention is necessary and lawful. Further, ICE should be required to place each individual in the least restrictive setting available, and use alternatives to detention, such as release on recognizance, bond, supervision, or ankle GPS monitors.



**WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
For a Hearing on Immigration Enforcement, Submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Homeland Security**

March 14, 2013¹

ACLU Washington Legislative Office: Laura W. Murphy, Director; Joanne Lin, Legislative Counsel; Christopher Rickerd, Policy Counsel

ACLU Immigrants' Rights Project: Judy Rabinovitz, Deputy Director; Michael Tan, Staff Attorney; Dror Ladin, Fellow; Molly Lauterback, Paralegal

I. Introduction

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is a nationwide, non-partisan organization of more than a half-million members, countless additional activists and supporters, and 53 affiliates nationwide dedicated to preserving and defending the fundamental rights of individuals under the Constitution and laws of the United States. ICE's stated justification for the releases which are the subject of this hearing—that it had determined these individuals could be “placed on an appropriate, more cost-effective form of supervised release”—raises a fundamental question, posed among others by Secretary Janet Napolitano herself: why were these individuals detained in the first place?²

The ACLU firmly believes that curtailing our immigration prisons is urgently needed as a fiscally responsible measure that would also improve the immigration enforcement system's respect for liberty and due process of law. Releases based on an assessment of who must be incarcerated, as opposed to supervised effectively in the community, are a step in the right direction. Indeed, the ACLU has long contended that ICE is detaining thousands of individuals whose complete loss of liberty is not actually necessary—either because they pose no danger or flight risk, or because alternative forms of supervision are available. These alternatives serve the government's purposes at significantly less cost to taxpayers and less hardship to immigrants and their communities.

Immigration detention is enormously expensive, costing approximately \$2 billion in fiscal year (“FY”) 2012, at a time of lengthy and persistent fiscal crisis. Yet because ICE's detention budget is tethered to an inflexible mandatory bed quota, this money is largely wasted on locking up 34,000 people every day who, in many cases, do not need to be incarcerated to achieve the government's goals. In addition to the serious constitutional concerns raised by the widespread use of unnecessary detention, the bed mandate guarantees the waste of scarce federal budgetary resources. ICE's budget should instead encourage the use of effective alternatives to detention (“ATDs”), which, as long recognized in the criminal justice context, are effective and available to meet the government's interests in preventing flight risk and ensuring public safety—at a fraction of detention's profligate costs.

Reducing detention—through the use of careful risk assessment, appropriate conditions of supervision, and other measures to ensure that ICE limits detention to cases where it is necessary—is critical to fiscal responsibility and will aid in bringing immigration detention into compliance with

¹ A full version of the ACLU statement, including footnotes and appendix, may be found online at <http://www.aclu.org/immigrants-rights/aclu-statement-house-appropriations-homeland-security-subcommittee-oversight>.

constitutional requirements. The ACLU therefore recommends that Congress: (1) eliminate any mandate that ICE maintain and fill a fixed number of daily detention beds so that the agency detains only where necessary; (2) permit ICE flexibility to use its detention budget on ATDs that have been proven effective in ensuring appearance for court proceedings and removal, and appropriate additional funds to ATD programs and pilot projects; and (3) prohibit the use of appropriated funds for detention except where ICE has determined, based on a uniform risk assessment, that no condition or combination of conditions of release would be sufficient to address an individual's dangerousness or flight risk, and where this determination is subject to review by an Immigration Judge.

I. The Rapid and Costly Expansion of Immigration Detention Has Been Abetted by Congress's Mandate that ICE Maintain a Specified Bed Count Regardless of Operational Needs, a Quota that is Fiscally Irresponsible and Needlessly Incarcerates Immigrants.

Immigration detention has grown at an irrational and wasteful rate. Over the last 15 years, detention levels have more than tripled—from 85,730 detainees in 1995³ to an all-time high of 429,247 individuals in FY 2011.⁴ In FY 2011, ICE held an average daily population of 33,034 individuals in more than 250 immigration prison facilities nationwide.⁵ The men, women, and children ICE put behind bars include survivors of torture, asylum-seekers, victims of trafficking, families with small children, the elderly, individuals with serious medical and mental health conditions, and lawful permanent residents with longstanding family and community ties who are facing deportation because of old or minor crimes for which they have already served their sentences.

This mushrooming detention system is extremely expensive for American taxpayers. Over the years, Congress has steadily appropriated more and more funds to expand immigration prisons—from \$864 million eight years ago⁶ to \$2 billion annually today, an increase of 131 percent.⁷ ICE currently spends approximately \$122 to \$164 each day to detain each person in its custody, or \$44,530 to \$59,860 per person per year.⁸ The steep rise in ICE detention expenditures corresponds to two key shifts that effectively guarantee tens or hundreds of thousands of individuals will be unnecessarily detained every year.

First, mandatory custody provisions enacted by Congress in 1996 have been interpreted by ICE to require incarceration without bond for virtually all noncitizens who are removable because of criminal convictions—including nonviolent misdemeanor convictions for which they may have received no jail sentence.⁹ Moreover, because of ICE's overly expansive interpretation, mandatory detention is being improperly applied to, among others, individuals who have substantial challenges to removal on which they ultimately prevail;¹⁰ individuals who have old convictions and have subsequently demonstrated rehabilitation;¹¹ and individuals who are detained for prolonged periods of time—sometimes years—far beyond the “brief” period of detention contemplated both by Congress and the Supreme Court in *Demore v Kim*.¹²

Second, Congress fosters costly over-use of detention by its inefficient and unnecessary micromanagement of ICE detention beds. The FY 2012 DHS appropriations bill increased the number of beds to their current level of 34,000.¹³ By barring ICE from employing flexible, fact-based decision-making about custody, the mandatory bed-requirement undermines the administration's commitment to reform the civil immigration detention system and incarcerate only those individuals who need to be detained; namely, those who pose a risk to public safety or are a flight risk.

This bed mandate—effectively, a detention quota—has no basis in sound detention management and raises serious due process concerns. No other detention system in the United States, criminal or civil, specifies that a minimum number of individuals be incarcerated. Instead, prudent best practices sensibly afford law enforcement officials the discretion to determine, based on an assessment of

individual flight risk and danger, who should be detained. Basic constitutional requirements are that civil detention be reasonably related to its purpose,¹⁴ and that “liberty [be] the norm, and detention . . . the carefully limited exception.”¹⁵

Indeed, as a practical matter, the bed mandate severely restricts ICE’s discretion over a large portion of its detained population. Although ICE data indicate that, in FY 2011, between 45% and 64% of immigration detainees are designated as “mandatory” on any given day, the remaining 33% to 55% of detainees are detained at the agency’s discretion.¹⁶ These individuals generally have no criminal records and are being detained solely on the basis of flight risk. Nothing precludes their release except the government’s refusal to set a bond or grant release on recognizance, or the detainees’ inability to post a prohibitive bond that has been set. Yet under the current ICE budgetary rules mandated by Congress, there is little incentive and no requirement for the agency to consider whether alternative forms of supervision short of incarceration would meet the government’s purposes of ensuring an individual’s appearance at removal proceedings and at removal if ultimately ordered.

Although immigration detention facilities look like prisons, individuals held there are *not* serving criminal sentences. Indeed, more than half of immigration detainees have never been convicted of any crime.¹⁷ In most cases, the trigger for immigration detention is not criminal activity at all, but instead some other kind of immigration matter, such as overstaying a visa or entering the country without inspection.¹⁸ And the majority of convictions triggering immigration detention are nonviolent and/or minor,¹⁹ and the detainees have already completed serving their criminal sentences. Indeed, ICE itself classifies most immigration detainees as “low custody” or having a “low propensity for violence,” and views them as posing no threat to the public.²⁰

The criminal justice system has long recognized that alternatives to incarceration in ICE detention facilities, such as telephonic and in-person reporting, curfews, home visits, and electronic monitoring, can ensure appearance at court hearings, and for removal if ordered, at a tenth of the cost of incarceration.²¹ Many immigrants are ideal candidates for these alternatives, which Congress should fund and make accessible by ending the ICE detention bed quota.

II. The Prevalence of Unnecessary Immigration Detention

The economic and human costs of overreliance on immigration detention are made evident when we look at the kinds of people subject to immigration detention. What follows are just a few stories of individuals who recently benefited from ICE’s release decisions—survivors of domestic violence and torture, longtime residents with nonviolent offenses and U.S. citizen children, and individuals who were deemed eligible for release on bond but remained detained simply because they were unable to come up with the money. As reflected in these examples, ICE routinely detains individuals for whom there is no justification for incarceration, particularly in light of the availability of alternative forms of supervision that would ensure their appearance at removal proceedings. The question Congress should be asking is not why these people were released, but rather why ICE was detaining them in the first place?

1. A domestic violence survivor, Dolores (a pseudonym) is an asylum applicant who had been imprisoned at the Sherburne County Jail in Elk River, Minnesota for nearly two years. She had one conviction for criminal reentry – the result of her fleeing Honduras to escape an abusive boyfriend. Although she posed no danger and was an ideal candidate for supervised release, she languished in immigration detention and suffered immense hardships, unable to maintain contact with her three children and or to get the psychiatric care she desperately needed to deal with the post-traumatic stress resulting from her abuse. During this period Dolores was deprived of all sunlight (apart from the times she was transferred to and from immigration court) and lost one- third of her hair due to anxiety. Meanwhile, her asylum case, based on the domestic violence she suffered, has been pending at the Board of Immigration

- Appeals for approximately a year. On February 26, 2013, she was released by ICE on conditions of supervision, including wearing an ankle-monitoring bracelet and regular reporting.²² According to her attorney, Sarah Brenes, of the Advocates for Human Rights, she is now living in a women's shelter.²³ ICE would have paid an estimated average of \$80 per day to the Sherburne County Jail for Dolores's detention. Thus, her two-year detention cost taxpayers approximately \$58,400.²⁴
2. Marco (a pseudonym), a 20-year-old Mexican national who came to the United States on his own four years ago in order to provide for his mother and younger siblings, was imprisoned by ICE for four months at the Keogh-Dwyer Correctional Facility in Sussex, NJ, even though he posed no danger or flight risk. Marco's father abandoned his family when Marco was a young child. For the last four years Marco has been working in New York in order to pay for his siblings' schooling and necessities. In October 2012, Marco was, he says, wrongfully arrested at his place of employment when an undercover officer allegedly bought marijuana from someone else on the premises. Shortly thereafter Marco was transferred to ICE custody. Although early on in his case, the District Attorney's office was clear that it had no intention of proceeding with the charges against Marco – and although Marco is eligible to obtain legal immigration status through the Special Immigrant Juvenile process – ICE nonetheless detained him without bond. In December, Marco obtained immigration counsel and received a bond hearing. On January 30, 2013 – at which point Marco had already been detained for more than three months – an Immigration Judge approved his release on a \$5,000 bond. Marco was in the process of trying to collect the money to post bond when, on February 25, 2013, ICE released him, subject to the requirement that he report after each of his court hearings, which he has done. Taxpayers spent an estimated \$13,500 for Marco's four-month detention.²⁵
 3. Victoria (a pseudonym), a domestic violence survivor from Mexico who has lived in the United States since 2000, was detained at the Eloy Detention Center in Arizona for two years and four months, even though she poses no danger or flight risk and is pursuing relief from removal in the form of both asylum and cancellation of removal. Her asylum claim is based on the domestic violence she suffered and would face if returned to Mexico; her cancellation claim is based on the hardship her deportation would cause to her nine-year-old U.S. citizen daughter. Although denied relief by the immigration court, her case is pending on appeal before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which issued a stay of removal until her case is finally decided. Prior to her detention, Victoria worked steadily and took care of her U.S. citizen daughter. She has two convictions for nonviolent offenses, for which she received probation and no jail time. On August 7, 2012 – at which point Victoria had already been in immigration detention for nearly two years without a bond hearing – she finally appeared before an Immigration Judge who granted her release on a \$6,000 bond. Her family was unable to raise the money, so she remained imprisoned another seven months until March 2, 2013, when she was released by ICE under conditions requiring her to wear an ankle bracelet and check-in weekly. She is now home living with her daughter and lawful permanent resident husband. Figures from 2010 show that the cost of detention per day at Eloy was \$65.²⁶ Victoria's two years and two months of detention therefore cost taxpayers at least \$55,000.
 4. In Florida, nine female asylum seekers, six of whom are domestic violence survivors, were recently released from Broward Transitional Center in Pompano Beach, Florida. One had been detained for nine months, the others for between five months and six days. None had any criminal convictions apart from one who had a conviction for driving without a license. All were released on conditions of supervision, including regular reporting and, in some cases, ankle bracelets. ICE paid GEO Group to detain these women and taxpayers spent an estimated \$127,592 to detain this group of asylum-seekers who are survivors of domestic violence and in some cases torture.²⁷
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These cases—as well as the additional cases included in the appendix—represent only a fraction of the many individuals subjected to unnecessary immigration detention when they pose neither a danger or flight risk, or could be released on alternative conditions of supervision.

III. **Alternatives to Detention Save Vast Sums of Money While Ensuring Court Appearances and Protecting Public Safety.**

ICE's own Alternatives to Detention ("ATD") program has been very successful in ensuring that immigrants appear for removal proceedings. BI Incorporated, the company with which ICE contracts for its Intensive Supervision and Appearance Program II ("ISAP II"), has reported 99% attendance rates at immigration court hearings.²⁸ Earlier pilot programs like the Vera Institute's Appearance Assistance Project (AAP) had similar appearance rates. Even for those with criminal records, ATDs were effective in ensuring a greater than 90% appearance rate.²⁹

Alternatives to detention are also widely used by the federal and state pretrial systems, with both the federal system and several states authorizing detention only when no conditions of release are sufficient to protect against danger or flight risk, and employing a presumption of release on the least restrictive conditions of bail.³⁰ As in the immigration context, ATDs in the pretrial detention setting have proven to be effective in preventing danger to the community or flight risk pending proceedings. For example, according to Department of Justice ("DOJ") statistics, among federal defendants granted pretrial release during fiscal years 2008-10, only 4% were rearrested for a new offense (felony or misdemeanor) and 1% failed to make their court appearances.³¹ State ATD programs report similarly low rates of recidivism and flight. One example involves Harris County, Texas, where the pretrial services program reported only a 5% failure to appear rate and a 3.3% rearrest rate in 2011.³²

Moreover, ATDs save tremendous amounts of taxpayer money, costing ICE less than \$15 per person per day,³³ as opposed to the \$122 to \$166 per person per day required for incarceration. Not surprisingly then, experts from across the political spectrum have recommended using ATDs to cut costs while still ensuring high appearance rates. For example, the Council on Foreign Relations' Independent Task Force on U.S. Immigration Policy concluded that alternatives to detention can "ensure that the vast majority of those facing deportation comply with the law, and at much lower costs."³⁴ The Heritage Foundation also recognized the importance of ATDs to "bring costs down" and recommended that more be done "to identify the proper candidates for ISAP-like programs" and that "[o]ther commonsense programs should be analyzed and, if effective, expanded."³⁵ One estimate suggests that even if the most expensive ATD program were used to monitor detainees who have no violent criminal histories—the overwhelming majority of ICE detainees—"the agency could save nearly \$4.4 million a night, or \$1.6 billion annually, an 82% reduction in costs."³⁶

Indeed, in its strategic plan for FY 2010-14, ICE recognized "the value of enforcing removal orders without detaining people" and committed to developing "a cost-effective Alternatives to Detention program that results in high rates of compliance."³⁷ Moreover, in its FY 2013 Budget Request, DHS sought "flexibility to transfer funding between immigration detention and the ATD program."³⁸ However, to date, ICE's ATD program is still dwarfed by the immigration detention system.³⁹ ICE requested only \$72 million for ATDs in FY 2012, compared to \$1.9 billion for detention operations,⁴⁰ and requested \$111.6 million for FY 2013, compared to another \$2 billion for detention operations.⁴¹ Most importantly, citing its congressionally-imposed bed mandate discussed above, ICE has *not* used ATDs to reduce its overall level of detention, but merely as a supplement to its detention practices.

The Honorable John Carter
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations
Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure
March 20, 2013
Opening Statement As Prepared

This morning we welcome Under Secretary Rand Beers and Deputy Under Secretary Suzanne Spaulding to explain how DHS is mitigating cybersecurity threats and protecting our Nation's critical infrastructure. Thank you for joining us today.

As discussed in our briefing with DHS last month, the U.S. is the target of a massive cyber-espionage campaign that threatens the country's economic competitiveness. More disturbing, are recent reports detailing how the Chinese army is hacking into a wide range of U.S. industries.

Our cybersecurity is an issue of national significance. We don't have an endless pocket book to draw from, so we have to make every penny count.

In addition to answering our questions today, it is my understanding that you will also be updating us on the threat of these evolving cyber-attacks.

A few administrative items for the Members and staff in attendance:

- (1) This briefing is classified at the Top Secret / SCI level – the highly sensitive material that we discuss today is not to be discussed in an unauthorized setting, and
- (2) Members and staff should have already divested themselves of all electronic devices before entering the room.

Your written statement will be placed in the record, so I ask you to take five minutes to summarize it. Before we get started, I'd like to turn to the distinguished Ranking Member for any remarks he'd like to make.

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**The Honorable David Price
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security**

**Opening Statement:
*Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure***

**Witness:
Rand Beers, Under Secretary
Suzanne Spaulding, Deputy Under Secretary
*National Protection and Programs Directorate***

10:00 AM | Wednesday | March 20, 2013 | H-405, The Capitol

The cost of constant cyber attacks and cyber probes is a staggering and evolving challenge. The global price tag resulting from the direct financial loss and the cost of remediating these attacks was estimated at \$338 billion last year. U.S. Cyber Command General Alexander estimated that foreign computer attacks are costing U.S. companies \$250 billion a year in stolen data alone. And when the theft of intellectual property is factored in, the figure soars past \$1 trillion, according to former head of the NSA, General Michael Hayden. Both Generals Alexander and Hayden have been quoted as describing the theft of intellectual property from the United States as the “largest transfer of wealth in the history of mankind.” There can be no doubt that cyber breaches represent an enormous financial threat

to the nation and that their impacts and costs will only grow as nations like Iran and China step up cyber attacks.

While complete attack statistics on U.S. industry can be hard to come by, with no company eager to report a breach, statistics for the U.S. government are more readily available. Cyber Command says there are 250,000 probes/attacks on U.S. government networks an hour, or 6 million a day, and among the attackers are some 140 foreign spy organizations. These breaches affect all of us. For example, beginning last fall and continuing well into this year, numerous financial institutions, such as JPMorgan Chase and Wells Fargo suffered day-long slowdowns and were sporadically unreachable for many customers, in denial of service attacks. This year, Microsoft, the world's largest software maker, reported that some of its computers had been infected by malicious software in a cyber attack similar to those experienced previously by Apple and Facebook. And at the state level, a breach in South Carolina's Department of Revenue resulted in the theft of 3.6 million Social Security numbers. Just last week, it was reported that personal information of the First Lady, Vice President, and other prominent officials had been hacked.

While no one has managed to seriously damage or disrupt critical U.S. infrastructure networks so far, it isn't hard to imagine the consequences of a hugely successful cyber attack. Every aspect of our lives is deeply dependent on computer networks, with of vulnerable devices now connected to the Internet. When a breach occurs through these devices, damage is done at the speed of light.

Under Secretary Beers and Deputy Under Secretary Spaulding, your Directorate plays a key role in helping the Federal government, state and local governments, as well as the private sector, reinvent our network foundations so that we can become more resilient to attacks and less vulnerable to theft. I look forward to receiving a progress report on how this work has been going, in light of the large funding increase requested and provided in the existing CR for 2013. I also look forward to discussing the latest cyber attacks your agency is monitoring and any comments you can make based on the Obama's Administration's repeated efforts to diplomatically deter China from stealing U.S. secret and proprietary information.

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Statement for the Record
The Honorable Rand Beers
Under Secretary
United States Department of Homeland Security
Before the
United States House of Representatives
Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
March 20, 2013

Introduction

Chairman Carter, Ranking Member Price, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, let me begin by thanking you for the strong support that you have provided the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD). I look forward to continuing to work with you in the coming year to protect the homeland and the American people.

I am pleased to appear before the Committee today to discuss the importance of protecting and making more resilient the Nation's critical infrastructure and cyber networks.

Integrated Critical Infrastructure

Critical infrastructure, both physical and cyber, is a key element of our national security and economic prosperity, and it is at risk from a variety of hazards, including cyber attacks. When we discuss integrated physical and cyber critical infrastructure protection and resilience, we are talking about understanding cyber and physical needs and vulnerabilities, identifying both cyber and physical safeguards and solutions, and understanding the interplay between the two.

Physical and cyber infrastructure have become inextricably linked. We rely on cyber systems to run everything from power plants to pipelines and hospitals to highways. This linkage means that both cyber and physical security measures are required to guard against the full array of potential attacks. For example, physical security measures prevent unauthorized access to servers and other sensitive information technology equipment, protecting against insider threats, which leverage close physical proximity to networks, systems, or facilities in order to modify, gather, or deny access to information. Conversely, cybersecurity measures can prevent an attack that could result in physical consequences. A successful cyber attack on a control system, such as those used in water treatment plants and energy facilities, could have devastating impacts on the health and safety of human lives and cause serious damage to the environment and the economy. These attacks frequently steal data, sometimes disable systems, often disrupt business operations, and have the potential to destroy infrastructure. Individually, or in combination, these attacks could negatively affect the quality of life and well-being of ordinary Americans.

Presidential Policy Directive 21 and Cyber Executive Order

Critical infrastructure security and resilience requires a whole-of-community effort that involves partnerships among public, private, non-profit sectors, and others; as well as a clear understanding of the risks we face. The Federal Government's role in this effort is to share information and to encourage enhanced security and resilience, while also identifying gaps not filled by the marketplace. The enhanced information sharing programs supported by the recently released Executive Order (EO) 13636 for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity and Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) - 21 on Critical Infrastructure and Resilience help secure critical infrastructure and increase its resilience against cyber and physical attacks, as well as natural disasters and terrorist attacks.

To complement PPD-21, EO 13636 clears the way for more efficient sharing of cyber threat information with the private sector and directs the establishment of a Cybersecurity Framework to identify and implement better security practices among critical infrastructure sectors. Through partnerships between the government and private sector, the critical infrastructure cyber systems upon which much of our economic well-being, national security, and daily lives depend are being better protected.

By issuing EO 13636 and PPD-21, the Administration is taking an integrated approach that strengthens the security and resilience of critical infrastructure against all hazards, through an updated and overarching national framework that acknowledges the evolving risk environment and increased role of cybersecurity in securing physical assets. PPD-21 and the EO 13636 reinforce holistic thinking and action in the realms of security and risk management. The issuance of these important documents allows us to build upon and enhance our existing partnership model with our key private sector and state, local, tribal and territorial partners. Implementation of the EO 13636 and PPD-21 will also drive action toward system and network security and resilience. The Department is well positioned to make advances in the space defined by the cyber-physical security nexus that PPD-21 and EO 13636 address.

DHS has already formed a task force to coordinate implementation of PPD-21 and EO 13636 in order to:

- Lead DHS's implementation of PPD-21 and EO 13636, including coordination with the Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, on the Cybersecurity Framework;
- Serve as the focal point for collaboration with industry;
- Involve key stakeholders from all levels of government; and
- Prioritize tasks, plan implementation, and coordinate principal offices of responsibility.

NPPD Efforts to Secure Infrastructure, Increase Resiliency, and Identify and Evaluate Risk

Securing cyber networks and physical infrastructure

NPPD programs work to secure cyber networks and physical infrastructure. This includes programs that secure and provide diagnostics for Federal cyber networks and those that provide physical security to Federal facilities. Also included are regulatory programs designed to ensure facilities are securing dangerous chemicals.

Protecting Federal Networks

DHS has operational responsibilities for securing unclassified federal civilian government networks and working with owners and operators of critical infrastructure to secure their networks through cyber threat analysis, risk assessment, mitigation, and incident response capabilities. We also are responsible for coordinating the national response to significant cyber incidents and for creating and maintaining a common operational picture for cyberspace across the government.

DHS directly supports federal civilian departments and agencies in developing capabilities that will improve their cybersecurity posture. For example, NPPD is moving to provide Federal agencies with the capability to continuously diagnose and mitigate cyber vulnerabilities in their critical systems. An array of internal sensors provides data about an agency's cybersecurity posture in a near-real time dashboard so that agency security managers can move quickly to defeat common cyber threats. This capability will be a vast improvement over the current expensive and time-consuming process, which requires auditors to manually assess an information technology (IT) system and determine whether it meets static requirements under the Federal Information Security Management Act.

In fiscal year (FY) 2013 NPPD, in support of the Administration's Continuous Monitoring initiative, is supporting the procurement of monitoring equipment, diagnostic sensors and tools, and dashboards to provide situational awareness for agencies across the Federal Executive Branch. This program will eventually conduct 60 to 80 billion vulnerability and configuration-setting checks every one to three days across the .gov network which will help agencies repair their worst cybersecurity problems first.

The National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), also referred to as EINSTEIN, is an integrated intrusion detection, analytics, information sharing, and intrusion-prevention system that uses hardware, software, and other components to support DHS's cybersecurity responsibilities. In FY 2013, the program will expand intrusion detection and cyber analytics capabilities at Federal agencies, improving NPPD's situational awareness and allowing a more agile response to threats to Federal networks and systems. Additionally, the NCPS intrusion prevention service, known as E³A, will reach initial operating capability by providing signature-based intrusion prevention capabilities to secure Federal agency traffic. These efforts will ensure that Federal cybersecurity capabilities are efficiently keeping pace with cutting-edge technologies and adapting to emerging threats. NPPD is also growing its cyber mission information sharing environment to improve DHS's ability to respond to and mitigate cyber threats and securely share information across multiple stakeholders.

Integrated Cybersecurity Operations

DHS is also home to the National Cybersecurity & Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), a 24x7 cyber situational awareness, incident response, and management center that is a national nexus of cyber and communications integration for the Federal Government, intelligence community, and law enforcement. Cybersecurity is a shared responsibility and operators from the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT), the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team (ICS-CERT), and the National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications (NCC), along with representatives from the DHS

Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Federal law enforcement, the intelligence community, the Department of Defense, state and local governments, and the private sector come together at the NCCIC to support our response to significant cyber or physical incidents affecting critical infrastructure. In FY 2012, the NCCIC began providing a daily common operating picture for cyber incidents. This capability enhanced the situational awareness of cyber incidents detected via EINSTEIN and those reported to the NCCIC by Federal agencies, Federal law enforcement, the intelligence community, the Department of Defense, information sharing organizations, state and local governments, private sector entities, the general public, and international partners. Since 2009, the NCCIC has responded to nearly a half a million incident reports and released more than 26,000 actionable cybersecurity alerts to our public and private sector partners.

US-CERT leads and coordinates efforts to improve the Nation's cybersecurity posture, promote cyber information sharing, and manage cyber risks to the Nation. US-CERT provides response support and defense against cyber attacks for the Federal Executive Branch (.gov) and information sharing, analytic collaboration, and response support to state, local, tribal and territorial (SLTT) governments, industry, and international partners. US-CERT interacts with Federal agencies, industry, the research community, SLTT governments, and other entities to disseminate actionable cybersecurity information to the public. In 2012, US-CERT resolved approximately 190,000 public and private sector cyber incident reports. This represents a 68 percent increase from 2011. In addition, US-CERT issued more than 7,455 actionable cyber-alerts in 2012 used by private sector and government agencies to protect their systems and had more than 6,400 partners subscribe to the US-CERT portal to engage in information sharing and receive cyber threat warning information. ICS-CERT responded to 177 incidents last year while completing 89 site assistance visits and deploying 15 teams with US-CERT to respond to significant private sector cyber incidents.

Historically, physical processes upon which critical infrastructures depend, such as opening and closing pipeline valves, switching railcars, turning on pumps in chemical facilities, adjusting buildings' HVAC and fire suppression systems, and calibrating implantable medical devices, were completed using human power or using machines with local control. Disasters often occurred when these processes were incorrectly applied, whether maliciously or otherwise. For example, on November 25, 1964, a recently replaced natural gas transmission pipeline exploded and burned in Saint Francisville, Louisiana, killing five workers and injuring at least 23 others. A backhoe was suspected as the cause of the pipeline's rupture. Today, our pipelines are just as vulnerable, but not only to such physical threats but also to those we cannot see. We must not only ensure the physical security of the control systems that govern complex systems such as pipeline systems, but we must also ensure their cybersecurity.

Increasingly sophisticated cyber attack tools can exploit vulnerabilities in commercial industrial control system components, telecommunication methods, and common operating systems found in modern industrial control systems. Many of these systems were designed for operability and reliability during an era when online security was not a priority for these systems.

ICS-CERT works closely with industrial control system vendors, researchers, security service providers, and other government agencies to analyze, identify, and responsibly share industrial control system vulnerabilities and mitigation strategies. ICS-CERT also works closely with critical infrastructure industry owners and operators since they are often best-positioned to

understand the consequences of a malicious, disruptive intrusion into one of their networks. ICS-CERT works with all of these stakeholders to secure control systems and provide incident response assistance.

Protecting Federal Facilities

Just as NPPD executes daily operations that secure and provide diagnostics for Federal cyber networks, we provide daily physical security to Federal facilities. The Federal Protective Service (FPS) protects the 1.1 million daily tenants and visitors in the facilities, on the grounds, and on property owned, occupied, or secured by the Federal Government. FPS provides law enforcement and security management services, which include operations and oversight of approximately 13,000 contract Protective Security Officers (PSO), and security countermeasure services for more than 9,000 General Services Administration-owned, -leased or -operated facilities located in 11 regions across the country.

During the last fiscal year, FPS responded to 47,000 incidents, made 1,902 arrests, interdicted more than 886,000 weapons and prohibited items at Federal facility entrances during routine checks, conducted over 55,000 post inspections, disseminated 331 threat and intelligence-based products to stakeholders, and investigated and addressed more than 1,000 threats and assaults directed towards Federal facilities and their occupants.

Specific priorities in FY 2013 and continuing through FY 2014 for FPS include continued implementation of the Facility Security Assessment process, providing tailored recommendations for countermeasures, and enhancing its stakeholders' understanding of vulnerabilities and protective and mitigation strategies. In FY 2012, FPS deployed the Modified Infrastructure Survey Tool (MIST), which surveys the existing level of protection in a number of security disciplines (such as access control, perimeter control, security force management, security planning and others) and plots them against the baseline level of protection required for a particular facility in the Interagency Security Committee Standards. In addition, NPPD is executing a pilot joint assessment using physical and cybersecurity expertise from across the component. The outputs of this project include a cyber and physical facility assessment report for the General Services Administration; the development of a compendium of NPPD security tools, techniques, and processes (tool kit); development of requirements for an integrated assessment approach/methodology; and an analysis of recommendations and lessons learned for future joint assessments.

FPS also initiated an effort to define an activity-based cost structure, which will map costs to the activities that FPS performs. Through this effort, FPS stakeholders will have greater transparency into the costs of FPS activities and the level of services provided in law enforcement operations and risk-based security services at Federal facilities.

Securing Dangerous Chemicals

NPPD is responsible for implementing the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program, which has made our Nation more secure by identifying and regulating high-risk chemical facilities to ensure they have security measures in place to reduce the risks associated with these chemicals. The CFATS program has made significant progress, advancing programmatically while simultaneously addressing internal operational concerns. The

Department remains committed to working with stakeholders and with Congress on a path forward to ensure the CFATS program continues to build upon its successes to date.

NPPD is continually evaluating the program to identify areas for improvement and adjusting course when necessary to ensure proper implementation. Through the Infrastructure Security Compliance Division's (ISCD) comprehensive Action Plan, we have identified and acted decisively to address areas in which improvements were warranted. This has resulted in significant progress in the program over the last year.

As of March 5, 2013, CFATS covers 4,380 high-risk facilities nationwide; of these 4,380 facilities, 3,468 have received final high-risk determinations and are required to develop Site Security Plans (SSPs) or Alternative Security Programs (ASPs). Since the inception of CFATS, close to 3,000 chemical facilities have eliminated, reduced, or otherwise made modifications to their holdings of potentially dangerous chemicals and are now no longer considered high-risk. This significant reduction in the number of chemical facilities that represent attractive targets for terrorists is an important success of the CFATS program and is attributable both to the design of the program as enacted by the Congress and to the hard work of CFATS personnel who have consulted directly with thousands of chemical facilities.

Among the important items identified in the Action Plan and completed by ISCD was the need to streamline the process for reviewing SSPs. Using the new system, ISCD has completed its review of all Tier 1 SSPs and has begun reviewing Tier 2 SSPs. As of March 5, 2013, 83 of the Tier 1 SSPs have been authorized and 36 Tier 1 SSPs have been approved. ISCD is starting to make progress with Tier 2 as well. As of March 5, 2013, 172 Tier 2 SSPs have been authorized and four Tier 2 SSPs have been approved. ISCD anticipates that we will have completed the approval process for all Tier 1 security plans by October 2013 and for all Tier 2 security plans by May 2014. In addition, Alternative Security Programs (ASPs) are an important part of the CFATS program's continued progress. The ASP provides an option for regulated facilities to submit information required to document site security measures that address the risk-based performance standards through an alternative format. As of March 5, 2013, 397 ASPs have been submitted in lieu of SSPs. ISCD has been working with industry stakeholders regarding their options for the development and use of ASPs. Recently, the American Chemistry Council released a guidance document and template developed in consultation with DHS. Additionally, DHS has been in discussion with other industry stakeholders, including the Agricultural Retailers Association and the Society of Chemical Manufacturers Affiliates, about developing templates specific to their members. DHS has also been engaging industry partners on the development of "corporate" ASPs. For industry partners that own several regulated facilities, the corporation can develop a single ASP template, which can be easily leveraged by all of its facilities. ASPs submitted by facilities using an industry-developed or proprietary template would be reviewed under the same standards that ISCD currently reviews SSPs. The potential for these ASPs to serve as a force multiplier is tremendous as DHS continues to authorize and approve SSPs and ASPs.

Identifying and evaluating risk to cyber networks and physical infrastructure

NPPD maintains a number of projects to support the identification, prioritization, and protection of the Nation's critical infrastructure, as well as the assessment of critical infrastructure threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences. These projects provide an inventory of critical infrastructure and assets whose loss or compromise would pose the greatest risk to our national security, economic stability, public health and safety. NPPD conducts assessments to collect vulnerability, capability, and consequence information required to produce comprehensive analyses of asset and system risks. These analyses of dependencies, interdependencies, and cascading effects guide NPPD's risk mitigation efforts and security planning to strengthen critical infrastructure resilience.

NPPD's Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC) is the Department's analytical infrastructure-intelligence fusion center. HITRAC creates actionable risk-informed consequence analysis for Federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, private sector, and international partners. An integrated understanding of cyber and physical critical infrastructure dependencies and interdependencies is crucial to our ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disruptions to the Nation's critical infrastructure. HITRAC is working to improve the Department's cyber and physical infrastructure analysis capabilities including through three proofs of concept projects that will identify dependencies and interdependencies between cyber and physical infrastructure and provide a more comprehensive picture of risk across infrastructure sectors. This integrated analysis capability will allow NPPD to provide more informed risk analysis to our partners and decision-makers on emerging threats, risks, and consequences.

Increasing the resiliency of cyber networks and physical infrastructure

NPPD programs work with public and private sector partners to increase the security and resilience of cyber networks and physical infrastructure. This includes programs to support critical infrastructure owners and operators in enhancing their facilities' physical and cyber security and resilience, coordinating critical infrastructure sectors, providing communications capabilities for national security and emergency preparedness (NS/EP) users responding to a disaster, and enhancing the communications capabilities of state and local first responders.

Infrastructure resilience is not only the responsibility of government, it is very much a whole-of-Nation activity, which starts with those who own and operate the infrastructure, both private and public sector, and those who make the decisions daily that protect and secure our most critical assets and systems. Information sharing is the core foundation of any truly effective public-private partnership. DHS plays a central role in protecting our Nation's critical infrastructure by working with critical infrastructure owners and operators to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, and respond to threats to their facilities. We work with owners and operators to develop and monitor approaches to reduce risk to our critical infrastructure and make it more secure and resilient.

NPPD/IP builds partnerships across the critical infrastructure domain, leads related preparedness activities, and serves as an information sharing conduit between private sector and public entities. IP's work spans the spectrum of security and resilience and allows us to promote

enhanced infrastructure reliability in an all-hazards environment. IP works jointly with government partners at the Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial levels as well as stakeholders in the private sector to ensure that all impacted organizations are actively involved in building a resilient infrastructure.

Coordinating Critical Infrastructure Sectors

NPPD is responsible for coordinating the Nation's critical infrastructure security and protection efforts, including development and implementation of the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP). The NIPP establishes the framework for integrating the Nation's various critical infrastructure protection and resilience initiatives into a coordinated effort. The NIPP provides the structure through which DHS, in partnership with Government and industry, implements programs and activities to protect critical infrastructure, promote national preparedness, and enhance incident response. The NIPP is updated every four years to capture evolution in the critical infrastructure risk environment. In FY 2013, IP will begin updating the NIPP based on requirements set forth in PPD-21. NPPD will work with critical infrastructure stakeholders to focus the NIPP on better integration of cyber and physical risk management, requirements for increased resilience, and recognition for the need for enhanced information sharing and situational awareness.

NPPD also provides a unifying environment for information exchange, built primarily on DHS's Homeland Security Information Network for Critical Sectors (HSIN-CS), which brings together the 16 sectors¹, fusion centers from across the country, and Federal agencies that provide information relevant to the critical infrastructure sectors. In FY 2012, HSIN-CS supported more than 120 sector partnership councils and working groups. DHS, in coordination with the councils, delivered approximately 150 products, issue resolutions, and strategic plan reviews. In FY 2012, this project provided 40 online portals for Sectors, fusion centers, regional communities, and other organizations providing content to the critical infrastructure community. For these portals, the project documented communication and coordination standard operating procedures that included incident response coordination, alerts and warnings, suspicious activity reporting, and best practices sharing for risk mitigation, including information from the NCCIC on cybersecurity. As part of this effort, the project supported 28 online seminars that reached more than 17,000 participants. NPPD also delivers a daily Open Source Infrastructure Report, available on www.dhs.gov, which has 35,000 subscribers and was accessed nearly 372,000 times over the year.

Direct Engagement with Federal, State, Local, Private Sector, and International Entities

NPPD collaborates with critical infrastructure owners and operators to assess and mitigate risk to the Nation's critical infrastructure, promote cybersecurity awareness among and within the general public and key communities, maintain relationships with governmental cybersecurity professionals to share information about cybersecurity initiatives, and develop partnerships to promote collaboration on cybersecurity issues. We also coordinate these efforts with international partners, when appropriate, to ensure the delivery of coordinated messaging to critical infrastructure. In order for us to inspire action and build greater resilience, we need to have the right people at the table who can make the investment decisions that allow critical infrastructure operators to close gaps, increase security, and upgrade technology.

¹ Previously there were 18 sectors, but through consolidation of sectors through PPD-21, the number was reduced to 16.

Executive engagement is crucial to maintaining a healthy partnership because the access to resources, strategic vision, and the multidisciplinary skills necessary to address big infrastructure protection and resilience issues often resides at the CEO level. Beginning in FY 2012, IP has been increasing its efforts in engaging more CEOs, including a briefing for approximately 75 electric and nuclear CEOs as well as engagements with local CEOs that bring a variety of DHS partners to the table.

Protective Security Advisors (PSAs) serve as the nexus of our infrastructure security and coordination efforts at the Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial levels. PSAs provide a local perspective to the national risk picture and serve as DHS's onsite critical infrastructure and vulnerability assessment specialists. They are a vital channel of communication for owners and operators of critical infrastructure assets seeking to communicate with DHS. As incidents or threats occur, the PSAs living in communities across the country continue to provide the Department with a 24/7 capability to assist in developing the common operational picture for critical infrastructure. In FY 2012, the Protective Security Advisors conducted more than 1,000 Enhanced Critical Infrastructure Protection security surveys, which capture facility security data and track improvements made by facilities to enhance security and resilience. In addition, approximately 50 percent of NPPD's cybersecurity site assessments administered by NPPD's Office of Cybersecurity and Communications were conducted in tandem with PSAs—an example of how we are working to better and more effectively integrate our physical and cyber security efforts across NPPD and the Department.

NPPD supports the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC), which provides cybersecurity services to SLTT members. MS-ISAC is represented at the NCCIC and plans to provide 150 onsite assessments of critical infrastructure to evaluate the cybersecurity posture and resilience of critical service providers in FY 2013. These assessments focus on both general network security and industrial control systems security, applying one of two methodologies—the Cyber Resiliency Review (CRR) and the Cyber Security Evaluation Tool (CSET). Using the CRR, NPPD also completed the first Nationwide Cybersecurity Review in 2012, which assessed cybersecurity maturity levels and risk awareness across 49 states, two U.S. territories, and more than 75 cities, counties, and municipalities. NPPD will conduct a second review in 2014. The CSET, used by ICS-CERT when conducting site assessments, also is freely available for asset owners and operators to download in support of self-assessments. Each year, CSET distribution reaches each of the CI sectors. In FY 2013, NPPD expects to distribute approximately 7,000 copies of the tool.

NPPD also supports the Regional Resiliency Assessment Program (RRAP), which examines the inherent connectivity of assets and systems within a specific geographic area or infrastructure function. The goal of the RRAP is to identify opportunities for regional homeland security officials and critical infrastructure partners to strengthen resilience to all hazards. This is achieved through a combination of vulnerability assessments, regional analysis, and research related to the RRAP focus area. The RRAP process identifies critical infrastructure dependencies, interdependencies, cascading effects, and capability gaps. IP has partnered with the critical infrastructure community to complete 27 RRAP projects over four years on a diverse

and dynamic set of critical infrastructure topics, touching nearly every major region and most sectors. Ten RRAPs were conducted in FY 2012, with another 10 scheduled in FY 2013.

The Office for Bombing Prevention builds capabilities within the general public and across the private and public sectors to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate bombing incidents. In FY 2013, the Office for Bombing Prevention will conduct 125 capability assessments, including a new Bombing Prevention Index, which establishes a baseline score that enables measurement of progress toward improvised explosive device (IED)-related national resilience and preparedness goals and used the capability data to conduct 10 Multi-jurisdictional improvised explosive device security plans, 30 bomb-making materials assessment program events, and 75 IED awareness and risk mitigation training courses. The Technical Resource for Incident Prevention (TRIPwire) Information Sharing program provides law enforcement and first responders with unclassified IED information, with more than 15,514 registered TRIPwire users, including 2,500 users added in FY 2012. In addition, the Office for Bombing Prevention continues to lead DHS efforts in executing the national policy for Countering Improvised Explosive Devices.

Ensuring Adequate Communications Capabilities to Support Disaster Response Operations
NPPD provides a series of national security/emergency preparedness (NS/EP) and emergency communications capabilities in partnership with Federal, SLTT and private sector stakeholders. NPPD develops and maintains NS/EP communications priority services programs, which have supported the communication needs of over one million users across all levels of government and the private sector. The Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) program is a White House-directed emergency telecommunications service. GETS supports more than 274,000 Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government, industry, and non-governmental organization personnel in performing their NS/EP communications missions by providing a robust mechanism to complete calls during network congestion from anywhere in the United States. Wireless Priority Service (WPS) is the wireless complement to GETS, created due to the overwhelming success of GETS during 9/11. The program enhances the ability of 108,000 NS/EP subscribers to complete cellular phone calls through a degraded public switched telephone network during a crisis or emergency situation. In FY 2013, NPPD plans to continue the expansion and general availability of WPS across multiple carriers and plans to achieve at least a 90 percent call completion rate during emergency communication periods and National Special Security Events.

NPPD is also working to support the implementation of the *Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012*, which established the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN) for emergency responders at all levels of Government. A DHS priority is to ensure resilience measures are built into the network. DHS is currently working with industry and Federal stakeholders to develop a risk assessment of the network's physical and cybersecurity infrastructure and offer recommendations to ensure appropriate security measures are built in from the outset of the Network's deployment. The Act establishes a new entity within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the Department of Commerce to oversee planning, construction and operation of the network, known as the First Responder Network Authority, or FirstNet.

To advance FirstNet's deployment of a nationwide public safety broadband network, NPPD's Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) is leading a number of activities designed to assist state and local agencies with understanding their current and planned broadband communications needs. As FirstNet's deployment advances, OEC coordination with state and local public safety first responders will become more critical than ever with the adoption of broadband communications. To increase coordination of Federal efforts for broadband implementation, the Emergency Communications Preparedness Center (ECPC) is working to identify Federal broadband requirements by preparing a consolidated view of emergency communications assets, addressing associated legal and regulatory barriers, reviewing and analyzing Departmental positions on pending broadband regulatory matters and rulemakings, and establishing standardized grant guidance and processes. Concurrently, the OneDHS Emergency Communications Committee is providing consolidated Departmental input into Federal interagency efforts, as well as developing strategies for broadband technology migration from current land mobile radio technology to next generation wireless network technology.

Leveraging Integrated Capabilities: Hurricane Sandy Response and Recovery

Before, during, and after Hurricane Sandy, NPPD provided support through resources and personnel to the affected area. Through NPPD's existing partnerships with critical infrastructure partners, DHS was able to facilitate much-needed fuel deliveries to critical telecommunication sites in lower Manhattan in order to fuel generators and keep the facilities operational. After PSAs were notified of the fuel supply shortage, HITRAC provided analysis on the wide-spread impact if the telecommunications facility lost power, while the NCC worked with its public and private sector partners to identify a fuel supply and coordinate its delivery to the critical site.

PSAs closely monitored Hurricane Sandy in the lead up, during, and following the storm as part of their incident response mission area to protect the Nation's critical infrastructure. Thirty-four PSAs deployed to Regional Response Coordination Centers in Federal Emergency Management Agency Regions I, II, and III as well as state, county, and regional Emergency Operations Centers. The PSAs served as infrastructure liaisons and provided expert knowledge of impacted infrastructure; maintained communications with owners and operators of critical infrastructure; and prioritized and coordinated response, recovery, and restoration efforts. Throughout the entire course of the incident, the PSAs provided updates on the status of critical infrastructure.

HITRAC mobilized to provide actionable analysis for decision makers throughout the storm including impact analysis, high fidelity consequence modeling, and infrastructure protection prioritization priorities. It also developed timely, authoritative, and incident-specific preparedness and response activities, which included risk and threat analysis, predictive consequence modeling and prioritization analysis, and product development. HITRAC was able to provide critical information on fuel supply and infrastructure of concern. In addition, the NICC provided situational awareness to DHS leadership throughout the event as well as critical information collection and distribution for Critical Infrastructure Stakeholders in the Public and Private sector. These efforts helped share information regarding storm impacts and restoration priorities.

Throughout the preparation and response efforts, FPS coordinated with Federal tenants and the GSA to ensure that law enforcement and security needs related to Federal properties and assets brought in to help with power restoration were met. In addition to the more than 30 law enforcement officers originally on duty in the affected areas, FPS launched national deployments of its Crisis Response Team, which brought an additional 40 law enforcement officers to support tenant agencies and Federal facilities as well as 24 law enforcement officers to support FEMA. These officers played a key role in preventing vandalism, theft, and destruction of Federal property and were instrumental in ensuring that equipment and supplies from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers leveraged as part of the Power Restoration Task Force were protected.

NPPD is currently supporting Hurricane Sandy recovery efforts. Eighty-eight FPS PSOs are assigned to 18 locations in New York and 38 FPS PSOs are assigned to a Joint Field Office in New Jersey. IP personnel are also deployed to the region supporting the New Jersey Joint Field Office and New York Joint Field Office. There are two senior representatives providing critical infrastructure analysis capabilities and support to FEMA's Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function as part of the National Disaster Recovery Framework in response to Hurricane Sandy. New York PSAs have continued to work closely with Federal, state and local responders, dividing efforts among the New York City Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the Nassau County EOC, and the Suffolk County EOC.

Conclusion

Protecting critical infrastructure – both physical and cyber – is a shared responsibility. Just as we all enjoy and rely on the benefits of critical infrastructure, we all must play a role in keeping it strong, secure, and resilient. NPPD is leveraging the full breadth and scope of expertise in the Directorate and all of our industry and government stakeholders to collaborate on the protection, resiliency, and risk identification and evaluation of physical and cyber infrastructure. Additionally, as NPPD mission operations have grown tremendously over the last five years, it is imperative that the Directorate have the appropriate resources to provide management, support, and oversight to ensure program performance and mission success.

We know that evolving threats – and the need to address them – do not diminish because of budget reductions. In the current fiscal climate, we do not have the luxury of making significant reductions to our capabilities without significant impacts. Sequester reductions will require us to scale back and delay the development and deployment of critical capabilities for the defense of Federal cyber networks.

Thank you, Chairman Carter, Vice Chairman Aderholt, Ranking Member Price, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee for the opportunity to discuss NPPD's role in strengthening cybersecurity for the Nation's critical infrastructure. I look forward to any questions you may have.

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